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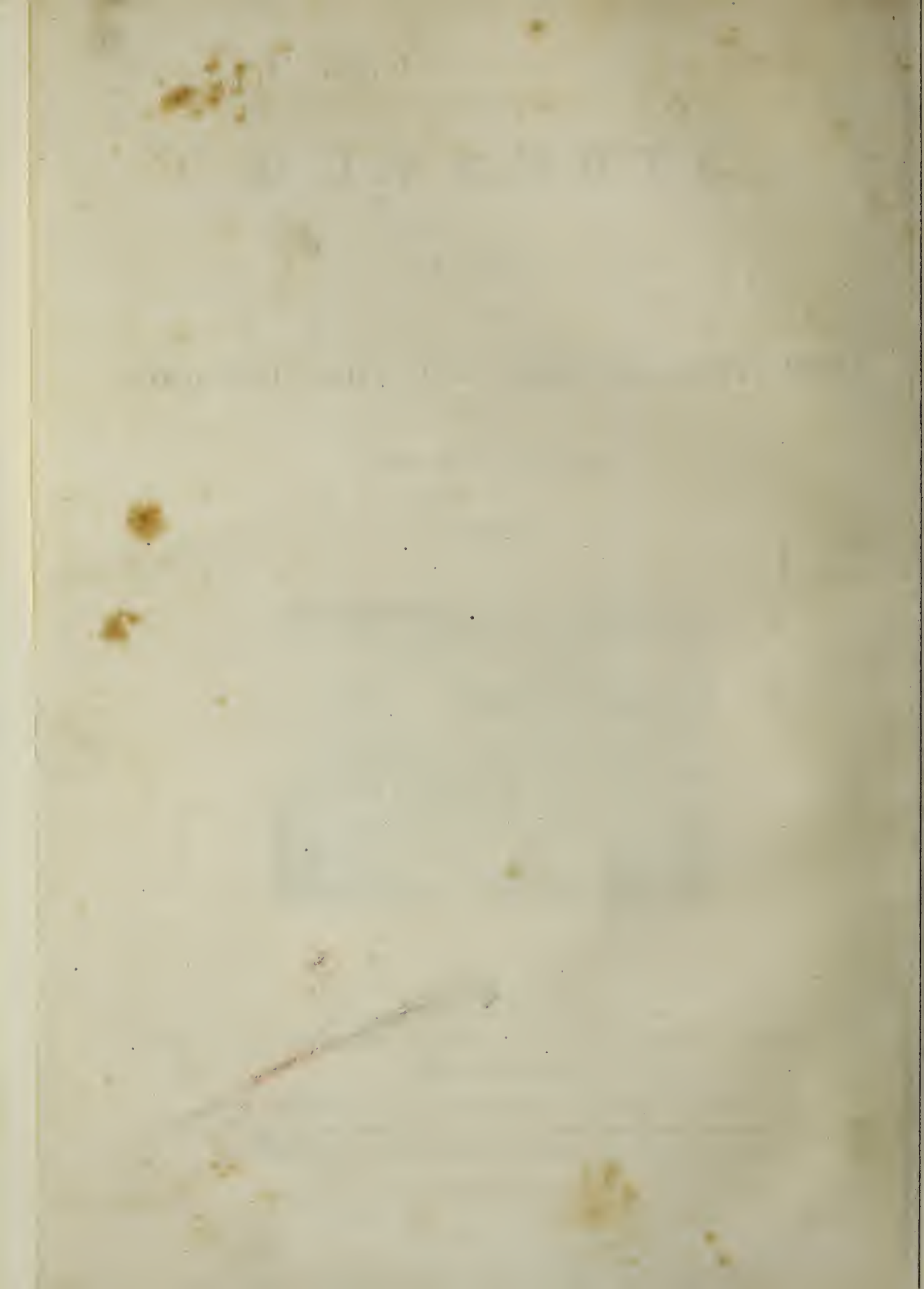
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# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1653.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

PRICE  
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## THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.

*Patron*—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.  
*President*—Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY, K.G.  
*Chairman*—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq. F.G.S. F.S.A.  
A CONVERSAZIONE will be held at the South Kensington Museum (which will be open to the Visitors exclusively), on THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, at 8 o'clock.  
Subscribers or their friends may obtain cards by letter to the Hon. Sec., at 13, Stratford-place, W.

Geo. GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A., Treasurer.  
JOSEPH CLARKE, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birch-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

## SOIRÉE of the PRESIDENT of the ROYAL SOCIETY on the 14th of May.

—At this Soirée two Steel Caps (one white and the other blue) were exhibited, and attracted the attention of a Gentleman, who gave some information respecting the use of such Caps by the Mandarins in China. Mr. B. WOODCROFT is desirous of COMMUNICATING with this GENTLEMAN, and will, therefore, feel obliged if he will send his address to the Great Seal Patent Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

WARWICK, 1859.

### PROGRAMME:—

TUESDAY, July 12; WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Implement Yard open from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Tuesday; and from Seven o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Wednesday; at an admission-charge of 2s. 6d. for each person. Machinery will be shown by the Exhibitors at work on each of these days.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.

Public trials of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the City, during such hours as the Stewards may determine.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, of which Notice will be given) the Public will be admitted into the Cattle Yard on the payment of 5s. each person, at the Special Entrances.

THURSDAY, 14.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., and Implements open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

FRIDAY, 15.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 1s. each person.

General Meeting of the Members, in the Shire Hall, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Council,

B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS,

Hon. Acting Secretary, *pro tem*.

London, June 1st, 1859.

BY THE REGULATIONS of the SOCIETY.—All Persons admitted into the Show-Yard, or other places in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Council.

## SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place, at Richmond, on TUESDAY, 6th July, 1859, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. the LORD ALBINGER, M.A., Vice-President.

The Meeting will be held in the Large Room of the National Schools, Eton-street, by the kind permission of the Trustees of the Schools.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock.  
The Annual Report of the Council, the Balance-Sheet, and Auditors' Report will be submitted, and the Office-bearers for the ensuing year will be elected.

At Twelve o'clock, the following Papers will be read:—

1. 'Notices of the Family of Cobham, of Starborough Castle, Lingfield, Surrey,' by John Wickham Flower, Esq.
2. 'Notes from the Parish Registers of Richmond,' by William Henry Hart, Esq. F.S.A.
3. 'On the Antiquities of Richmond,' by William Chapman, Esq. Local Hon. Secretary.

The Meeting will then adjourn to the Parish Church, where some remarks upon the Ancient Monuments will be offered by the Rev. William Bashall, M.A. Local Hon. Secretary.

At Three o'clock, the Chairman will proceed to open the Temporary Local Museum, which will be formed in the Lecture Hall of the Cavalry College, Richmond-green, the use of which has been most particularly granted by the Commandant, Capt. Barrow.

Contributions of Antiquities and Works of Art for Exhibition are most particularly requested. Great care will be taken of such Contributions, which should be sent not later than the 30th inst., addressed to Thomas Meadows Clarke, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary, George-street, Richmond, Surrey, S.W.

All Articles so lent will be returned to the Exhibitors, carriage free, early in the ensuing Week.

The Museum will remain open on Wednesday, the 6th, and Thursday, the 7th July.

At Six o'clock, a cold Collation will be provided at the Castle Hotel.

Tickets to be had, through Members only, upon application, accompanied by remittances, to the Honorary Secretaries; or to the Local Honorary Secretaries—Rev. W. Bashall, 3, Cambridge-villas; William Chapman, Esq., 9, Hermitage-villas; Thomas Meadows Clarke, Esq., George-street, Richmond.

The price of Tickets will be 6s. 6d. previous to 30th June; after that date, 8s. 6d.

The Band of the 1st Surrey Militia will perform in the Grounds of the Cavalry College in the Afternoon, and at the Castle Hotel in the Evening.

Extra Cards for Visitors, at the price of 5s. each, may be had, through Members only, on application to the Secretaries, to whom all Communications with reference to the Meeting should be addressed.

By order of the Council,

Geo. RISH WELB, Hon. Secretary.

Council Room, 6, Southampton-street, Covent-garden,

London, W.C., June 19th, 1859.

## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

The LAST EXHIBITION this Season of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 6th. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, only by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society, price 5s., or on the day, 7s. 6d. each.—The Gates will be opened at 2 o'clock.

## FORTY THOUSAND POOR MARRIED WOMEN have, since the Foundation of the BRITISH LIVING-HOSPITAL, been admitted within its walls, and have thus received succour and relief in "the great pain and peril of Childbirth."

The Funds of this time-honoured Institution are low and inadequate to the maintenance of the Hospital in a state of efficiency. To those wealthy and charitable Ladies of this Metropolis, and indeed to all those who take an interest in the welfare of their poorer sisters, the Weekly Board of Governors now appeal for aid and assistance.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; or at the Hospital, Endell-street, Long-acre.

## MR. KIDD'S SOCIAL and GENIAL "GOSSIPS," for 1859-60.

"There would appear to be some magnetic attraction existing between WILLIAM KIDD and the public. Certain it is that, without any apparent effort, he contrives to enlist all hearts in his favour, carrying away with him the good-will, unequivocally expressed, of the many happy beings by whom he is nightly surrounded. This he calls 'Natural Magic'—a new and very appropriate name bestowed on a new and marvellously-powerful force."

—*West Kent Guardian*.  
Terms, &c. sent free.—Hammersmith, July 2.

## LECTURES on the PARTITIONS of NUMBERS.

Professor SYLVESTER will deliver his SIXTH LECTURE (Seventh Evening) on this Subject, at King's College, London, on MONDAY, the 4th of July, at 7 P.M.

This Lecture will be chiefly devoted to the Fundamental Theorem of Simple Partition, and is extra, being intended only for those who have some knowledge of the Infinitesimal Calculus. The Seventh and Last Lecture, to be given, at the same place and hour, on Monday, the 11th of July, will be on the Geometry of Point-Systems in relation to the Theory of Partition, and will not presuppose more than the most rudimentary acquaintance with common Geometry. So far as it unfolds the principles of a new and free Geometry of Disposition, it may be intelligible even to those who have been absent from the previous Lectures.

Admission to this Lecture, free to all persons (ladies included) on presenting their private cards to the Attendat at the door of the Lecture-Room.

Royal Military Academy, June 28, 1859.

## SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.—President, The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

THE SIXTH CONVERSAZIONE of the Season will take place at the Suffolk-street Gallery, (kindly lent for the occasion by the Society of British Artists), on TUESDAY, July 5, when Mr. OTTLEY will deliver a Lecture 'On Engraving and the Allied Processes: Historical and Descriptive.' The Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. To conclude with a Performance of Music.

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Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

## CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The DESCRIPTION LISTS for THIS YEAR will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place, at the Crystal Palace, on the following THURSDAY, viz., the 28th July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of the Council and a Statement of Accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day, upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their Selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, July 9th.—

Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Wednesday, open at Ten. FOURTH GRAND CONCERT by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7s. 6d., or, if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 5s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Saturday, open at Ten. VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, in which Mr. HENRY LESLIE's Choir will take part. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7s. 6d., or, if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 5s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets. Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE ROSERY and TERRACE GARDENS are now brilliant with thousands of Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, and other Plants, in full bloom. The Flowers in the Palace and throughout the Grounds are in great profusion and beauty. The New Gymnasium in the Park is free to Visitors.

## RALPHS FUND.—The FRIENDS of Mr.

RALPHS, and the Subscribers to the above Fund, are informed, that the objects proposed when its collection was commenced having been amply fulfilled, and an annuity of 77l. 17s. having been purchased for Mr. Ralphs' benefit, the Subscription is now closed. A List of the Contributors may be seen at Mr. Van Voorst's, 1, Paternoster-row.

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The ANNUAL MEETING of the Friends of the College will be held on MONDAY, July 4th, at half-past 3 P.M. The Right Hon. the LORD EBRU in the Chair.  
Tickets may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.  
June 23rd, 1859. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Dean.

## EDUCATION.—MRS. CHARLTON, Granville House, (near the Manor Park), Streatham, Surrey, assisted by experienced resident English and Foreign Governesses, and visiting Professors of high repute, EDUCATES a LIMITED NUMBER of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN in JULY.—Reference to numerous Parents of Pupils.—Address as above.

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## ISLINGTON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Committee being about to make arrangements for the ensuing Session, invite LECTUREES to forward Subjects and Terms, addressed to "The Lecture Committee," at the Institution, Wellington-street, Islington, N., before the 1st of August next.

## TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—DR. H. OWGAN invites the attention of Committees, &c. to his LECTURES on Historic and Literary Subjects, delivered with signal success in several leading Institutions. Syllabus and testimonials forwarded on application.—Address Clifton, Bristol.

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(Signed)

T. M. COOMES, Esq. Treasurer.

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Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.



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**APPEAL FOR AID.**  
The Committee beg leave to announce, that it is not intended to have recourse this year to a Public Dinner in aid of the Funds of the Hospital. For that reason, they find it all the more necessary respectfully, but urgently, to entreat assistance in their exertions to maintain the Charity in full efficiency during the remainder of the year, without incurring fresh debt or encroaching on their invested funds. They hope that the benefits which the Institution confers on the Poor, and the economy with which its resources are administered, will secure for it the required support.

Relief is every year afforded to about 1,300 In-Patients and 18,000 Out-Patients, besides 1,200 Ophthalmic Cases, and 720 Women in Childbirth.

The Annual Expense amounts to upwards of 5,000*l.*, for about one-half of which the Charity is dependent on Legacies or Extraordinary Donations, or the produce of such appeals as the present. For the current financial year, which commenced on the 1st of November last, about 3,000*l.* have been expended; the funds in hand are nearly exhausted, and for the remainder of the year about 2,000*l.* are required. Towards that sum, the Donations mentioned in the preceding List have been received from a few zealous friends, and the Committee trust that the wants of the Institution being known, they shall receive adequate aid from other benevolent Contributors.

FRANCIS H. GOLDSMID, Treasurer.

Donors on former occasions.		£	s.	d.
* John R. Jaffray, Esq.	..	100	0	0
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* Mrs. Flanagan, for Investment	..	25	0	0
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50, Albemarle-street, London,  
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London: Longman & Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

**TO PUBLISHERS.**—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the JULY Number of the IRISH LITERARY ADVERTISER, are respectfully requested by the 9th inst. Dublin: McGlashan & Gill, 50, Upper Sackville-street. London: Mitchell & Co. Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

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## LITERATURE

*Revolutions in English History.* By Robert Vaughan, D.D. Vol. I. *Revolutions of Race.* (Parker & Son.)

Dr. Vaughan has painted the sunrise and ante-meridian of our history. The cold early light falls on Britain when the Tyrians touch her coasts off Cape Finisterre—when Hamilco navigates the Scillies—when, guided by the Dog-Star, strange seamen caught glimpses of leathern boats that glanced under the promontory of Æstrymnon. Amid the previous darkness, as we may believe, wanderers had come, in their wicker-ribbed craft, to the sands where the Roman shoaled his galleys and the Saxon crowded his fleets; but the dawn leaves vast spaces of time and development unrevealed. It consoles, perhaps, the pride of historical criticism to affirm that these islands, when originally discovered, were scarcely more than northern parallels of the Sandwich group; but whence came the courtesies of life, the mining industry, the woven tunics, the system of regular traffic, that astonished the Tyrian mariners? That Genesis has not yet been written. It is gone—gone with the Pre-Adamites, the Ten Tribes, the sons of the drift, the lost Pleiad. All we know is, that Britain had a history before she had historians. So our Anrora glimmers over no purely primæval scene. We see artificers engaged in smelting tin; merchants from beyond the seas visit them, and buy their produce for the markets of Gaul; with their skins and metals they purchase brazen vessels, salt, and pottery; but beyond and around spread forests and shadows. We pick up stone relics; they are all but dumb; there are implements of bronze, yet we cannot read their language; it is Cæsar's sword that first traces a legible character on the rocks of England. Then the woad-stained, skin-clad Briton appears; next, there is the figure of Boadicea, bright with her yellow hair, her golden collar, her variegated vest and mantle. The savage insular solitudes begin to wear a different aspect. Latin works of art and science are multiplied; the edge of the axe is felt in the woods; the mystic Druid authority wanes; there are men in England who fear not to profane Stonehenge, or approach Albury unbidden. On their own altars the ancient priests perish; the sacred oaks are levelled; there is a whisper of Christianity in the land. Now, therefore, the morning-star is at its brightest; from the line of rich brilliance that embroiders the horizon we perceive that the sun is rising.

The British people enjoy, according to this view, one distinct excuse for vanity. They were savages, perhaps, at one time or another, before the present national amalgam had been produced; but no chronicler can fix a date at which our ancestors were comparable in brutality with the Papuans or Mindanese. Much might be urged, possibly, concerning the Druid Moloch; but human sacrifices have not been so rare, in semi-civilized epochs, as to degrade the mistletoe-worshippers to a level with the Dahoman or Doko. We should never think of comparing the Hindû with the Batta, although the one burned his mother alive and the other ate her raw. Dr. Vaughan, laying little stress on the Roman Conquest as permanently affecting the institutions or manners of England, assigns a chief importance to the Saxon settlement, tracing infinite evil to the Norman root, and setting forth that, after all, the Norman stamp has worn away; the Anglo-Saxon re-appearing in a national, historical, perpetual

type. His treatise, or rather narrative, is deeply and variously interesting. Written plainly, but with all the characteristics of independent thought and accomplished scholarship, it may be pronounced a masterly survey of English civilization, from the remotest epoch to the commencement of the fifteenth century. Treating the annals of England as the annals of continual revolutions, or evolutions, he groups the subject into sections,—the first naturally being a generalization on the primitive era. The Roman Conquest is designated as a Revolution by the Sword, accompanied by a Revolution in Religion. The Saxons and Danes bring about two revolutions in monarchy, with corresponding changes in society. The Norman Conquest introduces new property laws, relations of classes, principles of government, church systems, popular manners; the mixed epoch following is fruitful in innovations affecting the general spirit of nationality, industry, intellect, politics, and the Church. Then comes the reaction. England is English; the revolutions of races have been completed, and—the sun being now on his march to the zenith—a thousand glorious colours illuminate the page.

Here we have, we think, Dr. Vaughan's idea, which he allows to be suggested instead of formulating it elaborately. The problem his work has been professedly designed to solve is—What has made England to be England? In the dim times preceding the reign of Boadicea the question is, whence did the Britons derive their competence as smiths, carpenters, and wheelwrights? Who made for the Druid his golden knife; for the warrior his weapons and harness; for Caractacus his tore? Who decked the Pagan with decorations of bronze and glass and amber? Whence—from North or East—poured the light of the Druid lore? Such a race would naturally learn much from the Romans. The influx of blood, in the next age, from the northern coasts lit up the land with a new splendour. Grimly came the Saxon seamen with bow and spear, battle-axe and hammer, helmet and shield. By them was wrought the second English Revolution by the sword. From the wars of Hengist Dr. Vaughan's narrative moves on, ample and luminous, until, in the mild ante-meridian day-beam, we discover the English monarchy, with a blood-stained pedigree it is true, yet nobly founded on the throne of Athelstan. The sovereignty of Cerdic was acknowledged, and yet it was not until the lapse of many years that was established the true lineage which led to the grave of Harold at Hastings. The revolution of race there effected, the mingling or displacement of Briton and Saxon, Saxon and Dane, was important. The Angles then assumed their supremacy; the Jutes took their humble share; the Frisian, Frank, and Longobard elements were melted down in the combining mass; yet still may we mark the traces of various origins, in eyes and hair, in speech and genius, in the Wapentake of Yorkshire as contrasted with the Hundred of Sussex. Dr. Vaughan says:—

"It is clear that the strength of the Danish element in Anglo-Saxon Britain was great—much greater than is commonly apprehended; and disastrous in many respects as was the collision between the two races on our soil, it is probable that the two together furnished a better stamina for the England of a later age, than would have been furnished by the Saxon alone. It is not easy to say how much of our passion for the sea, and of our power there, have come from the blood of this later generation of sea-kings who found their home among us. It is certain that our great sea-captains, and our men of genius in all departments, have their full share of Danish names among them.

But if the Danish race were to contribute towards our greatness in the end, it is not less certain that they proved a sad impediment to our progress in the beginning."

Her language never became that of the Northmen, nor that of the Danes. The widest diffused and most rooted race was still the Anglian or Saxon. Heathen as the Dane and Saxon were when their feet first trod our soil, their faith had already reached its decline; Asgard was a fallen city, Odin a dishonoured deity, Balder had come and gone. So the Christian preachers found pastures whereon to feed their lambs. And they early began to fatten themselves also. As the perspective of English life is vivified, age after age, another background opens. We saw the grotesque sublimity of Stonehenge,—we saw the white-robed priests and virgins,—we saw the Northumbrian hut and the Roman villa,—now we see the columnar aisles and Gothic glories of Ripon. Sacerdotal insolence reigns in the place of military violence. Boadicea was whipped by her Pagan conquerors; Elgiva's lips are seared and her cheeks branded by men who claimed canonization. Thus, though the colours and shadows change, the picture, as the dioramic light passes through, partially retains its barbarous aspects. The Roman towns decay,—the rains beat upon their roofs,—the moss climbs over their walls,—the Saxon no longer builds with wood and reeds,—like a Samoyede he wears gloves, whether rich or poor,—he exports woollen manufacture, rears horses, feeds on honey, raises exuberant crops of grain, drinks beer and wine, weaves cloth, carries the art of embroidery to a high pitch of perfection,—yet his literature is buried in the sea of the Runic cipher, while he throws off a light spray of ballad and romance:—

"We have seen that the settlement of the Saxons and Danes in Britain was a settlement by the sword. It led to a subjugation, and a large displacement, of the old British population. In the case of the invaders, this change brought with it a change from a state in which the soil was not private property, but the property of the community, ever passing into new hands, to a state in which the private person comes to possess his freehold, and, as a consequence, learns to add to the rearing of cattle, the tillage of the ground, the construction of a new order of buildings, and the signs of a general progress in industry, learning, science, and art. The restless sea-king becomes stationary, as a great landholder. His followers are content to live at his side as small landholders and tenants. Property accumulates from industry. With the increase of property, better usage, better law, and a better administration of law, make their appearance. Men everywhere feel more secure in their persons and possessions. The steps in this course are slow and irregular, but they are real, and what is once gained is never wholly lost."

Through the historical transparency other objects then become visible. Behind the Saxon burgh, the dyked and stockaded mound, looms the strong Norman castle; the great plains that slope up from the Derwent swarm with the archers and pikemen; the last Saxon king perishes; the last Saxon army is dispersed; the hideous figure of Ivre-Taille-Bois becomes conspicuous; and only in the forest can the men of the old nations kill the king's game, empty the purses of his jurists, and chaunt their lawless greenwood songs. Of this epoch Dr. Vaughan, though philosophically displaying its treasure of fruits, in laws and institutions, judges from an unfavourable point of view. Norman, instead of Saxon, bishops held the Sees, and Spiritual Courts were established; thus, as the author shows, spreading far and wide a new ecclesiastical power, which, while it fostered scholarship, kept the human mind in



stronger durance. Upon industry, Dr. Vaughan thinks, the immediate influence of the Conquest was injurious. Literature rose upon bolder wings; England herself exhibited to the world a broader front:—

“By the Conquest, our island almost ceased to be insular. England became a consolidated power, participating in all the questions and interests affecting the nations of Europe. In the great controversy, for example, between the ecclesiastical and the civil power, England has its full share. All the subtle pleas on which such controversies were founded became familiar to men's thoughts in this country. Ecclesiastical disputes, military affairs in Normandy, the commencement of the Crusades, the fame of our Richard the First in those enterprises, the new laws, and the new features in the administration of law—all may be said to have been both the effects and the causes of a new wakefulness, disposing men to observe, to reflect, and judge in regard to what was passing about them. The five hundred monasteries had their schools, but the five hundred towns and cities were all schools; and in these last, the lessons taught, though little marked or perceived, were ceaseless, manifold, and potent. By degrees, Norman and Saxon became more equal. Marriages between the two races became every-day events. In the face of the law and of the magistrate, the two races may be said by this time to be two races no longer. If the Saxon burgess, and the Norman alderman, still looked at times with jealousy upon each other, the fight between them became comparatively fair and harmless, as it became less a battle of the strong against the weak. When the corpse of king John was laid in Worcester Cathedral, the dark day in the history of the English had passed. In future, the Norman, whether prince or baron, must demean himself honourably towards the Englishman, or cease to be powerful. The revolution of this period to the Saxon, had consisted in his being defeated, despoiled, downtrodden—and in his recovering himself from that position, by his own patient energy, so as to regain from the new race of kings all the liberty he had lost, and guarantees for that liberty which were full of the seeds of a greater liberty to come. With this revolution to the Saxon, there came revolution to the Norman. The Norman is no longer a man of military science, and nothing more—no longer a mere patron of letters, with scarcely a tincture of them himself. His intelligence is enlarged. His tastes are expanded and refined. The country of his adoption is becoming more an object of affection to him than the country from which he has derived his name. In short, the Norman is about to disappear in the Englishman. The Englishman is not about to disappear in the Norman. After all, the oldest dwellers upon the soil have proved to be the strongest.”

The architects were working with the nation. In due time their Gothic trophies were reared far higher than Norman arch or column; fortress and castle were eclipsed by church and minster; by the end of the twelfth century the triumph was complete. In such a spirit, and with such illustrations, does Dr. Vaughan criticize the history of England, political, religious and social, through the series of revolutions, beginning with the Roman Invasion and ending with the Union of York and Lancaster. We will find room for one brief passage, exemplifying his treatment of literary subjects. It is from a chapter on intellectual life in England, from the death of John to that of the fourth Henry, and concerns the poet Chaucer:—

“As a satirist of manners, and of the manners of the clergy and of the religious orders, Chaucer is not at all less outspoken than *Piers Plowman*. Such freedom was in the spirit of the age. It is in the painting of character even to its minutest finish, that Chaucer is especially felicitous, and on such painting he has bestowed his chief labour. He is eminently the poet of men and manners. What may be learnt from his pictures touching the religious life of the age we shall mark elsewhere. But poet of manners as he is, the compass

of subject included in his works is a conspicuous fact relating to them. His characters, and his descriptions of social life, include the good and bad. Milton seems to find it easy to become either angel or devil, according to the occasion; and Chaucer appears to have the power of understanding the pleasures of the most ethereal virtue, and those found in the most free and riotous indulgence of the sensuous passions. The comedy and tragedy of earth, the hell in it, and the heaven above it, were open to him. Hence, while some of his descriptions are so impure as not to admit of being read to the ear of a second person, others are so elevated as to seem to be addressed to natures in a higher condition of being than the present. In this respect, the compass of his genius reminds us of Goethe. His universe embraced the real and the ideal—his poet's world, and the world in which he lived like other ordinary mortals. Some poets, indeed, have brought a richer inspiration to the lofty and unseen, but none have seized on the immediate and the actual in man or in nature with more truthfulness, freshness, or completeness. His men and women have the fidelity of a photograph, while every shade is felt as coming from the hand of a living artist; and in regard to nature, the blue sky, the floating cloud, the golden light, the shady forest, the flowery plain, and the song of birds, all have their poetry for him. So, too, had worldly pomp, when he thought of its evanescence; and loving hearts, when he thought of their tender sorrows. \* \* Chaucer was learned in literature. But his learned material had been made accessible to him by other hands. He discourses on themes borrowed from old Greece and old Rome and from modern Italy. Much of this ancient and modern learning had come to him through France. But in his day, whatever was French may be said to have been English. With the Norman blood came the things which Norman taste was disposed to patronize. What might otherwise have been foreign became naturalized. Then, in regard to home subjects, with which the genius of Chaucer is so much occupied, the material of this lay everywhere about him. His canvas is so rich, because the real life from which he copied was so opulent. The spirit of the age was a free spirit, such as had not been known since the Conquest, and the result was a development of character in individuals and classes on a scale new in our history. The charm of the poet's pictures rested on their naturalness, on its being felt that the types had their prototypes. Mine host of the Tabard, and the motley cavalcade which he marshals, and from whom he gets utterance in such variety, with so much skill, were all such as would be felt to be true to the life of that time. Men remembered as they read that they had seen such people before, and had heard such talk before.”

We have found this volume in every way excellent. It is at once a narrative and a disquisition, learned, genial, critical and also picturesque. The spirit of English history animates it throughout. Dr. Vaughan, by completing such a work, will have done good service to literature.

*A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their Present.*

By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D. (Parker & Son.)

*A Glossarial Index to the printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century.* By Herbert Coleridge. (Trübner & Co.)

VERY justifiable was the delight of Monsieur Jourdain when he discovered that he had, for so many years, been speaking prose. Dr. Trench does not allow us to entertain a joy similar to that which moved the citizen-gentleman. On the contrary, he rather makes us ashamed of ourselves. He proves, that if we have been possessed by any proud or jocular feeling at the idea of the undeniably correct English by which we were wont to give expression to our thoughts, we should do well to put that sentiment quietly aside. The con-

clusion to be drawn from this ‘Select Glossary’ is, that we should do a wise thing if we all went to school again.

The ill use of words,—the abuse of them, that is, from their right sense,—may often be as injurious in effect as if stolid ignorance had made the misapplication. Boiste derives one of the French terms for word, “parole,” from the Greek word *παράβαλλω*, *I compare*,—but our neighbours, like ourselves, are so rash in extinguishing old and lighting up new significations, that we may both rather rank with the *Paraboloi*—those most reckless of gladiators, who cared for nothing but the keeping-up of their very significant name.

The Dean of Westminster here brings us all back to the starting-point from which we and many English words have run away together. He traces the changes of meaning which various words have undergone—words as common with us now as with our forefathers, centuries ago. In one sense, such a book is, as far as it goes, a history of our language; and when we say *as far as it goes*, we do not thereby imply that its range is limited. This is not the case. The ‘Select Glossary’ not only points out the changes which have come over five or six hundred words, giving therewith about a thousand illustrations of their old uses, but it suggests the existence of hundreds of other examples. “To show how slight and subtle,” says the author, “while yet how real, how easily therefore evading detection unless constant vigilance is used, these changes often have been; to trace here and there the progressive steps by which the old meaning has been put off, and the new put on; the exact road which a word has travelled; this has been my purpose,”—and this has been happily accomplished in a work which embraces as much amusement as instruction.

Those who read the Dean's book more for instruction than for amusement are the more likely to be amused by the results of their study. A person belonging to this class will not fail to observe, that most of the opprobrious terms used in our language have their origin in some reference to religious matters. These words were, in the beginning, portions of the vocabulary of the super-righteous of a new church. Thus, the “wight” of the old mythology was a spirit of some intelligence; but, under the newer dispensation, the word was generally used in a contemptuous sense. The ladies have inherited a still more forcible, and a more unpleasant, word, “*hoyden*.” We all know what rollicking awkwardness is implied in that word, as having reference to ladies only. At one time, the term was appropriately applied to heavily-skittish gentlemen, also. “*Hoyden*” is merely a form of *heathen*,—and the heathen were the rude dwellers on the heath, whose civility was coarse, and whose vivacity was ponderous. From a similar rustic origin we have the word “pagan,” also applicable to male and female, as were many other disagreeable words, which wicked and ungallant men, who make the laws of speech, now employ only in reference to the exceedingly ill-used ladies. Such was the term “shrew,” which, in old days, distinguished the worst of men as well as the sharpest-tongued of women,—and such, also, was the word “termagant,” with this difference, that it “would now be applied only to females of fierce temper and ungoverned tongue, but that formerly to male and female alike, and predominantly to the first.”

The word “miscreant” is cited by Dean Trench to exemplify the curious fact of the settled conviction entertained by men, that to believe wrongly is to live wrongly. At first, “miscreant” was a *mécroyant*, an unbeliever;



and it might have been inoffensively applied to the most moral of men, whose religious belief did not coincide with our own. So zealous, however, and so charitable are we towards those who are not of our own household of faith, that we too often look upon them as *morally depraved*,—and that is exactly the sense in which the innocent word is now employed.

A change of a different sort has attended the word "silly." We derive it from the German *selig*,—that is, "blessed." Subsequently, it served to distinguish the innocent or harmless; later, it pointed to the weakly foolish; and this change Dean Trench traces to a deep conviction of men, that he who departs from evil will make himself a prey, and that "none will be a match for the world's evil who is not himself evil." On the other hand, terms which had a reproving sense in them once, are terms of something like commendation now. Take, as an instance, "shrewd":—"Is he *shrewd* and *unjust* in his dealings with others?" asks South, in one of his sermons. In Wiclif's Bible, *iniquitas* is rendered by "schrewdness,"—and to "flee shrewdness" is Chaucer's reading of the prophet's injunction to turn away from evil. Thus it is seen that the shrewd fellows would do well to look to it, lest the *cleverness* registered in their world's ledger be booked as *iniquity* in the record kept elsewhere.

Are these changes in the meanings of words to be avoided? Milton endeavoured to remedy it in one case, at least,—the word *sensual*. This word implies now "a predominance of sense where it ought not so to predominate." "Milton," adds the Dean, "feeling that we wanted another word affirming this predominance where no such fault was implied by it, and that *sensual* only imperfectly expressed this, employed, I know not whether he coined 'sensuous,' a word which, if it had rooted itself in the language, might have proved of excellent service." Has it not rooted itself? Further, the word "religion" reminds us that it, too, has undergone a change. Dean Trench asserts, and cites instances in proof, that it was not always employed "as an equivalent for godliness, but it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or false devotion assumed." It would be well if the old and true meaning were not so utterly forgotten by the hyper-orthodox of all religions; to whom the word is as often a puzzle as the phrase in one of the Collects, "O Lord, *prevent* us in all our doings" was to the dissenting preacher, unaware that the Lord might come before, to help, as well as come before, to thwart us. The preacher's error may be noticed, too, in reference to the word "miss,"—"now to be conscious of the loss of, . . . but once to do without, to dispense with." To this day, in Ireland, the word "want" retains the latter sense. There, if Norah asks her mistress to allow her to have a holiday, and the mistress answers that she "shan't or can't want her,"—the holiday is refused, Mrs. O'Donoghue implying that she neither can nor will dispense with Norah's services.

Words undergo mutation in their interpretations because things and the value of things also change. When a certain author wrote the "Life and other misfortunes" of a certain hero, he manifested the value of life set thereon by an intellect for ever steeped in strong liquors. On the other side, observe the word stamped by the old Highland lady of a rich pastoral laird on the word which, to her, represented *wealth*. She had just returned from a visit to Edinburgh, "where," said the old lady, "the pair bodies jist clash aboot their picters,

and books, and jew'ry, and lands, an the like, as if they were so many SHEEP!" Sheep, in her eyes, represented riches. As of old, her *pecunia* was derived from *pecus*.

We have already noticed how one word may come to have two senses,—we will add one sample, showing how two words may have one and the same sense:—

"POACH, POACHER.—It sounds strange to say that 'poker' and 'poacher' are in fact one and the same word; which doubtless they are. A 'poacher' is strictly speaking an intruder, the word means nothing more; one who intrudes, 'pokes,' or 'poaches,' into land where he has no business; the fact that he does so with intention of spoiling the game is superadded, not lying in the word."

After this, was the British waiter so very stupid who, to the Jewish gentleman ordering "Porksteaks," very delicately and appropriately brought "Poached eggs"?

It would have been well, perhaps, if Dr. Trench had given instances, as we have done, in an Irish and a Scottish case, where old significations have been kept up. On other occasions, we find him uncertain touching derivations where, it seems to us, no uncertainty exists. Take, for example, what he tells us, touching "Danger."—

"A feudal term, beset with many difficulties in its passage to its present use. Du Cange has written upon it, and Diez, and there is a careful article in Richardson. It is a low Latin word, 'dangerium,' of which the etymology is uncertain, signifying the strict right of the suzerain in regard to the fief of the vassal; thus, 'fief de danger,' a fief held under strict and severe conditions, and therefore in *danger* of being forfeited (*juri stricto atque adeo confiscationi obnoxium*; Du Cange)."

How can the etymology of this term be said to be uncertain, when the very words *Damnum agere* (out of which, indeed, we have tinkered our own word *damage*) imply all that is here said of the word itself? We may also observe, that if the Dean is correct, as he no doubt is, in deriving "secure" from *sine curâ*, we cannot but be surprised at his failing to detect that *sincere* is from *sine cerâ*.

In place of even hinting at faults in a book which confesses itself to be suggestive rather than complete, let us exhibit a few samples from out of its liberal measure. From these our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the merits of this new contribution to the history of our language. In the first sample, we add the corroborative citations to the original text:—

"ARTISAN, ARTIST.—Both these words have partially changed their meaning. 'Artisan' is no longer used of him who cultivates one of the *fine arts*, but those of common life. The fine arts, losing this word, have now claimed 'artist' for their exclusive property; which yet was far from belonging to them always. An 'artist' in its earlier acceptance was one who cultivated not the *fine*, but the *liberal*, arts. The classical scholar was eminently the 'artist.'

"He was mightily abashed, and like an honest-minded man yielded the victory unto his adversary, saying withal, Zeuxis hath beguiled poor birds, but Parrhasius hath deceived Zeuxis, a professed *artisan*."—Holland, *Pliny*, part ii. p. 535.

Rare *artisan*, whose pencil moves  
Not our delights alone, but loves!  
Waller, *Lines to Van Dyck*.

For then, the bold and coward,  
The wise and fool, the *artist* and *unweird*,  
The hard and soft, seem all allied and kin.  
Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, Act i. Sc. 3.

Nor would I dissuade any *artist* well grounded in Aristotle from perusing the most learned works any Romanist hath written in this argument. In other controversies between them and us it is dangerous, I must confess, even for well-grounded *artists* to begin with their writings, not so in this.

Jackson, *Blasphemous Positions of Jesuits*, Preface.  
Some will make use the pattern of Ignorance for making this Scaliger [Julius] the pattern of the general *artist*, whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many *arts*.  
Fuller, *The Holy State*, b. ii. c. 8."

It was Madame de Staël, we think, who cleverly defined the literary "artist," by saying that a work written without philosophy might warrant its author to be ranked as an artist, but could not gain for him the higher title of a thinker. Such artists deal largely sometimes in the commodity mentioned below:—

"BOMBAST.—Now inflated diction, words which, sounding lofty and big, have no real substance about them. This, which is now the sole meaning, was once only the secondary and the figurative, 'bombast' being literally the cotton wadding with which garments are stuffed out and lined, and often so used by our writers of the Elizabethan period, and then by a vigorous image transferred to what now it exclusively means."

In contrast with Bombast, here is an excellent definition of Common-sense, which, after all, is not the common-sense of popular acceptance:—

"COMMON-SENSE.—The manner is very curious in which the metaphysical or theological speculations, to which the busy world was indifferent, or from which it was entirely averse, do yet in their results descend to it, and are adopted by it; while it remains quite unconscious of the source from which they spring, and counts that it has created them for itself and out of its own resources. Thus, probably most persons would almost wonder if asked the parentage of this phrase, 'common-sense,' would count it the most natural thing in the world that such a phrase should have been formed, that it demanded no ingenuity to form it, that the uses to which it is now put are the same which it has served from the first. Indeed, neither Reid, Beattie, nor Stewart seem to have assumed anything else. But in truth this phrase, 'common-sense,' meant once something very different from that plain wisdom, the common heritage of men, which now we call by this name, having been bequeathed to us by a very complex theory of the senses, and of a *sense* which was the common bond of them all, and which passed its verdicts on the reports which they severally made to it."

Here, again, is a definition which may solace that highly honourable and ridiculous corporation, the gallant and roystering Lumber troop:—

"LUMBER.—As the Lombards were the bankers, so also they were the pawnbrokers, of the middle ages; indeed, as they would often advance money upon pledges, the two businesses were very closely joined, would often run in, to one another. The 'lumber' room was originally the Lombard room, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stored his pledges; 'lumber' then, as in the passage from Butler, the pawns and pledges themselves. As these would naturally often accumulate here till they became out of date and unserviceable, the steps are easy to be traced by which the word came to possess its present meaning."

And thus do we continue to learn the true signification of words:—*pencil* is a brush, from *penicillus*, a little tail; *popular* once implied an attempt to gain, not the having acquired a people's love; *pragmatical* was, of old, to be usefully rather than officiously busy; and a *proser* was (happy times!) not a dull, long-winded fellow, but one who did not write in verse. Then, too, oh ye good housewives, whose knowledge of your vocations has often caused ill meanings to be applied to the most useful of your doings, listen with complacency to the sweet turn here given to that rough word, *Rummage*:—

"RUMMAGE.—This means at present in the looking for one thing to overturn and unsettle a great many others. It is a sea-term, and signified at first to dispose with such orderly method goods in the hold of a ship that there should be the greatest possible room, or 'roomage.'"

If the above be new and acceptable to housekeepers of notability, the subjoined may not be less so to their sons and husbands:—

"TREACLE.—At present it means only the sweet syrup of molasses, but a word once of far wider reach and far nobler significance, having come to us from afar, and by steps which are curious to be



traced. They are these: the Greeks, in anticipation of modern homœopathy, called a supposed antidote to the viper's bite, which was composed of the viper's flesh, *θηριακή*, from *θηρίον*, a name often given to the viper (*Acts* xxviii. 5); of this came the Latin 'theriaca,' and our 'theriac,' of which, or rather of the Latin form, 'treacle' is but a popular corruption."

In this way, through more than two hundred pleasant and instructive pages does the Dean continue to enlighten and amuse. His book may be rendered perfect by his readers. The way is shown to them how, in reading old authors, they may note words whose meanings vary from the interpretations now given to them. Such notes will help to strengthen, beautify, perhaps save, the English language. Yes! the language is in a certain peril. The light, slang writers have dealt it very serious blows, and there are worthless but influential classes of persons who accept and circulate the terms invented or distorted by the loose, light, slang writers. Those classes are the idle, brainless, young fellows who have nothing else to do, and the pretty, mindless, young creatures who have nothing to do but to listen to them, and who, in the meaning of terms, see no difference between "confirmations" and "fancy fairs," both being too much now-a-days the mere stages for the exhibition of dress, and the latter, in addition, the localities where our well of English gets most thoroughly defiled.

Mr. Herbert Coleridge's 'Glossarial Index' is a foreshadowing of a book to come, and not a complete work. Our readers are already acquainted with the project of the Philological Society to form a collection of words hitherto unregistered in the Dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson. Mr. Coleridge represents his 'Glossarial Index' as "the foundation stone of the historical and literary portion of the Philological Society's proposed English Dictionary." To the hundred or more collectors who are building up this Dictionary, some guide, or standard of comparison, was found necessary—"whereby each may ascertain what he is to extract, and what to reject from the author or work," in which he is seeking for examples of obsolete words. The standard, here supplied, for works of earlier date than 1526, contains "an alphabetical inventory of every word found in the printed English literature of the thirteenth century." It combines, with a catalogue of words, "a certain amount of explanatory and etymological matter," which amount, however, is but small, and might have been most profitably extended. If it be worth while to inform us, as the meaning and derivation of *Dole*, that it is a "*-sb. = grief* (del) R.G. 322 (deol) R.G. 381,"—it would have been, at least, as well worth while to add to the explanation of the same word, *Dole*, signifying a *portion*, that it is derived from *theil*, a part. Again, at '*Daughter*'—all that the philological student is told thereupon by the philological editor is—"*Daughter, sb. R.G. 308, 509.*" And yet Mr. Coleridge doubtless knows how this word meant, originally, the maiden whose household occupation was that of milking.

Dry but useful as the 'Glossarial Index' is, it affords amusement, here and there, to those who remember the application of some of the words here catalogued. We select, as an instance, the verb "*Undo*." It has a double signification—to destroy, and to open. In connexion with its latter meaning, it also signifies to preach or expound. Thus, in William de Shoreham's poems, we are told that our Saviour, when Nicodemus communed with him, by night, "*ondede hym Cristendom.*" This example has been followed in another sense by many well-meaning but inefficient preachers of later

days, who, in expounding mysteries with which they could not grapple, have edifyingly "undone" the principles they thought themselves labouring to establish.

*Mary Stuart.* By Alphonse de Lamartine. (Black.)

THE translator says, "It may be remarked that the present is the only work of M. de Lamartine which has appeared solely in an English form, having been expressly translated from the original unpublished MS." And what does M. de Lamartine say? "If another Homer were to arise, and if the poet were to seek another Helen for the subject of a modern epic of war, religion and love, he would beyond all find her in Mary Stuart, the most beautiful, the weakest, the most attractive and most attracted of women." She left, like the Greek Helen, "the arms of a murdered husband for those of his murderer." She closed "by a saintly death, the life of a Clytemnestra." And so M. de Lamartine undertakes "to recompose that fair figure," and radiantly does the picture glow as he adds colour to colour, light to light, warmth to warmth. Petrarch and Ronsard in alliance, he thinks, could scarcely paint her witcheries; she was at once Diana of the Rhone and the Cleopatra of Scotland; to read of her is to love her; "she could almost vivify death itself." Assuredly M. de Lamartine is at his zenith, at least, of enthusiasm. The story of Mary Stuart, a hundred times told, is converted by him into a lyric; even its tragedy is writ in rose-water. Here is the Queen's portrait originally by Brantôme, but retouched by M. de Lamartine:—

"But love, or even poetry, according to Brantôme, were powerless to depict her at this still progressive period of her life; to paint that beauty which consisted less in her form than in her fascinating grace; youth, heart, genius, passion, still shaded by the deep melancholy of a farewell; the tall and slender shape, the harmonious movement, the round and flexible throat, the oval face, the fire of her look, the grace of her lips, her Saxon fairness, the pale beauty of her hair, the light she shed around her wherever she went; the night, the void, the desert she left behind when no longer present; the attraction, resembling witchcraft, which unconsciously emanated from her, and which drew towards her, as it were, a current of eyes, of desires, of hearts; the tone of her voice, which once heard, resounded for ever in the ear of the listener, and that natural genius of soft eloquence and of dreamy poesy, which distinguished this youthful Cleopatra of Scotland. The numberless portraits which poetry, painting, sculpture, and even stern prose have preserved of her, all breathe love as well as art; we feel that the artist trembles with emotion, like Ronsard, while painting."

The last scene of all, so hardly and coarsely drawn by some writers, is transfigured by M. de Lamartine into a royal beatitude, the martyrdom of an angel. Mary Stuart is weary on the night preceding her execution:—

"She now felt the necessity of repose, and lay down on her bed. On her women approaching her, she said, 'I would have preferred a sword in the French manner rather than this axe.' She then fell asleep for a short time, and even during her slumber her lips moved as if in prayer. Her face, as if lighted up from within with a spiritual beatitude, never shone with a beauty so charming and so pure. It was illuminated with so sweet a ravishment, so bathed in the grace of God, that she seemed to 'smile with the angels,' according to the expressions of Elizabeth Curle. She slept and prayed, praying more than she slept, by the light of a little silver lamp given her by Henry the Second, and which she had preserved through all her fortunes. This little lamp, Mary's last light in her prison, was as the twilight of her tomb; humble

implement made tragic by the memories it recalls!"

The execution itself brings out M. de Lamartine in full force:—

"She arrived in the hall of death. Pale, but unflinching, she contemplated the dismal preparations. There lay the block and the axe. There stood the executioner and his assistant. All were clothed in mourning. On the floor was scattered the sawdust which was to soak her blood, and in a dark corner lay the bier which was to be her last prison. It was nine o'clock when the Queen appeared in the funeral hall. Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough, and certain privileged persons, to the number of more than two hundred, were assembled. The hall was hung with black cloth; the scaffold, which was elevated about two feet and a half above the ground, was covered with black frieze of Lancaster; the arm-chair in which Mary was to sit, the footstool on which she was to kneel, the block on which her head was to be laid, were covered with black velvet. The Queen was clothed in mourning like the hall and as the ensigns of punishment. Her black velvet robe, with its high collar and hanging sleeves, was bordered with ermine. Her mantle, lined with marten sable, was of satin, with pearl buttons, and a long train. A chain of sweet-smelling beads, to which was attached a scapulary, and beneath that a golden cross, fell upon her bosom. Two rosaries were suspended to her girdle, and a long veil of white lace, which in some measure softened this costume of a widow and of a condemned criminal, was thrown around her. \* \* Arrived on the scaffold, Mary seated herself in the chair provided for her, with her face towards the spectators. The Dean of Peterborough, in ecclesiastical costume, sat on the right of the Queen, with a black velvet footstool before him. The Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury were seated like him on the right, but upon larger chairs. On the other side of the Queen stood the Sheriff Andrews, with white wand. In front of Mary were seen the executioner and his assistant, distinguishable by their vestments of black velvet, with red crape round the left arm. Behind the Queen's chair, ranged by the wall, wept her attendants and maidens. In the body of the hall, the nobles and citizens from the neighbouring counties were guarded by the musketeers of Sir Amyas Paulet and Sir Drew Drury. Beyond the balustrade was the bar of the tribunal. The sentence was read; the Queen protested against it in the name of royalty and of innocence, but accepted death for the sake of the faith. She then knelt down before the block, and the executioner proceeded to remove her veil. She repelled him by a gesture, and turning toward the Earls with a blush on her forehead, 'I am not accustomed,' she said, 'to be undressed before so numerous a company, and by the hands of such grooms of the chamber.' She then called Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who took off her mantle, her veil, her chains, cross, and scapulary. On their touching her robe, the Queen told them to unloose the corsage, and fold down the ermine collar, so as to leave her neck bare for the axe. Her maidens weepingly yielded her these last services. Melvil and the three other attendants wept and lamented, and Mary placed her finger on her lips to signify that they should be silent. \* \* She then arranged the handkerchief embroidered with thistles of gold, with which her eyes had been covered by Jane Kennedy. Thrice she kissed the crucifix, each time repeating, 'Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit.' She knelt anew, and leant her head on that block which was already scored with deep marks; and in this solemn attitude she again recited some verses from the Psalms. The executioner interrupted her at the third verse by a blow of the axe, but its trembling stroke only grazed her neck; she groaned slightly, and the second blow separated the head from the body."

We have illustrated, by a few citations, the latest literary manner of M. de Lamartine, who is more florid than ever, and who, admirably romantic, does not challenge the ordeal as a critical historian.



*William Burke the Author of Junius.* By Jelinger Cookson Symons. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

COOKSON, we suspect, "has done it all"; for a Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, was, it appears, great-uncle to Mr. Symons; and, according to the traditions of the family, George the Third once paid an unceremonious visit to the Doctor, who, on hurrying into the library, "found that the King had taken up a Junius lying open on the table." The Doctor, of course, was in consternation, "but the King quietly put it down, and without any comment." If our conjecture be correct, Dr. Cookson has much to answer for—"much time and labour," says Mr. Symons; and we will add—lost.

Mr. Symons's time and labour appear to have been bestowed upon Lord Stanhope, Mr. Macknight, Mr. Massey, and on that "remarkably able and most interesting" work, Mr. Peter Burke's Life of his great namesake, Edmund. We can only hope that our readers have forgotten the opinion we hazarded on the "able" and "interesting" some five years since [*Athen.* No. 1362], and the proofs we adduced on that occasion. We must, however, plead in mitigation, that all the facts were not then before us. We did not know, for instance, that Mr. Peter Burke was "the accomplished editor of 'The Peerage and Baronetage.'" Nor do we now understand why the said Peter should write his name on the title-pages of those several works, first "John," and subsequently "Bernard"—"Sir Bernard Burke."

The claims of Edmund Burke to be Junius have been advocated by many persons, but put aside by the best informed. Even Mr. Prior gave him up in the last edition of his Life, and struck out the whole chapter—the best argued in his book. But "few people," says Mr. Symons, "have heard of William Burke." How that may be we know not. He was well known in his time—might have been heard of on half the Stock Exchanges in Europe—was a good deal talked about at the India House; his name was familiar in the mouths of sheriffs' officers; Lord Verney babbled about him in Chancery; and our readers heard of him not very long since from Lord Cornwallis [*ante*, p. 109]. Mr. Symons would have been right had he said, little is known of William Burke; and both William and Edmund, we suspect, thought the less known the better. The better certainly for Mr. Symons's purpose; for he has only to make his man to order—mould him to the commonplace Junius requirements. His William Burke is, accordingly, the "counterfeit presentment" of Edmund—is Edmund "with a difference," and a very convenient difference. Thus, Junius was strongly in favour of triennial parliaments, to which Edmund Burke was as strongly opposed. Junius is believed to have been a devoted follower of George Grenville—to have had a personal attachment to him, whom Edmund Burke as personally and politically disliked. These, and fifty other such points, have force against Edmund, but not against William: the public, it is assumed, knowing nothing about William or his opinions. The Burkes, we are told, had one mind, one home, one heart; "few brothers," says Mr. Symons, but "would have differed on something more material." In this way, the "discrepancy" of Edmund's speaking and voting for the repeal of the Stamp Act becomes a mere "divergence" from the opinion of Junius, and "the discrepancy is, in fact, no discrepancy."

Of course, the "discrepancies" are lost sight of altogether in considering the question of authorship; and as no one tract or pamphlet

is adduced in proof that William *could* have written Junius, Edmund comes to the rescue, and "Junius deals metaphorical invectives, after the *exact* fashion of Burke's similes,"—that is, of Edmund's similes. So Mr. Symons links the circumstantial evidence by which, he says, the case must be proved against William, by examining the speeches and pamphlets of Edmund, "as an index to the policy of the Burkes, comparing them closely with the contemporary labours of Junius."

After this fashion, of course, you may prove anything. But not content with rolling his two single gentlemen into one—to make William Burke—Mr. Symons rolls up a dozen, or two dozen, to build up his Junius. Thus he proceeds, in his sixth chapter, to support his argument by authority; and here we read that (1.) Junius sends this; (2.) in which Junius again attacks; (3.) of the rancorous acerbity of Junius; (4.) Junius writes; (5.) Junius attacks; (6.) Junius speaks contemptuously; (7.) a Junius "morceau"; (8.) Junius sketches and dismisses; (9.) Junius taunts; (10.) Junius describes; (11.) Junius lampoons; and yet there is not one single word in the whole chapter for which warrant can be found in the only edition of the 'Letters' authorized by Junius,—the edition of 1772. Mr. Symons will say, that though the letters from which he quotes were written under different signatures, all of them before "Junius" had published a single line, he believes them to have been written by Junius. This is probable, for Mr. Symons has not the slightest knowledge or suspicion how the edition of 1812 was manufactured; but whether he believes it or not, he is bound to quote the names affixed to the articles,—not to call "Correggio," "Anti-Sejanus, jun.," "Poplicola," and so on, Junius. If he had done this, the strange and numberless assumptions would have set the reader thinking and questioning, and thus forced Mr. Symons to give reasons for the faith he professes,—which would have been troublesome. Mr. Symons indeed asserts (page 55) that he has "already shown that these letters were the letters of Junius." Mr. Symons has shown no such thing, and cannot show it. We took the trouble of hunting back for this proof, and can only find a simple assertion of what had been asserted before by writers who knew little more upon the subject than Mr. Symons, that they are "indisputably genuine." That is no proof.

After the same easy fashion, Mr. Symons clears the ground of all difficulties. Mr. Macknight, it appears, like most persons who have examined the 'Cavendish Reports,' has come to the conclusion that Burke's supposed eulogy on Junius was all a mistake. *Credat Judeus*, says Mr. Symons. What! Burke's commendation "apply to one or two obscure letters of some anonymous scribbler." The reader is aware that these obscure letters are the famous letters of Candor, generally believed to have been written by Lord Camden, and which certainly caused a greater excitement than the first four-and-thirty letters of the other "anonymous scribbler"—Junius. When this dashing opinion was written down, Mr. Symons had not even seen the 'Cavendish Reports,' as he himself subsequently admits (page 122); and we are quite certain he had not seen the Candor pamphlets.

Mr. Symons also tells us that the editor of Junius (of 1812, we suppose) published a speech of Burke's, "transmitted" to the *Public Advertiser* "by Junius, in his own handwriting." We reply, in brief, that the editor makes no such statement,—it would have been absurd if he had, for no copy was in existence, or had

been for forty years. He knew indeed, though Mr. Symons does not, that the printer of the *Public Advertiser* swore on Horne Tooke's trial that he destroyed all "copy" every year,—how, then, could any man affect to know forty years after in whose handwriting that "copy" was?

"The most difficult task," says Mr. Symons, "for those who would defend the consistency of Junius is one which seems never to have occurred to any one of them. It is to reconcile his private letter of January 2, 1768, to Lord Chatham, with all the well-merited censure written only a few months before, and continued in a letter (No. xi.) into the previous month of December." This is going too fast. The private letter to Chatham was first published in the Chatham Correspondence, and on its very first publication it was accompanied by a note drawing attention to these inconsistencies, and honestly acknowledging that they strengthened the opinion that some of the miscellaneous letters are erroneously attributed to Junius. Mr. Symons avows his belief that Junius never intended that Chatham should identify these miscellaneous letters with the studied compositions of Junius,—"he took a pride in the reputation of that great name." Perhaps so; but it is important to observe, that not a line appeared under the signature of Junius for nearly a twelvemonth after that letter to Chatham was written. How, then, was Chatham to identify the writer? What pride could the writer take in compositions, however studied, which were positively non-existent? After all this blundering, Mr. Symons winds up with telling us, as especially "noteworthy"—"noteworthy—that Junius first used that name in this private letter to Chatham—the letter of January 2, 1768. Incredible as it may appear, the name of Junius is not mentioned in that letter, nor is it attached to the letter. Mr. Symons is under some strange delusion."

There would be no end of discussion on a question supported after this extraordinary fashion. All the old assertions, disproved twenty times, are here reproduced as unquestioned and unquestionable. Thus, Mr. Symons accounts for the movements of Junius—the in town and the out of town—by help of the dates to the private letters, although it has been shown in the *Athenæum* that the dates of fifty out of the fifty-three letters were affixed for the first time in 1812; that some are beyond question wrong, and all doubtful.

Some few original speculations are, however, to be met with in this volume. William Burke, for instance, was twice in India; and Mr. Symons learns from *Notes and Queries* that a vellum-bound copy of Junius is in the possession of a gentleman at Delhi. The inference is obvious; but if Mr. Symons will inquire of the editor of that useful little periodical, he may perhaps hear of another vellum-bound copy much nearer home. What, then, becomes of the inference? Junius, again, was very nervous about the transmission of letters: they were left at coffee-houses; and Junius instructs the printer to give money to the waiters to make them civil; and on one occasion, in a note dated "Saturday," he informs him, "the gentleman who transacts the conveying part of our correspondence tells me there was a difficulty last night. For this reason, and because it could be no way material for me to see a paper on Saturday which is to appear on Monday, I had resolved not to send for it." This, to plain men, is plain enough; but Mr. Symons, it appears, has "often thought" that "Junius did ultimately receive pecuniary aid from Woodfall"; and he now asks, "did he procure an advance on mortgage?" If so, this



"transacting and conveyancing" may have referred to money transactions!

It would be a waste of time to discuss any question founded on such assertions and such arguments; and we need only add, that William Burke is as free from all suspicion of having written Junius as before the Cookson revelation.

*History of the Christian Church, from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Day, including the Reformation.* By Rev. Alfred Lyall, M.A., Right Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, M.A., Rev. J. T. Dowling, M.A., Rev. Henry J. Rose, B.D. *Encyclopædia Metropolitana.* (Griffin & Co.)

WE confess to a prejudice against books written on the principle of joint partnership. Even where two or more authors take up different departments, it requires a nice adaptation to preserve the unity of a work. Besides, the sense of responsibility seems to diminish in measure as it is divided, and an imposing array of names may appear on the title-page of a volume which, taken as a whole, some of the contributors would in all probability refuse to own. Occasionally, even, curious instances of disagreement occur. Thus, while Bishop Hampden contributes Chapter II. of the book under review, in Chapter XI. Mr. Rose concludes a narrative of what he calls "the Hampden cases," with the following delicate *critique* of his collaborator:—"The Bishop of Hereford has found other employments in the duties of a diocese than writing books which have had the misfortune, whether justly or unjustly, of appearing to a considerable section of the Church of England to contain statements which are objectionable." To remove any remaining doubt, the writer intimates with sufficient distinctness in a foot-note that in his opinion these objections were well founded.

A 'History of the Christian Church from the Tenth Century to the Present Age, including the Reformation,' embraces the period most interesting to the general reader, and on which he finds it most difficult to obtain accessible and reliable information. Perhaps perfect impartiality could scarcely be expected in such a work; but if written in a spirit of candour and based on a conscientious study of original sources, it would, no doubt, be hailed as supplying a long-felt *desideratum*. These, however, are precisely the qualities most wanting in the book before us. Even its arrangement is defective. As if it were not a task sufficiently arduous to comprise such a narrative within the limits of 446 pages, a considerable part of the space is taken up with topics which should have been omitted, or at least cursorily treated. A very meagre outline of the history of each century is followed by short and unsatisfactory notices of the "ecclesiastical writers" who flourished during that period,—a plan which insures repetition and interruption of the narrative, without materially adding to the information already communicated. But the most striking want of judgment is the disproportionate space allotted by Mr. Rose to his narrative of the Church of England from 1815 to 1858. A judicious writer would have touched lightly upon questions and controversies which are still pending, and on which it is hardly possible at present to give a perfectly unbiassed verdict. Not so Mr. Rose. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect that he could have looked with much favour upon the Roman Catholic Relief and Reform Bills. But when such topics as "the Tracts for the Times," "the Hampden discussions," "the Gorham case,"

"the Denison case," "the revival of the active powers of Convocation"—not forgetting an indignant onslaught on the recent "Oxford and Cambridge University Commissions"—occupy as large a space as that assigned in other portions of the volume to an entire century of Church history, we feel that history has degenerated into mere pamphleteering. It will be readily inferred from what point of view these questions are regarded. The Jerusalem bishoprick is "a very anomalous kind of mission"; "as there is already a Bishop of the Greek Church located there, there can canonically be no other Bishop of Jerusalem." The posthumous volume of Gieseler's celebrated Church History comes in for an abundant share of abuse, although Mr. Rose ingenuously admits to "have derived" from it "a portion of the history of the Papacy." We are assured that "upon the whole it is a trumpery, superficial work, unworthy of the author's name and reputation. The chapter devoted to the English Church is false, calumnious, and twaddling in the highest degree." We have again looked over the portion so impeached. We admit that it is defective—a charge which some parties will equally bring against Mr. Rose's account of the Church of England; but, with this exception, cannot see the justice of the censure passed upon it. However, "the author may be excused as the work is posthumous." We can only express a hope that Mr. Rose may have formed his opinions on more satisfactory grounds than are given in the following remark on the translation of Kahn's 'Internal History of Protestantism.'—"The translator has to contend with a very difficult subject, and we rather think that in any passage of great importance it might be necessary to consult the original. We must say that we have not compared it with the original, but from long acquaintance with German theological works, we rather guess this to be the case in several passages which appear confused in the translation." A strange admission this in a historian who has made so large use of the translation of Kahn!

The other portions of the work are not open to so many objections as that contributed by Mr. Rose. Indeed, some of the chapters at the commencement of the book, though meagre, are well written. The essay of the Bishop of Hereford on Thomas Aquinas and the philosophy of the Schoolmen is all that could be desired in so short a paper. But as the volume proceeds it declines in value. Hasty inferences, rash judgments, and even inaccuracies are of frequent recurrence. It is not in the great facts or broad outlines of history which are known to most, but in minute particulars that the careful investigations of a reliable author appear. Unfortunately, instances of an opposite kind abound in this volume. Thus—choosing almost at random—it is *not* correct to say that the influence of Hus with Wenceslaus had brought about those changes in the University of Prague which led to the voluntary removal of so many Germans. At the time when the Kuttenberg decree put an end to foreign rule in Prague, Hus lay dangerously ill of a disease contracted immediately after his repulse by the King. Again, it is a gross mistake to assert that the Reformer arrived at Constance "with the safe-conduct of the Emperor Sigismund in his pocket." This document only reached him two days *after* his arrival in that city ("venimus," he writes, "*sine salvo conductu*"). Nor can we imagine on what grounds it is asserted that Sigismund "manifested a disposition both before and after the sentence of the Council to save the Reformer from the flames,"—when the *opposite* is notorious. To give another example, the sweeping charge brought against Margaret

of Navarre, "of laxity of manners, if not of principles," is to say the very least unsubstantiated. Instances of this kind might be multiplied. They prove exactly that *amount* of historical knowledge and that *want* of historical accuracy which we would expect to find in writers who have in great measure derived their information from *secondary* sources.

*Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America, from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, and back again.* By Paul Kane. (Longman & Co.)

THERE could not be three words more satisfactory for a traveller to put on the title-page of his travels than those three of Mr. Paul Kane's, the American artist,—"*and back again.*" Would that Drake, and Mungo Park, and Leichardt, and many hundred other brave martyrs to travel, could have written them!

Mr. Kane is an American artist who has studied in Europe, and apparently unites the refinement of the Old World with the Indian energy of the New. He is an American, and has devoted his life to an American purpose; to sketching and recording the deeds and outward forms of an unhappy and vanishing race. The river rolls on for ever, in perpetual but unaccelerated motion, never slower, never faster, but never stopping on its divine errand. The leaves bud and fall, yet fall only to reappear,—but the snow-drift crumbles and melts and is seen no more. The Indian race is the snow-drift—mankind is the river. It is well that ere it fade some lover of the Red Man who, like Mr. Kane, can strap his portfolio and paint-box on his back, should fill a bullet's horn with powder, and, taking his rifle in his firm hand, stride on board the snorting steam-packet at Sturgeon Bay on Lake Huron.

Mr. Kane's motives are easily understood. In the waxen and impressible age of boyhood, spent in the dirty village of Little York, now the great growing city of Toronto, he lived among Indians who have long since run back to the western forests. As the gristle of the young artist turned into bone, he determined to devote his talents, like Catlin, to recording the tale of a people who will soon pass into fable. With light heart and lighter purse the brave young artist started off on snow shoes, or on horseback, in canoe or in mocassins, to sketch chiefs and medicine-men, scalp dances and ball play, hunting scenes and fishing scenes. For four years he lived among the Indians of the north-west, sketching their favourite fishing and hunting grounds, the locations of their villages and the burying-places of their tribes. He traversed all that vast Indian-haunted country bordering on the great chain of American lakes,—he shot and fished all round the Red River settlement, and the boundless buffalo prairies of the valley of Saskatchewan, through which those two parallel iron rails, types of peace and union, will one day pierce, to join with eternal iron bonds the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He tramped and rode over the Rocky Mountains, spotted with the Red Man's blood,—and thence down the Columbia River, towards the new gold country, Oregon, Paget's Sound, and Vancouver's Island. The present book is but a diary of this arduous artist journey, with the angles planed away; promising to be a mere sample of a fuller and richer work, which will be still more interesting to the voyager and historian. Already Mr. Kane has been so far recognized that he has been engaged by the Canadian Parliament to execute a series of Indian paintings for the legislative Library.



It is humiliating to proud nature to observe how rapidly starving men, whether English sailors or Indian braves, resort to cannibalism. Amongst the Saulteux Indians (a branch of the Ojibbeways), according to Mr. Kane, the enormity is common. Of the degradation and crime that it entails, he tells a horribly interesting story:—

"There is a superstitious belief among Indians that the Weendigo cannot be killed by anything short of a silver bullet. I was informed, on good authority, that a case had occurred here in which a father and daughter had killed and eaten six of their own family from absolute want. The story went on to state, that they then camped at some distance off in the vicinity of an old Indian woman, who happened to be alone in her lodge, her relations having gone out hunting. Seeing the father and daughter arrive unaccompanied by any other members of the family, all of whom she knew, she began to suspect that some foul play had taken place, and to feel apprehensive for her own safety. By way of precaution, she resolved to make the entrance to her lodge very slippery, and as it was winter, and the frost severe, she poured water repeatedly over the ground as fast as it froze, until it was covered with a mass of smooth ice; and instead of going to bed, she remained sitting up in her lodge, watching with an axe in her hand. When near midnight, she heard steps advancing cautiously over the crackling snow, and looking through the crevices of the lodge, caught sight of the girl in the attitude of listening, as if to ascertain whether the inmate was asleep; this the old woman feigned by snoring aloud. The welcome sound no sooner reached the ears of the wretched girl, than she rushed forward, but, slipping on the ice, fell down at the entrance of the lodge, whereupon the intended victim sprang upon the murderess and buried the axe in her brains: and not doubting but the villainous father was near at hand, she fled with all her speed to a distance, to escape his vengeance. In the mean time, the Weendigo father, who was impatiently watching for the expected signal to his horrid repast, crept up to the lodge, and called to his daughter; hearing no reply, he went on, and, in place of the dead body of the old woman, he saw his own daughter, and hunger overcoming every other feeling, he saved his own life by devouring her remains."

Mr. Kane's journey seems to have been an epitome of life: here plains covered with tufts of roses; there rivers broken by chutes and portages; now Indians loading him with buffalo tongues, for recording their features; and again, ready to scalp him for trying to enehant them, and forgetting to put in all their scars.

The following curious story of a cure of that most treacherous, quick-growing, and chronic of all vices—drunkenness, by an appeal to pride, is worth quoting. Though not to be imitated by civilized men, it is as singular as the Russian mode of cure. Sigennok, "the black beard," was a dangerous drunken chief at Manetouawning:—

"One day, when in a state of drunken stupor, Captain Anderson—who at that time filled the post of Indian agent,—saw him lying in front of his lodge in one of these fits of oblivion, and bound him hand and foot with strong cords, placing a sickly decrepit boy to watch over him, with instructions to hasten to him (Captain Anderson) the moment the sleeper should awake, and by no means to let him know who it was that had bound him. After some hours he revived, and angrily demanded of the boy, who had dared to treat him with such indignity. The little fellow, without replying to the inquiry, hobbled away to the captain: he at once hastened to his prisoner, who put the same interrogatory to him as he had before done to the boy, and furiously demanded his instant liberation. The captain replied that the boy had bound him by his own orders, and that he had lain for hours exposed to the derision of the whole camp. He took the opportunity also of commenting forcibly on the disgrace to which so great a warrior had thus subjected himself, merely to gratify a vile and disgusting propensity, which reduced him manifestly beneath the level of the

brute beast, which never sacrificed its reason, or the power to protect itself from annoyance or insult from its fellows. Sigennok, his pride humbled, and greatly mortified at the degraded position in which he had placed himself—in the power, as it were, of the most helpless of his tribe—formed the prompt resolution of at once and for ever abandoning his favourite habit, and promised Captain Anderson that if he would release him from his bonds, he would never again taste ardent spirits. The captain took him at his word, and unbound him. Twenty-three years had elapsed, since the occurrence, during which Sigennok had never been known to violate the promise then made."

Although the family affections in the Indian race are generally strong, and childless women nearly always adopt foundlings or orphans, a story of Mr. Kane's proves that the Indian heart beats, if warmly at times, in a wild intermittent way:—

"Potika-poo-tis, the 'Little Round Man,' an Assiniboine chief, sat for me. He was well known about the fort, and was commonly called the Duke of Wellington, I suppose from his small person and his warlike feats. He was on one occasion set upon by a party of Blackfeet, and, while in the act of discharging his gun, received a wound, which he showed me, of rather a remarkable nature. The ball entered his wrist, passed through the arm, entered the neck, and came out near the upper part of the spine. He had received several wounds, but none that seemed seriously to endanger his life, as at the time I saw him he was in good health. After relating various stories of his war and hunting exploits, he, to my great astonishment, told me that he had killed his own mother. It appears that, while travelling, she told him that she felt too old and feeble to sustain the hardships of life, and too lame to travel any further, and asked him to take pity on her, and end her misery, on which he unhesitatingly shot her on the spot. I asked him whereabouts he had directed his ball. His reply was, 'Do you think I would shoot her in a bad place? I hit her there;' pointing his finger to the region of the heart. 'She died instantly, and I cried at first; but after I had buried her, the impression wore off.'"

Of course, we must judge of this story with due consideration of the different standard of the value of life which men all muscle and men all nerve have. The Indian was perhaps a Virginian. Amongst innumerable stories of deer or buffalo shooting—for Mr. Kane seems to have shot everything in turn, including "the rapids," we come to a piece of humour, arising from that prolific source of fun, the ignorance of one nation of another nation's customs. On the Athabasca River Mr. Kane's party meet Colin Frazer, a Highland piper, on his way to an adjoining fort:—

"He carried the pipes with him, dressed in his Highland costume; and when stopping at forts, or wherever he found Indians, the bagpipes were put in requisition, much to the astonishment of the natives, who supposed him to be a relation of the Great Spirit, having, of course, never beheld so extraordinary a looking man, or such a musical instrument, which astonished them as much as the sound produced. One of the Indians asked him to intercede with the Great Spirit for him; but Frazer remarked, the petitioner little thought how limited his influence was in that quarter."

The Chinook Indians, who flatten their heads for unknown phrenological reasons, so that a flat-head chief somewhat resembles George the Third in Cockspur Street, speak a barbarous *patois*, understood only by the trappers. We extract the following as a nut for philologists to crack. It may suggest other curious derivations:—

"Their common salutation is Clak-loh-ah-yah, originating, as I believe, in their having heard in the early days of the fur trade, a gentleman named Clark frequently addressed by his friends, 'Clark, how are you?' This salutation is now applied to every white man, their own language affording no appropriate expression. Their language is also pec-

uliar in containing no oaths, or any words conveying gratitude or thanks."

Of the anti-Mormon people we have never heard of any so strange as the Big-lip Indians of New Caledonia. A widow of this charming tribe has not only to be half-roasted on the funeral pile of her dead husband, but has for three long years to carry about his ashes in a bag on her back. All this time she may not wash, but at the end of this she is stripped, smeared with fish oil, and covered with swan's down, after which and a dance she is free to marry again; and, if she survive her husband, to be again half-roasted.

#### *Hong Kong to Manilla and the Lakes of Luzon in the Philippine Isles, in the Year 1856.*

By Henry T. Ellis, R.N. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THOSE who have read the romantic pages of that wonder-stirring book, 'Twenty Years in the Philippines,' will be attracted by a title-page which promises a further account of the island that contains the Villa of Gironière and the Lake of Socol. But, though there is much to interest and amuse in Mr. Ellis's account of Manilla and the Lakes of Luzon, there is nothing whatever to corroborate the marvellous tales of the French author. Hills which to the eye of the imaginative Gaul rose to 1,500 feet, had, on the Englishman's arrival settled soberly down to mounds of 100 feet. The alligators which chased the Frenchman's canoe with open months, would not even show themselves to Mr. Ellis on the surface of the "enchanted lake." Even M. Gironière's friend and successor at Jala Jala, M. Vidie, repudiated nearly all the circumstances of the attack on the villa by the Tulisanies mentioned by the lively Frenchman. Instead of the house being stormed by the bandits, and M. Vidie being driven to hide in the woods, leaving his daughter dangerously wounded in the hands of the robbers, these worthies were, in reality, easily beaten off. The truth of that part of the tale which relates to the wounded maiden may be judged of from M. Vidie's reply to an interrogation whether she survived. "Daughter," he exclaimed, "why I never had a daughter that I am aware of in the whole course of my life." In a word, the occupant of Jala Jala at the time of our author's visit pronounced M. Gironière to be his very good friend, but his book, "which every traveller that came that way bothered him so much about, no better than *ombug*."

After reducing, however, all things to the sober limits of reality, there is still much to interest in the chief of Spain's possessions in the East. Luzon is a picturesque island, with a healthy and pleasant climate, abounding with vast lakes, extremely productive, and presenting many objects of interest to the traveller. Among these is the Isla de Volcan, in the Lake of Bombom. The crater of this volcano is seven miles in circumference, and of profound depth, and, to quote the words of Mr. Ellis, "presents a never-to-be-forgotten scene of romantic grandeur." But it is in piquant little bits, descriptive of human eccentricities, that this writer excels, rather than in depicting the scenery of nature. The whole time of his residence in Luzon was but six weeks, and much of that period he spent at Manilla, so that his visit to the interior was brief indeed. He left Hong Kong on sick leave on the 26th of June, 1856, in the Spanish steamer Jorge Juan. The only thing he seems to have learnt on board was the Spanish custom of drinking gin-and-water, which has this peculiarity, that a quantity of the spirit is swallowed first, and then capped by a huge tumbler of water. The rum from Hong Kong



to Luzon occupied three days. A very good statistical account of the island is interrupted by the following passage:—

"I had proceeded thus far with my notes in search of information, when I read the highly interesting and romantic tale entitled 'Twenty Years in the Philippines,' by the late proprietor of Jala Jala, which determined me to shoot a wild Buffalo; dead or alive I would pot one, and place my naked foot between his horns à la 'de la Gironière.' Human brains, too, I would eat or drink, whichever the operation he so graphically describes might be termed. 'Eat brains!' Yes, of course; why not? Gironière did, not so very many years ago; besides they are a rarity anyhow, at least good human ones are supposed to be, in one sense or another, rather scarce. And oh! how can I describe the eagerness I felt to be chasing the wild deer, lance in hand, mounted on one of those beautiful horses he speaks of. This book, however, gives a vivid and romantic interest to localities which otherwise a stranger visitor would not feel. From another work I elicited many interesting and highly important particulars. In his passage up the river Pasig, this author became aware of the singular fact, that not only were the tame ducks in the river hatched by men lying on the eggs, but that the wild ones which frequented the Lake of Bay, were all brought into the world by the same means. On pointing this fact out to a Transatlantic friend, Jonathan quaintly remarked, 'I expect, sir, when he passed the first lot in the river, he took a drink; I expect he did, sir!'"

The first thing that struck Mr. Ellis at Manila was the ludicrous custom, universal amongst the Indians, of walking about with game-cocks perched on their arms, shoulders, or heads. When two Indians meet and salute one another, their respective birds bristle up immediately, and employ the time in taking certain mutually refreshing pecks. Presently, when the compliments are done and the human bipeds stride away, their feathered companions suffer their ruffled plumage quietly to subside, to be bristled up again on approaching the next traveller.

The houses in Manila are curiously built, with great solid foundations and upper stories which have in them as much of the elastic as possible. To use the nautical phrase, the upper rooms are built "with beam enough to veer and haul on," for the timbers project several feet beyond the walls. The windows are all of oyster-shell instead of glass, so as to keep out the glare and to be economical in case of earthquakes. Some of the buildings are very extensive, and there is one huge cheroot manufactory where 7,000 girls, from fourteen years and upwards, are employed. Of the mixed population the Chinese seem to be the lowest in esteem, and were once hunted down and nearly extirpated by the Spaniards, being reduced from 30,000 to 7,000. We must give a few words from our author about some of the peculiarities of these Celestials:—

"The Chinese are, amongst other things, a very grossly-feeding people, and, notwithstanding that some pigs are held sacred, fat fresh pork is their great delight, and, strange to say, it seems to agree wonderfully well with them. I remember, in one instance, a boat-race was to be pulled in Hong Kong between European sailors and Chinese, and in making arrangements, the Celestials were asked what refreshment they would prefer; I think it was two pounds of roasted pork each they requested, and this to be eaten, not after the race, but just before commencing it, to make them, as they expressed it, 'Number one strong.' According to our ideas, it would have had anything but that effect, but not so with John Chinaman—

The pork was eaten—  
The English beaten,

and that was not by any means the only occasion on which, equally situated, and pulling in our own boats, they have beaten Europeans. I think, taking the average amongst the Chinese, they are as little

subject to sickness as almost any other nation; but their ideas, or rather manner of expressing their ailments, are peculiar. It was invariably either 'too much a hot inside, or too much a-cold' (cold). 'No can chow chow,' was a sad malady; but what amused me most the first time I heard the expression, was that of a Chinese servant I had, who requested one day that I would intercede with the doctor to give him a plaster to put on his shoulder, and when the desired end to be obtained by so doing was asked, the reply was 'Wantchee' (want to 'pull out that wind, hab got that wind inside that bone.' It was apparently rheumatism; a strong blister was applied, as desired, and next day the report was 'that wind hab make a-wilo, no got more than small o' piece now.' It is seldom that they will put themselves under the treatment of European medical men, and, indeed, for anything not surgical, their own doctors seem to answer every purpose; they themselves say, 'Englishman no can savee Chinaman; inside no belong all same Englishman, no makee all same chow chow, how can makee all same inside;' and there are not a few foreigners who have in fevers, gout, and diseases peculiar to the climate, consulted with advantage the native practitioners."

Those who would know what are the fascinations of the fair Indians and Mestizas must consult Mr. Ellis's pages. There they will learn, too, the peculiar mark which the ill-favoured Celestials have transfused through almost the entire population; and in seeking for this information, we can promise them a fair share of instruction and amusement.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Monk of Châalis*.—[*Le Moine*, &c.]. By Madame Charles Reybaud. (Hachette & Co.).—Changing the gender of the epithet given to Simone da Pesaro, the painter, Madame Charles Reybaud, might well be called *La Cenerina*;—so gray, not to say gloomy, is the tone in which she delights to colour her pictures. She loves the old house, rich with mouldering pictures of beloved ones passed away, inhabited by some last dejected survivor,—the cloister, with its melancholy shelter for the storm-tossed pilgrim from further struggle with wind and rain as evening draws on,—the cell in which the burning aspirations, after vainly trying for outlet and escape, wane and fade and smoulder out, leaving that which was a heart not so much subdued as torpid. It is not merely the choice of her subjects, it is the quality of her tints which has stood betwixt Madame Charles Reybaud and the popularity which her delicacy (rare attribute among French novelists!), her feeling and her graphic power merit. If she will choose themes like these, she should recollect that the lives of the solitary, the poor, the enchained by religious vows (however mistaken these be), are not all mourning and mildew. The hermit of the Camaldoli, who passes his days and nights alone in silence, digging his garden, or his grave, has his holiday once a week, when he is permitted to talk to the stranger from the outer world, and drear though his life seem, his face then will show not dreariness so much as a cheerful and not unintelligent curiosity. There is a sustaining pride, as well as a saddening memory, in those who call a brave ancestry their own, if even they be the last of their race. Those who have been the most rudely shaken, the most closely stripped, the most coldly betrayed, by reason of their own credulity, will not be the last to say that Life (albeit not the equal lot which soft-sitting pulpit-orators are apt to preach it as being, for the comfort of the poor) has still some joy for all who will and ought to have it.—Thus books so gray as Madame Charles Reybaud's, besides being depressing, are not wholly true. This 'Mouk of Châalis,' however, is half of an excellent story. Wherefore Estève was made a monk, and how he was trained to acquiescence in a fate so unnatural to one so full of life, are told in our author's happiest manner. Once within the limits of the Abbey Madame Reybaud can find nothing but the old materials and characters, used with so different a purpose, but with so much greater power, by Madame Dudevant, in her 'Spiridon.' From the

moment when unrest and despair at his irrevocable sacrifice break in on the young man,—to be followed by a gleam of outer life, a breath of love warmer than spiritual love, and afterwards by a dark catastrophe,—the hand of the novelist becomes weak. She appears to have tired of her tale, perhaps because she cannot paint with any colour stronger or brighter than the hue of dust and ashes—gray.

*Daniel: a Study*.—[*Daniel*, &c.]. By Ernest Feydeau. 2 vols. (Amyot).—M. Feydeau has gained his bad popularity by studying that which ought not to be studied. In 'Daniel,' however, we trust he may possibly have overshot his mark. His book is even more heavy than it is objectionable.

*Dress: a Few Words upon Fashion and her Idols*. (Saunders, Otley & Co.).—The author of this book holds it a sin to allow "crying evils" to exist without attempts being made to remedy them. Dress he considers "a crying evil," a "tolerated vice," among women of the present day, even as "drunkenness was to men of the preceding age,"—and gives us accordingly forty-five pages intended to be sharp and sumptuary. We have here quotations from the *Spectator*—there from 'Adam Bede,'—in a third paragraph, a tilt against *crinoline*, which we are assured "would" not "kindle the inspiration of a modern Phidias,"—with something about the concealment of graceful curves, as "antagonistic in character" and "highly detrimental to the dignified carriage for which Englishwomen have been hitherto remarkable." This might have been penned by Mr. Thackeray's *Miss Pinkerton*,—but also it might have been written by some admirer of "the antique," such as we cannot dream that our iconoclast thinks of being. Then, what has "the treadmill of scales and exercises" to do with *Laura's* wreath or *Lucy's* spangled gauze? At p. 35, severe things are said against the Ladies of quality who went to Cremorne Gardens last year. Misty considerations, with a view to keeping *Abigail* and *Betty* the housemaid in their proper spheres of plain caps and gingham, come later. We fear, however, that no reader, however gentle, however simple she be, will sacrifice a single flounce or the ends of a shoulder-knot to this well-meaning, but not very strong adversary to "Fashion."

*Poetical Remains, Social, Sacred, and Miscellaneous*, of the late Edward Atkins Bray, B.D. Selected and Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by Mrs. Bray. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.).—Mrs. Bray, known to us during many years as a painstaking collector and observer—and as a writer, though always prosy, rarely unpleasant—here places us in a dilemma. There is no feeling to be more delicately handled, more deeply honoured, than that which gathers round the graves of the dead, when they have been upright, assiduous, harmless, and beloved in their lives,—such as we verily believe Mr. Bray to have been. Why, then; by publishing two volumes of verse, with a laudatory Preface, must she force those who are sworn witnesses to tell truth to the public,—to say what must either be disenchanting to her or seem cruelly unjust? Yet we are constrained to state that here is not a line better than those which might have appeared with the signature of "Philander" in the *Lady's Magazine* some sixty years since, or of "Patriot" in the Poet's Corner of some country paper. Let us give the titles of merely four of the effusions here thought worthy of republication:—

"An apology to a Lady, who had been informed by another, to whom it was communicated in confidence, that the author had characterized her as one who possessed good natural sense, but could not boast of a cultivated understanding."

"To a Lady who procured some wine for the Author at a crowded supper, by requesting it for herself."

"To a Lady, who apologised for having abruptly left the Writer, that she might plead the cause of a young *Protégée* who had unfortunately offended her Patroness."

"To a Friend, who had ordered a Fire to be lighted in the Writer's Bedroom, whilst he was on a visit to the Family; though in the morning he had heard her caution the Gardener not to light the Fire in her Greenhouse, lest it should make the Plants too tender."

—We do not imagine the reader will refuse to take our warrant that the execution of the above pieces corresponds with their subject, nor that he will



require us to proceed further with a task from which we would gladly have excused ourselves.

*Harriette Browne's School-Days: a Tale.* (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Harriette Browne is no sister of Tom Browne. The book is a dreary imitation. Nothing, perhaps, would be more difficult to treat with success than the monotonous story of a school-girl's doings—all primness, pride, bad French, eternal friendships—lasting one week—back-boards, stocks, and stolen interviews. An awful shadow is thrown across the threshold of Harriette's disciplinary career, by a choice parallel drawn in the first page between the figure of Mrs. Duret, schoolmistress, and that instrument of corporeal torture known as a birch,—her body and waist representing the handle, and her skirt the expanding twigs! This is a promising commencement for a modern romance. Immediately afterwards, Harriette herself is introduced, with a load of antecedents, and school-life begins with bedroom pic-nics, followed by penal psalms to learn, and “no pudding at dinner.” Then there is an attempted abduction, followed by some episodes of a darker tinge,—and so a story, without much purpose or character, draws tediously to its close.

*Catherine.* By the Author of ‘Agnes and the Little Key.’ (Boston, J. E. Tillon & Co.; London, Knight & Son.)—‘Catherine’ is the wail of a tender and pious parent for a daughter, taken from him by that insidious scourge, consumption. To all who, like the author, have been afflicted and bereaved, ‘Catherine’ may possibly prove a consolation.

*Young-Ladyism; a Handbook on the Education, Accomplishments, Duties, Dress, and Deportment of the Upper Ten Thousand.* By Democritus Machiavel Brown, Esq. (J. Blackwood.)—Mr. Brown, in discoursing on the tender subject of ladies' dress, has adopted the spirit of Horace's line, “Why not tell the truth, even if jestingly,”—and has succeeded in investing an ungrateful topic with some degree of interest. His materials, though they have only the freshness of yesterday's salad, he has so improved by dressing, that we have partaken of them with some degree of relish.

*The Ways of the Line: a Monograph on Excavators.* (Hamilton & Co.)—‘The Ways of the Line’ is a kind of companion volume to ‘English Hearts and English Hands’; and, like that work, abounds in apocryphal illustrations of the good effected amongst navvies by instruction and persuasion. But like all works of this class, in which the Lady Bountiful and the writer are one, the style necessarily assumes a self-laudatory tone; and, consequently, “Our Lady,” the principal figure, becomes a very great nuisance.

Among pamphlets on the prevailing topic, we notice one by Mr. Martin Tupper, entitled, *Some Verse and Prose about National Rifle Clubs* (Routledge).—Henry Drummond Esq., M.P., also favours us with a few *Remarks on the Formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the best Mode of effecting the same* (Guilford, Gardner).—Election matters, too, claim a share of attention; we have before us *An Account of the Tiverton Election, with a Revised Report of Lord Palmerston's Speech upon that Occasion* (Pickering),—and *The Speech of T. Dyke Acland, Esq., at the Nomination of Candidates at Birmingham* (Ridgway).—Then Mr. R. Montcith addresses a letter to the Committees of the Foreign Affairs Association *On the Dangers to England of Austria's Subjugation* (Whiting).—*Queen Victoria and Italy* is the title of a publication by Sir H. W. Barron (Ridgway),—and *The Past and Future of the Present Crisis* that of one by Mr. Ward (Hardwicke). Lectures, essays, and learned papers, include a *Lecture on the Principles of Privy Council Legislation*, by Mr. Jones (Hamilton),—*How to Improve the Teaching in the Scottish Universities*, by Dr. Struthers (Sutherland & Knox),—Capt. Chesney's *Remarks on the Recent Improvements of the Education of Staff Officers, with a Vindication of the New Examination System for the Army from the Strictures of Major-Gen. Lord de Ros* (Clowes),—an *Essay on the Nine-Hours' Movement*, by J. B. Leno (Truelove),—a *Lecture on Traits of Indian Character*, delivered at the Asiatic Society by Col. Sykes (Harrison),—*American and Indian Transit*, by Pat. Barry (Trübner),—*A Description of the Cape Colony: its Products and Resources*, by W. Hawes, Esq. (Algar

& Street).—Mr. Stewart's *Review of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy and other Art Galleries* (Hall),—an *Appendix to Allan's Systems of National Telegraphic Communication*,—*Instructions for the Management of Open-Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water* (Knight),—a *Proposal for the Formation of a Ship-Lift Company, for Docking and Repairing Ships by Means of MacLaren's Patent Ship-Lifts or Pontoon Docks* (Richardson),—*A Paper on the Subject of Burns's Pistols*, read at the Society of Antiquaries by Bishop Gillis (Marsh & Beattie),—*An Ode to the Memory of Shakspeare*, by Mr. Langford, read at the Shakspeare Commemoration (Hidson & Ellis),—*Book the Third of The Siege of Candia: an Epic Poem*, by Mr. Harris (Darton),—and *A Tribute to the Memory of Alderman Andrews*, delivered at Southampton by the Rev. E. Kell (Whitfield).—We have also received *The Isle of Wight*, No. I. of Bowtell's Excursion Guides,—and *Clarke's Railway Excursion Guide for May*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennett's Baby May, and other Poems on Infants, 18mo. 1s. swd.  
Besant's Treatise on Hydrostatics and Hydromechanics, 8vo. 9s. cl.  
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'Johnsoniana, Vol. 1.' 2s. bds.  
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'Washington's Life, by Irving, Vol. 5.' 2s. 6d.  
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'Washington's Life, by Irving, Vol. 5.' 2s. 6d.  
Bohn's Illustr. Lib., 'Peterson's Sonnets, Life by Campbell,' 5s. cl.  
Carmichael's Marine Painting in Water Colours, 12mo. 1s. swd.  
Chronological Table of Kings, 1s. sheet.  
Contentment Better than Wealth, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.  
Cust on the W. Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 8vo. 5s. hds.  
Dickens's Works, Lib. Ex. 'Black House,' Vol. 2, post 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Downall's Charge delivered to the Clergy of Totness, 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th edition, Vol. 18, 4to. 25s. cl.  
Family Treasury of Sunday Reading, by Cameron, V. 1, 4s. 6d. cl.  
Fox's (C. J.) Life and Times, by Russell, V. 2, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Glover's The Polymer or Quintant, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Hall's Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall, 4th ed. 7s. cl.  
Harvey's Sermons upon the Christian Religion, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.  
Heine's Poems, Life by Bowring, post 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Hitchcock's Religion of Geology, new edition, 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Hodgson's Novels—'Powers' 'The King's Secret,' 2s. bds.  
Jack Ariel, by Author of 'Post Captain,' new ed. 8vo. 2s. bds.  
James's Naval History of Great Britain, new ed. V. 3, cr. 8vo. 5s.  
Jeux's Prayers and Offices of Devotion, by Simeon, 13th ed. 2s. 6d.  
King's Continental Europe from 1799—1859, 8vo. 2s. bds.  
Lang's The Secret Police; or, Plot and Passion, cr. 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Lawson's The Geography of River Systems, 12mo. 1s. cl.  
Lenten Sermons preached in Oxford in 1859, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Lever's Works, 'The Daltons,' Vol. 2, post 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Love Letters of Eminent Persons, edited by Martel, 2nd ed. 1s. 6d.  
Mills' Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, 2nd ed. 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Mussel's The Little Silver Barrel and other Tales, 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Nortbke's (Countess of) The Sheltering Vine, sequel to, 4s. 6d. cl.  
Parlour Library, Lover's 'Handy Andy,' new edition, 2s. bds.  
Patient Waiting no Loss, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.  
Photograms of an Eastern Tour, Letters from Germany, 8vo. 7s.  
Practical Guide for Italy, by an Englishman Abroad, 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
Practical Swiss Guide, by an Englishman Abroad, 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
Railway Library, 'The Soldier of Lyons,' 2s. bds.  
Ranking and Radcliffe's Medical Sciences, V. 29, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
Simus's Practical Tunnelling, 2nd ed. revised by Haskell, 21s. cl.  
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## THE ROYAL GARDENS OF KEW.

Sir William Hooker has lately presented to the Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, a very interesting Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Gardens at Kew, during a period of six years, viz. from the commencement of 1853 to that of 1859.

Sir William, who, we may observe, is the director of this important and extensive national establishment, states, that it is only within the last six years that the Royal Gardens can be considered as a complete National Establishment. Previous to 1853 they were merely in course of formation; whereas they now approach that condition when any considerable extension would, in the state of our present commercial and scientific relations, be in the director's opinion inadvisable.

The progress and growth of these gardens is, indeed, highly remarkable. Eighteen years ago, England stood alone in having no National Botanic Establishment like those at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, Copenhagen, &c., and within this period the director of the Kew Gardens has been expected not only to rival those foreign gardens, but even to create an establishment which should exceed them in interest and scientific importance.

Those who have visited Kew will testify that Sir William Hooker has not been found wanting, and that he has discharged his arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner. He sets out in his Report by declaring that his chief objects have

been to render the Gardens a place for the healthful recreation of the public, to gratify the national love of gardening, and afford much popular information as to the appearance, names, uses and native countries, &c., of an extensive series of useful and ornamental plants from all lands and climates, together with their products, whether as food, drugs, dyes, timbers, textiles, or cabinet-work. Further, to encourage Horticulture and Scientific Botany, promoting the useful arts which depend on vegetable produce, supplying information to Botanists and aiding their publications, and imparting a knowledge of plants to travellers, merchants and manufacturers; also by training plant-collectors and gardeners for Home, Colonial and Foreign Service. These objects can only be attained by well-ordered organization, and Sir W. Hooker thinks it desirable that the public should know how the system is worked. Accordingly, he states in his Report that the director, who as a matter of course has the general superintendence of the whole establishment, also conducts the correspondence, which is very great; visits the gardens and houses daily, directs the exchanges of growing plants and seeds, and recommends all alterations and improvements. He supplies the names of plants and their products to manufacturers, merchants, druggists, nurserymen, amateurs and travellers, in all parts of the world; and he has hitherto been able to satisfy all requisitions of this kind, if at all moderate, without drawing any distinction between those applicants who have benefited the Gardens and others. Under the director are a curator, sub-curator, seven foremen, who superintend by turns the Gardens, Library and Reading-Room, besides undertaking their usual garden duties.

The gardeners are invariably young men, selected for their good character, promising abilities and fair education. The nominal period for which they are required to enter is two years, during which they may by good conduct, energy and ability, rise from gardeners at 12s. to assistant foremen, at 18s. per week. Some of the best foremen have been sent to the colonies.

The Botanic Gardens, which, when transferred in 1841, by the Royal Family to the Public, consisted only of eleven acres, now extend to seventy-five acres. This is exclusive of the Pleasure Grounds. The visitors in 1841 were 9,174; and in 1858, 405,376, exclusive of those to the Herbarium and Library. The good behaviour of these, often inconveniently crowding the plant-houses and museums, has been throughout of the most satisfactory nature. The greatest number admitted on any one day to the gardens was 13,761. The months during which the attendance is greatest are June, July and August; those when the visitors are fewest, November, December and February. For the further gratification of the public, increased grants have been recently made for the higher keep and ornament of the gardens. More flower borders have been designed, new shrubberies and clumps have been formed, and standard flowering plants and trees have been planted.

The Director states, that all the hot-houses and green-houses are progressing satisfactorily, both in beauty and usefulness. The Palms stand unrivalled; as also do the Ferns, particularly the Tree Ferns; the Cactuses, Agaves, Aloes, and other succulent plants, and the Bananas. Among the last is the most extraordinary plant in the gardens, the gigantic Abyssinian Banana (*Musa Ensete*), described and figured by no author, save the celebrated Bruce, and now first introduced to Europe through Mr. W. C. Plowden, British Consul at Mussawah. This striking herbaceous plant has attained in the palm-stove in five years' time a height of more than 30 feet, the stem is 7½ feet in circumference, and the blades of the leaves, independently of the stalk or petiole, are 6 feet long! It also now shows promise of a flower-spike corresponding with its foliage. The Orchideous plants, under a recently appointed and very skilful cultivator, are improving remarkably. The singular Pitcher Plants, the noble Zannas, the Cycads and their allies, the Rice-plant of Formosa, the wonderful Lattice-leaf (*Owivanda fenestralis*), brought by the Rev. W. Ellis from the Lakes of



Madagascar, the Traveller's Tree, described by the same writer, the Lace Bark of Jamaica, the rare Cinchona, or best Peruvian Bark, and the noble collection of Sikkim Himalayan Rhododendrons, are all in full vigour.

The Green-House Conifere and other trees and shrubs of temperate climates, that require protection in winter alone, show too evident symptoms of deterioration, caused, as the Director alleges, by want of suitable house accommodation, which he hopes will soon be remedied; but we apprehend that the convulsed state of Europe will be antagonistic to the immediate realization of Sir W. Hooker's plan of erecting a gigantic glass house for the culture of large Conifere.

It appears that applications are incessantly made for leave to visit the gardens before 1 p.m., but they are necessarily refused, except to persons who have actual business or other claims to be admitted, as the gardeners can only work steadily before the public are admitted.

The applications for growing plants, seeds, and museum objects are so numerous as to occasion much trouble to meet the demands. As a general rule, the Director professes only to give to parties who have presented plants to the gardens, or to those who have afforded facilities in other ways for increasing the national collection. Another class of demands is for cut flowers, and leaves for flower painting, decoration, and for preparing skeleton specimens. These last requests were for a time largely granted, and they consequently multiplied far beyond the power of supply, so that they are now generally refused, except when preferred by persons who have claims.

The Arboretum, or pleasure-grounds, comprise 250 acres. This area is divided into—1. The Arboretum; 2. Nurseries; 3. A large Lake in process of formation: and, 4. The Queen's Garden. The climate of England is singularly favourable for the growth of a large collection of the trees and shrubs of temperate regions, and the Director is therefore naturally desirous that the Arboretum now in course of formation should be not only worthy of Great Britain, but also serviceable to its extensive possessions. There are at present about 3,500 kinds of trees and shrubs, and they are mostly in a thriving condition. Some years must elapse, however, before the varied groups of trees will be seen in perfection.

There are two Nurseries, both of which are useful and profitable. In 1856, 1,010 trees (chiefly planes and elms) were furnished to plant in the metropolitan parks; in 1857, 13,389; and in 1858, no fewer than 20,814 to the parks and the new grounds at Kew.

The Queen's Garden, originally consisting of 12 acres, has recently been enlarged by 14 more acres being taken in. This beautiful piece of ground is reserved for the use of Her Majesty.

Under the head of Museums, the Director states that the cost incurred in filling the new and large museum has been exceedingly small; as, owing to the interest felt in these collections, it is seldom necessary to buy specimens, and by correspondence objects of great interest are constantly procured.

The Kew Herbarium, always of high scientific value, has during the past year received a vast accession by the addition of the enormous collections of plants made in India by order of the Indian Government. These collections, which have been accumulating for thirty years in the cellars of the East India House, were lost to the scientific world. In consequence of the urgent remonstrances emanating from Kew, the Directors of the East India Company consented that the collections should be arranged under Sir W. Hooker's superintendence. The collections, which filled eleven large waggons, proved to be of much greater bulk than was anticipated; but upwards of one-half were totally destroyed by damp, vermin, and coal-smoke. Amongst the remainder are some of great interest and value; especially Dr. Falconer's collections made in Thibet and Cashmere, occupying 70 chests, Mr. Griffiths's Herbaria, and all Mr. Helfer's Tenasserim and Andaman Island plants. The Director states that the Kew Herbaria, the most extensive and practically useful in existence, is largely used by authors and persons engaged in the

study of Botanical Science; and the collections enjoy the great advantage, not attainable in London, of not suffering from dust or coal-smoke; which are destructive both to paper and specimens.

#### WATER-GLASS.

Thirty-five years ago Prof. Fuchs made known to the German world of science a plan for making water-glass. The German world of science laughed at the philosopher in advance of his time. The project slept; but in the mean time the big world spun forward, carrying with it the lesser orb of German science. Prof. Fuchs grew old and at last died, still believing in his water-glass, and comforted by the appearance of many converts to his view. In his last few weeks of life, he wrote down, in the somewhat technical and crabbed form of a German professor, the result of his studies and experiments on this subject. These writings are very curious, and may prove to be very important. The Prince Consort has caused them to be translated and published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Prof. Kuhlmann has also experimented largely on the water-glass, publishing the results of his researches before the French Academy of Sciences, and latterly in a separate pamphlet. The Imperial Government, struck with the serious character of these investigations, appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go down to Lille, in which city Prof. Kuhlmann carries on his works, and study on the spot the nature of his very interesting discoveries and applications. The Report of this body we now lay before our readers:—

#### REPORT.

Monsieur le Ministre,—The Commission which you have charged, by decree of the 29th of October 1857, to report on the results obtained by Mr. Kuhlmann, Professor of Chemistry at Lille, on the employment of soluble alkaline silicates for hardening porous stones, for painting, &c., has communicated with the inventor of this ingenious process. Mr. Kuhlmann has most readily given every assistance to your Commission. He has explained to us the theoretical principles which have gradually led him to the creation of a new industry; he has opened to us his laboratory, in which the Commission has found the realization of all the practical facts announced by the inventor, and been enabled to follow, as it were, step by step the progress of his idea; he has likewise thrown open to our inspection his chemical works of La Madeleine and of Saint-André, near Lille, in which the manufacture of soluble alkaline silicates and of sulphate of baryta has been already carried on to a considerable extent, and is increasing from day to day; and he has shown us the various monuments and houses at Lille to which the process of silicification has been applied.

The facts which were pointed out to your Commission, and the experiments which were performed before us, are of the highest importance to science, the arts, and industry. Geological theories of the highest order with regard to the formation of rocks, the possibility of reproducing artificially and by very simple means most of the crystalline mineral matters, the transformations which have been accomplished in the organs of plants and animals the petrified remains of which we find in the bosom of the earth, stand, according to Mr. Kuhlmann's exposition, in an intimate and happy connexion with the more practical considerations concerning the formation of new cements, the hardening of porous limestones used for preserving monuments, the application and the fixation by means of alkaline silicates of mineral colours upon stone, wood, glass, metals, paper, stuffs, &c., and the substitution of a new white colour (the sulphate of baryta) for white lead and zinc-white. We scarcely know what ought to be most admired in Mr. Kuhlmann, —his ingenious and scrutinizing mind, or his perseverance and tenacity in pursuing the realization of his ideas, and in rendering his methods more general, for which purpose he has not hesitated to incur considerable expense.

THEORY OF HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.—The silicious solution, silicate of potash or silicate of soda, forms the basis of all the new processes. Since 1840, researches upon the origin and nature of the

efflorescences upon walls have furnished Mr. Kuhlmann with the opportunity of ascertaining the presence of potash and soda in most of the limestones of the various geological epochs, in larger proportion in hydraulic limestones than in fat limestones (*à chaux grasse*). What would be their influence upon the hydraulic properties of the lime? Mr. Kuhlmann thought that, under the influence of potash or soda, silicious limestones might give origin, when calcined, to double compounds of lime, silica, or alumina and an alkali analogous to those which would be obtained by the calcination of some kinds of hydrated minerals, such as apophyllite, stilbite, and analcime, and that these compounds, when afterwards brought into contact with water, would undergo an action analogous to that which causes the consolidation of plaster, viz. hydration, and at last perfect hardness.

The principal effect of the potash and soda would consist in transferring a certain quantity of silica to the lime, and in giving origin to silicates which absorb water with avidity (so as to leave only that portion of water necessary to their hydrated nature) and become solidified. Numerous facts bore out this theory. Quicklime, when left in contact with a solution of silicate of potash, is immediately transformed into hydraulic lime. Quicklime and an alkaline silicate, very finely pulverized, and mixed in the proportion of 11 of silicate to 100 of lime, likewise furnish an excellent hydraulic lime. A mortar of fat lime repeatedly wetted with a solution of alkaline silicate is transformed into hydraulic mortar. Lastly, with the glassy silicate and lime, more or less energetic hydraulic cements can be produced at will, which will be found very useful in countries where only fat limestones exist.

SILICIFICATION.—From observing the great affinity of lime for silica when set free in a nascent state from its compound with potash, Mr. Kuhlmann was led to study the action of the silicates of potash and soda upon the calcareous stones—upon chalk in particular. He observed that by placing some chalk in contact with a solution of silicate of potash in the cold, a portion of the chalk is transformed into silico-carbonate of lime, whilst a corresponding portion of potash is displaced, that the chalk hardens gradually in the air and acquires a greater hardness than that of the best hydraulic cements; if the chalk is made into a paste with the silicate, it will adhere strongly to bodies, to the surface of which it is applied. Thus a cement was discovered, capable of being employed in restoring public monuments and in the manufacture of cornice-work. Pushing his experiments further, he ascertained that chalk, when plunged into a solution of silicate of potash, was capable of absorbing a considerable quantity of silica; by exposing it alternately and repeatedly to the action of the silicious solution and to that of the air, he found that this stone acquired in time a great hardness on the surface, and that the hardening, which was at first superficial, penetrated gradually to the centre, so that a piece which had been subjected to the process fifteen years ago, and which was examined by your Commission, had become hardened to a depth of nearly a centimetre. This silicification of the stone (this is the name given by Mr. Kuhlmann to this transformation) is due to the decomposition of the silicate of potash by the carbonate of lime on the one hand, and by the carbonic acid of the air on the other. A solution of silicate of potash when left to the air gives origin, in fact, after some time, to a gelatinous and contractible deposit of silica and to a stratum of carbonate of potash. In course of time the deposit of silica acquires sufficient hardness to scratch glass. Two balls of chalk of the same diameter and of the same nature were silicified under the same conditions; the one was exposed to the free action of the air, and acquired more hardness than the second, which was kept under a bell-glass in an atmosphere deprived of carbonic acid. In silicification, therefore, as long as the stone is porous enough to continue absorbing silicate of potash, a sort of hydrated silico-carbonate of lime is formed, which hardens by gradually losing its water of hydration, besides a contractible layer of silica which adds to the hardness of the stone. The carbonate of potash produces on the



surface an almost imperceptible exudation, which diminishes gradually and at last disappears entirely without having in the least altered the surface of the stone; by means of hydrofluosilicic acid Mr. Kuhlmann has succeeded in getting rid of the inconvenience which might result from this, and even in adding to the hardness of the stone. Calcareous stones thus prepared acquire a compact grain, and a lustrous appearance, and become capable of receiving a fine polish. The hardening is singularly assisted by heat; and calcareous porous stones, on being plunged into a high-pressure boiler containing a bath of silicate of potash, presented, as soon as they were withdrawn from this immersion, all the characters of compact silicious limestones without the least intervention of the carbonic acid of the air.

From limestones Mr. Kuhlmann passed on to porous stones, and has succeeded in showing that the action of the carbonic acid of the air upon silicate of potash was sufficient to effect a superficial consolidation of the stones, varying with their porosity.

Upon sulphate of lime or plaster of Paris the action of silicate of potash is essentially the same; but it is more rapid, and has the disadvantage of giving rise to the formation of sulphate of potash, which, on crystallizing, disaggregates the surfaces. Consequently the silicious solution ought to be more diluted, so as to render the action slower; the consolidation, however, must be sufficient to avoid the effects of the crystallization of sulphate of potash.

**MODE OF APPLICATION.**—In what way does Mr. Kuhlmann apply the silicate of potash upon monuments and buildings in general? He takes silicate of potash prepared in his works and possessing the composition of soluble glass, and dissolves it in twice its own weight of water. This solution is to be had in commerce, and marks 35° of Beaumé's areometer. All that is required is to dilute this with twice its volume of water, in order to obtain the degree of concentration most convenient for the process of hardening. In recent buildings it may be applied at once; older constructions require to be cleansed by washing with a hard brush or by means of a solution of caustic potash, and most frequently by smart scraping. Large surfaces are sprinkled with the silicious solution by means of pumps or large syringes with divided jets. The latter have been employed in Germany since 1847. Care must be taken to collect the excess of liquid by means of gutters of glazed earthenware placed at the foot of the walls. For sculptures and certain portions of buildings, soft brushes are employed, and, with great advantage, also the painting-brush. Experience has shown that three applications of silicate, on three consecutive days, suffice to harden stone. The quantity of solution which is absorbed varies with the nature of the stone and its porosity; the cost of silicate does not exceed 75 centimes (7½d.) per square metre for the most porous stones.

This process has been applied to the new sculptures of the Exchange at Lille, to the works of restoration in the Church of St. Maurice, to the construction of a new church at Wazemmes, to the hospital of Seclin, to some works of the Corps du Génie, and to several private buildings at Lille; it has been found to answer perfectly.

Since the year 1841, Messrs. Benvignat, Marteau and Vorly have tested the efficacy of the new process. It has likewise been employed in other places, at Versailles, at Fontainebleau, at the Cathedral of Chartres, at the Town Hall of Lyons, at the Louvre, and at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. The best architects, such as MM. Lassus, Lefuel, Violet Le Duc, &c., have obtained most satisfactory results.

**DYEING OF STONES.**—Mr. Kuhlmann observing that the silicification of buildings and sculptures gave rise to various colorations which rendered, for instance, the joints more marked, was led to seek a remedy for these colorations. By means of a double silicate of manganese and potash, he obtained a dark solution which could be applied to very white limestones. By suspending some artificial sulphate of baryta in the silicious solution, he was able to introduce a little of this sulphate into the porous stone together with the silica, in such a manner as

to whiten surfaces of too dark a hue. He proved experimentally that porous limestones, when boiled in solutions of metallic sulphates (the oxides of which are insoluble in water), give rise to the fixation, to a certain depth, of these oxides in intimate combination with the sulphate of lime. With sulphate of iron he obtained a rust-colour of more or less intensity, with sulphate of copper a magnificent green tint, with sulphate of manganese brown tints, with a mixture of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper a chocolate tint, &c. He observed, at the same time, that the double sulphates thus formed penetrated into the stones, and likewise increased their hardness.

**SILICIOUS PAINTING.**—There was but one step from silicification to silicious painting. Fuchs, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Munich, had already, in 1847, given the famous German painter, Kaulbach, all the advice necessary to enable him, by means of a sprinkling with silicate of soda, to fix the fresco-paintings which were then executed in the New Museum at Berlin. Mr. Kuhlmann went further, and applied the colours directly by means of a brush. He had observed that the action exerted by carbonate of lime upon the silicates of potash and soda, viz., the displacement of silica, was likewise exerted by the carbonates of baryta, strontia, magnesia, iron, lead, &c., and even by other salts, such as chromate of lead, most of the metallic carbonates, and even the oxides of lead and oxide of zinc.

He endeavoured at first to replace, in the application of mineral colours upon stone, the fixed and essential oils usually employed, by solutions of silicate of potash. With white lead, the formation of silicate of lead was too rapid to permit the application of this colour by means of the painting-brush. Oxide of zinc gave satisfactory results. The artificial sulphate of baryta, which had already found employment in whitening stones of too dark a colour, was again usefully employed; and by mixing it in large proportion with the oxide of zinc, Mr. Kuhlmann obtained a white colour of greater brilliancy and transparency. It appeared at first that sulphate of baryta could not be employed by itself; but it was found that by applying it repeatedly by means of glue or starch paste, or by means of a mixture of starch paste and silicious solution, it covered as well as white of lead and zinc-white in painting with size- or paste-colours. This observation was of the highest importance; a new white colour was found which could be employed in the place of those hitherto in use.

**NEW WHITE COLOUR (Base blanche).**—Your Commission has been vividly impressed with the results already obtained by the employment of artificial sulphate of baryta in the decoration of several buildings at Lille. The brilliancy and whiteness of the finest white lead is but dim when compared with painting in sulphate of baryta. This colour possesses the advantage of remaining unaltered under the influence of emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen; it enables us to execute dim or lustrous white paintings at a saving of about two-thirds. Its use must likewise appear of immense service, viewed from a sanitary point of view. It gets rid, on the one hand, of the dangers attending the manufacture and application of white lead and oxide of zinc, on the other, of the odour of the essential oils. Mr. Kuhlmann has not shrunk from establishing the manufacture of this baryta-white upon a large scale. In his works at Loos (Nord), the native sulphate of baryta or heavy spar is transformed into chloride of barium, which, when treated in its turn with sulphuric acid, at the works of St. André (Nord), is again converted into sulphate of baryta, which is thus obtained in a state of extreme division and purity. This manufacture is already capable of supplying to the trade about 600 tons per annum of the new colour, which find an easy sale.

This new branch of useful industry does great honour to Mr. Kuhlmann; and your Commission would point it out to you as an important progress. For the sake of economy and sanitary amelioration, it would be desirable to see it employed in military buildings, in barracks, schools, public monuments, and in the most humble dwellings.

**MINERAL COLOURS (Bases colorées).**—Mr.

Kuhlmann, passing from whites to the various coloured mineral substances, has observed that, under the influence of silicate of potash or soda, the same reactions are produced; that colours which are alterable by the alkalis cannot be employed, but that the ochres may be used, as well as blue and green ultramarine, oxide of chromium, zinc-yellow, sulphide of cadmium, red lead, calcined lamp-black, oxide of manganese, &c.; that the colours which dry slowly may be rendered fit for painting by mixing them with colours which dry more readily, or by the addition of white colours which dry rapidly. He found, moreover, that colours which were ground with a concentrated solution of an alkaline silicate, may be applied more readily upon silicified stones than upon those which have not been silicified; that in this latter case it is always useful to impregnate the surfaces, some little time before applying the colours, with a weak solution of silicate; that in painting apartments, the ordinary process of painting in distemper will be found sufficient; and then, to fix the colours, two coats of silicate of potash or soda, marking 6° to 10° of the areometer of Beaumé, are to be applied by means of large and soft brushes, at an interval of several hours.

**UPON WOOD.**—Upon wood, the application of silicious painting presented some difficulties. Woods impregnated with resin do not receive the colour uniformly. Wetting with the water of the solution tends to cause the wood to crack. Ash and yoke-elm, however, answer very well with a few precautions: Mr. Kuhlmann has been able to submit to your Commission some rather old paintings upon wood which had resisted numerous washings, and the intense heat of a fire, close to which they were placed.

**UPON GLASS.**—Your Commission has examined with the greatest interest paintings which have been executed upon glass. Artificial sulphate of baryta, applied to glass by means of silicate of potash, imparts to it a milk-white colour of great beauty; in a few days the silica is found intimately combined with it, and the colour resists washing with warm-water. By the action of a strong heat, this silicious varnish is transformed into a fine white enamel. Blue ultramarine, oxide of chromium, and pulverized coloured enamels may be applied. Silicious painting upon glass is destined to find advantageous employment in the construction of church windows, whilst silicious painting upon stone will serve for mural decorations.

Following the same order of ideas, Mr. Kuhlmann has extended his researches to printing upon paper and upon stuffs, to the employment of silicate of soda in scene-painting and in dressing stuffs.

**UPON PAPER.**—By grinding the finely-divided charcoal which is employed in the manufacture of Indian ink with the silicate, a writing ink is obtained which is almost unassailable by any chemical agent.

**UPON STUFFS.**—In calico-printing, silicate of potash replaces albumen, which is now employed for fixing colours. The silicious solution is mixed with the colours at the moment of printing; in a few days the design acquires such a consistency that the colours resist washing and soap, provided they are not alterable by alkalis.

**PRINTING AND DRESSING STUFFS.**—From a series of experiments undertaken with the view of showing that in dyeing it is not correct to assume that nitrogenous substances possess a greater aptitude for receiving colours than non-nitrogenous substances, and that dyeing rests essentially upon a chemical combination with the textile material, either in the natural state or variously combined or modified, Mr. Kuhlmann was induced to replace the albumen used in printing stuffs, either by a compound of gelatine and tannin, or by starch paste fixed upon the cloth by means of lime or baryta-water, or also by the soluble silicates. In printing upon paper, he has succeeded in replacing the varnish with which it is usual to cover the colours which have been fixed by means of gelatine, by a layer of tannin, and even the gelatine itself by starch fixed by means of lime or baryta.

In the dressing of stuffs he has succeeded in introducing the use of tannate of gelatine (by means



of which he obtains a permanent dressing) and that of soluble silicates.

Tannate of gelatine constitutes a sort of artificial leather, with which he covers, in place of varnish, wood, paper, chalk drawings, casts in plaster of Paris, sail-cloth, ropes for naval use, &c.

Lastly, by introducing in painting in distemper the processes discovered for fixing colours upon paper and stuffs, he has created the method of painting with tannate of gelatine, or with starch fixed by lime or baryta, or mixed with a silicious solution.

These researches constitute an extremely remarkable and striking whole. Each portion of Mr. Kuhlmann's house exhibits a specimen of one of the processes which he has pointed out; and the examination of these has convinced your Commission that most of these processes are destined to find practical application in arts and manufacture, in spite of the obstacles of routine.

Your Commission, Sir, has thought it right to present you with a complete abstract of all these works, in order to show you that we have conscientiously endeavoured to accomplish the mission which you entrusted to us, and to convince you of the great merit of these several researches and discoveries.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.**—Your Commission feels convinced that Mr. Kuhlmann's labours are of great interest to the engineer, and has no hesitation in declaring itself in favour of distributing the pamphlets in which these processes are described, among engineers, builders, and manufacturers.

Builders and engineers may any day be called upon to take advantage of the methods of hardening stones, and of silicious painting in a great number of buildings. Is it not highly desirable that their attention should be directed to these new methods, which may even receive useful modifications from their hands? May they not thus familiarize the public with these processes? Most of them, and some mining engineers, are engaged in important researches on cements and hydraulic mortars. May they not find, in the scientific considerations presented by Mr. Kuhlmann, the germ of improvements to be introduced into the methods which they daily employ?

The distribution of the pamphlets to mining officers, appears at first sight of less importance. Mr. Kuhlmann has, however, been able to introduce into his experiments scientific considerations with regard to the formation of rocks, and especially of crystallized minerals, which are very important for the history of our globe.

**GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—On reflecting, says the author, upon the admirable reaction which causes the hardening of limestones by silica, are we not naturally led to attribute not only all infiltrations and crystallizations of silica in calcareous rocks, but also the formation of an infinity of natural silicious and aluminous pastes to analogous reactions? Are we not induced to admit that the flint-stones, the agates, petrified woods, and other silicious infiltrations have had no other origin, but that they owe their formation to a slow decomposition of alkaline silicate by carbonic acid?

By simple exposure to the air, and by a slow contraction, Mr. Kuhlmann has succeeded in obtaining masses of silica hard enough to scratch glass, translucent aluminous pastes, hydrated oxide of tin with a vitreous aspect, &c. The numerous experiments undertaken by him upon this subject, and described in his pamphlets are of the greatest interest. Several mining engineers have already undertaken analogous experiments, and Messrs. Ebelmen and De Sénarmont have obtained very remarkable results. The experiments of Mr. Kuhlmann may put those engineers who devote themselves to these studies in the way of more complete results.

In two memoirs presented to the Academy on the 9th and 16th of November, 1857, Mr. Kuhlmann throws fresh light upon the mode of explaining the silicious infiltrations and the calcareous concretions in shells,—for instance, upon the possible formation of various epigenies, upon the gradual hardening of recently extracted stones, by the slow loss of what is usually called quarry water, and,

lastly, upon the spontaneous crystallization of amorphous matters, in consequence of an extremely slow contraction, in which time, and also heat and pressure, constitute principal elements.

Mr. Kuhlmann, taking up some researches commenced by Fuchs, has just added fresh and important facts to his applications of the alkaline silicates in painting, in the preparation of artificial hydraulic limes, and in the silicification of calcareous stones. These results are not yet published, but have been communicated to your Commission, and may be summed up as follows:—

The oxides and metallic salts which enter into the composition of silicious colours or of cements have the property not only of combining with the silica of the silicates, but also of fixing, in an insoluble state, variable quantities of potash. The colours which act most energetically in this respect are the ochres; oxide of manganese, oxide of zinc, oxide of lead, and artificial sulphate of baryta also retain potash.

These observations, brought to bear upon the existence of potash in a large number of natural silicates, have led Mr. Kuhlmann to prepare artificially, by the humid way, various compounds of that nature,—felspars, alkaline silicates, magnesian silicates, &c. On applying them to the theory of hydraulic limes, they confirm the special character which Mr. Kuhlmann attributed to them at the commencement of his investigations.

He hopes he will be able to show that excellent cements may be obtained without the intervention of carbonic acid, merely by the slow consolidation of the silicates of lime, of alumina, or of magnesia and potash, and that the natural hydraulic limes approach more or less, in their composition and their properties, to the nature of these cements.

Lastly, Mr. Kuhlmann has obtained excellent results in the fixation of potash in the silicification of soft limestones, by substituting aluminate of potash for the hydro-fluosilic acid, the employment of which he had advocated with a view of forming in the stone a compound analogous to mica. He thus replaces mica by felspar, which likewise fixes potash in a state of insolubility. From this he also concludes that in calcareous stones the presence of alumina alone may explain the fixation of a certain proportion of potash, and ought to remove every fear of any alteration in silicified limestones by the slow action of time.

Geological science cannot but gain by making these results known to all those engaged in mining works; and your Commission would therefore strongly advocate the distribution of the pamphlets referred to amongst these, as well as amongst builders and engineers.

**CONCLUSION.**—Your Commission, actuated by a strong desire of making known and appreciated, as much as lies in its power, the important researches of Mr. Kuhlmann upon silicification, would propose in conclusion—

1. To have distributed to the services of Ponts et Chaussées and of mining, the pamphlets in which the results of Mr. Kuhlmann's works on silicification are to be found, and to call the special attention of engineers to the advantages which they may derive from the new processes.

2. To order the publication of the present Report in the 'Annales des Ponts et Chaussées,' and in the 'Annales des Mines.'

Lille, Feb. 8th, 1858.

(Signed) BOURDOUSQUÉ, Ingénieur en chef des Mines, President.

KOLB, Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées.

BOSSEY, Ingénieur ordinaire des Mines, Reporter.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A Special General Meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, on Thursday the 7th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an arrangement with Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, for leasing to the Horticultural Society twenty acres of ground at Kensington Gore.

The last Flower Show of the season will be held at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday next.

Additions now seem to be regularly coming in to the National Portrait Gallery, in Great George Street, Westminster. Since our mention of the portraits of Cowley and Selden a good specimen of Michael Dahl, a portrait of the attainted Duke of Ormond, and a curious picture exhibiting the Seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower in 1688, have been suspended on the walls. The Duke appears in all the exuberance of wig and mantle. Similarity of robes gives the prelates a very monotonous appearance, and even the countenances seem very much alike. The heads, however, of Sancroft and Ken are distinguished for vigour about the eyes and mouth. More recently still, the Trustees have purchased portraits of Warren Hastings and John Smeaton, the Eddystone architect and engineer, from the collection of Sir Richard Sullivan. From the same source has been obtained a very striking portrait of David Garrick, by Robert Edge Pine, in which the great actor is represented seated at a table and studying the play of 'Macbeth,' and turning round upon the spectator in a way which shows him to be thoroughly imbued with his part. The fire of his eye is most strikingly depicted. Pine had once before painted Garrick in a similar attitude, but not quite so forcibly. The differences between the two pictures may be seen on comparing the engraving of Dickinson with that of Skelton.

It is time to end this pother about the authorship of 'Adam Bede.' The writer is in no sense a "great unknown"; the tale, if bright in parts, and such as a clever woman with an observant eye and unschooled moral nature might have written, has no great quality of any kind. Long ago we hinted our impression that Mr. Liggins, with his poverty and his pretensions, was a mystification, got up by George Eliot,—as the showman in a country fair sets up a second learned pig to create a division among the penny-paying rustics. Mr. Nicholas, it is true, answers for Mr. Liggins; but who answers for Mr. Nicholas? The fun is guttering down into broadest farce. Liggins, Eliot, and Nicholas, are seemingly a far-away echo of Sairy Gamp, Betsy Prig, and Mrs. Harris. If you were to roll the three into one we should expect them to turn up a rather strong-minded lady; blessed with abundance of showy sentiment and a profusion of pious moods, but kept for sale rather than for use. Vanish Eliot, Nicholas, Liggins,—enter (let us say, at a guess) Miss Biggins! The world is fagged with the drone of this private comedy of Much ado about Nothing. The elaborate attempt to mystify the reading public, pursued in many articles and letters at the same time, but with the same Roman hand observable in all, is itself decisive of the writer's power. No woman of genius ever condescended to such a ruse,—no book was ever permanently helped by such a trick.

Scotland, so often and unjustly taxed with literary illiberality by the southerners, is bent on re-proving this slander by acts of peculiar graciousness towards professors of the gentle craft of journalism. The other day Carlisle erected a noble bronze statue to Mr. Steele, a local editor; now it is Edinburgh that delights to honour the press in the person of Mr. Alexander Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*. Bread is to be given to the living, as bronze was given to the dead. The Duke of Roxburgh and the Earl of Stair gracefully head the list of admirers, supported by the Earl Minto, Lord Panmure and Lord Macaulay. More than 1,300l. has been already raised, without sending the customary hat into the southern shires of the kingdom. Well done, Scotland!

Last week died, of paralysis, at the age of seventy, Dr. Daniel Pring, a voluminous writer on Physiology and the Philosophy of Life. Daniel Pring was born in Taunton, but settled in Bath, as a physician, where he remained for thirty years, one of its most distinguished literary and scientific illustrations. In 1813 he published his first work, on the Absorbents. In the same year he gained the Jackson Prize, for his 'View of the Relations of the Nervous System in Health and Disease.' Six years afterwards he produced his 'General Indications which relate to the Laws of Organic Life'—considered his principal contribution to medical philosophy. Many other works flowed



from his pen in succeeding years; and he has left behind him several unpublished works, ready for the press, but with an instruction to his executors that they are all to be put into the fire.

On Friday next two or three thousand ladies and gentlemen, the active cream of London life, will probably gather under the roof of South Kensington Museum. Their first purpose, or occasion for assembling, is no doubt to see the works of the Architectural Society, in whose name the cards of invitation are sent out; but when Mr. Beresford Hope and the architects have had their way for a while, a stream will flow off, broad, persistent, and continuous through the whole evening, towards the picture galleries, bent on catching a gleam of Leslie's refined humour, Constable's manly sweep of English earth, and Turner's gorgeous dreams of southern sunsets. These two or three thousand persons, lords and commons, barristers, professors, bankers, physicians, will find blank walls or closed doors at the end of the Sheepshanks galleries. Aware that these galleries contain only a portion of the pictorial treasures of the modern English school, which a princely generosity has bequeathed to the nation, to be for it a consolation and "a joy for ever," they may perhaps ask for the Turner pictures, the Vernon collection, but only to learn that they owe the very great privilege they enjoy of inspecting at will the beauties of the Sheepshanks galleries solely to the fact that Messrs. Routine and Red Tape have no power to prevent their pleasure. Against this arrangement every protest should be raised; and we very gladly put on record a letter addressed by the president and members of one of our metropolitan literary institutions to the Trustees of the National Gallery:—

"Battersea Literary Institution, June 23.

"Gentlemen,—The Committee of the Battersea Literary and Scientific Institution beg respectfully to urge on the Trustees of the National Gallery the importance of opening to the public in the evening the Turner and Vernon Collection of Pictures. The Collection presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks is open to the public free two evenings in the week, and we are not aware of any case of injury or disorderly conduct. It is unnecessary to urge any arguments for the free opening of galleries of Art in the evening. A large number of tradesmen, clerks and working-men are so occupied in the daytime, that it is almost impossible for them to visit such places except in the evening; and the thousands of persons who have visited the South Kensington Museum in the evening show that such an opportunity would be greatly valued and enjoyed. The multiplication of, and increased facilities for seeing, works of art are important elements in the civilization and refinement of the people, and we trust means will be taken to make the valuable Art collections of this country freely accessible to all classes of the community. By order of the Committee,

C. WINTON, Bishop of Winchester;

Rev. E. B. BADCOCK, B.A.;

GEORGE ALDER, Treasurer;

J. B. BUCKMASTER, Hon. Sec."

—Will the Members of the Royal Academy follow this good example?

The Ossianic Society was founded on St. Patrick's Day, 1853, for the preservation and publication of MSS. in the Irish language, illustrative of the Ferrian period of Irish history, &c., with literal translations and notes. The Society is governed by a President, six Vice-Presidents, and a Council of twenty-four members, and has issued since its formation four octavo volumes. The annual subscription is 5s., which is not called for until a volume is ready for delivery, and there are on the roll of the society six hundred and seventy-two members. Mr. W. Smith O'Brien was elected President on the 17th of March 1859, and Mr. J. O'Daly, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Edward Berwick, President of the Queen's College, Galway, in his Report for the year to the two Houses of Parliament, refers to the cry of "failure" raised by the enemies of the Irish System of Education. "Since the publication of my last Report," says Mr. Edward Berwick, "the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire

into the condition and progress of the Queen's Colleges has appeared. In referring to that Commission, I trust I may be permitted to observe that the Government, in recommending it, applied to the new Colleges a measure of some severity. To inquire into the progress of institutions which had opened but seven years before—of institutions, too, which, from their very nature, require time for their success and full development—was to submit them to a trial of no ordinary kind. From that trial they have come out triumphant. The Report is a continued tribute to the indefatigable, though ill-paid, exertions of the Professors, to the excellence of the studies pursued in the Colleges, to the propriety of conduct and assiduity of the students, and to the assurance which the progress already made by the Colleges holds forth of their ultimate and complete success. The cry of 'failure,' if not silenced—for what can silence the enemies of enlightenment?—has been met by an authority to which all candid men will submit. On this cry of 'failure,' I will only observe, that its truth may be estimated by the fact, that it waxes louder just as the numbers resorting to the Colleges increase, while its sincerity may be judged of by the toilsome and incessant efforts made to overturn institutions which are said to be 'failures.'

"Considerable anxiety," a friend writes from Naples, "is created by the long-continued activity of Vesuvius. The official journal of last night announces 'that new bituminous springs have opened on the Piano delle Ginestre, forming a lava which passes over the bed of former streams, and destroying other estates in the direction of Torre del Greco.' Three new streams of fire have made their appearance, increasing the work of destruction at various points; and one of them, traversing the great valley called 'Rio di Quaglio,' is on the point of intercepting the path 'Di Brunello,' steep and fatiguing, but the only one now remaining for making the ascent to the summit of Vesuvius and the Meteorological Observatory. I have just received a visit from the old man of the mountain, who ran down from Resina this morning to give his report of recent changes. 'We were all alarmed yesterday morning,' he said, 'by a shock as of an earthquake; the table in my room moved backwards and forwards, and my bed was shaken violently.' It was about four o'clock in the morning, and I instantly set off for the mountain, as I concluded he was at his old tricks again. From its mouth it was throwing up large and small stones, some full a hundredweight. On observing more closely, I found that a new opening had been formed in the crater, and it must have been the throes of the mountain in forming this opening that were felt so violently at Resina. Of course it was impossible to descend, as I have sometimes done, into the crater; so I stood and watched. At intervals of ten or fifteen minutes circles of flames of three colours, as though they were the wheels of a carriage, issued from the new mouth. The crater was divided by a number of fissures, from which proceeded loud noises and a very strong odour. The lava is greatly on the increase, and proceeds with considerable rapidity. 'I measured it near the Piano delle Ginestre,' says Cozzolino, 'and found that it was upwards of a mile in width.' Four other proprietors have this week lost their land. The official journal of the 22nd gives the following report:—'The volcanic eruptions continue to run, and commit great damage in all directions, not excepting the stream which flows from the Colle de Tironi. From the city we look at the two blackened beds which surround the height on which the Royal Observatory stands, and which will remain an island should the current turn off to the left so as to unite with the right stream.'

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling. Catalogues, One Shilling. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 7s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, the Works of DAVID COX.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten till Six.

'THE DERBY DAY,' by W. P. FAITH, R.A., late the property of Jacob Bell, Esq., deceased, and by him bequeathed to the British nation, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street. Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.—Admission, 1s.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), will be exhibited by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, on and after MONDAY, July 4, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—The magnificent Exhibition at this Unrivalled Institution, for which until the present management, the sum of 4s. 6d. was demanded as the entrance fee, are now, with the Varied Novelties for the Present Season, consisting of Musical Entertainments, Dissolving Views, Magic and Mystery, Marvels of Clairvoyance, the gigantic and beautiful Dioramas of Paris, Lisbon, and London, &c. to be seen any Morning, from Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to half-past Ten, for One Shilling; Children under 10 years, Sixpence.

Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, top of the Haymarket (open for Gentlemen only).—Dr. Kahn will deliver Lectures daily, at Three and half-past Eight, at his unrivalled and original Museum, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures, &c. free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the Author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Scientific Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world; also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."

## SCIENCE

*Our Woodlands, Heaths and Hedges. A Popular Description of Trees, Shrubs, Wild Fruits, &c.; with Notices of their Insect Inhabitants.* By W. S. Coleman. With Illustrations printed in Colours. (Routledge & Co.)

A pretty little book is this, likely to be popular with that large class of would-be-naturalists, to whom a little science is a boon, and much of it a bore. Not difficult to get up, and not difficult to get through, is the description we should give of it. The matter is not new, but all is well arranged and clearly stated; so that, reclining for an hour under an oak, one-half of the book might be leisurely read, and the other half under a beech; or if an elm only is discoverable, sit down upon the sward beneath it, and read how that lofty and ancient tree above you may be destroyed by a mere insect:—

"The Elm has many insect enemies, of which the most destructive, and at the same time one of the most diminutive, is the little bark-boring beetle without an English name, but scientifically called *Scolytus destructor*. We sometimes see a prostrate Elm trunk by the roadside, with the bark in an unhealthy-looking, semi-decayed state. If we break off a piece of this bark we shall probably find the inner surface scored with numerous channels, which emanate from each side of a central line, like the map of a number of rivers rising from a long mountain ridge. These grooves are the work of the little *Scolytus*, whose agency brought down the giant tree now at our feet. Sometimes these channels, instead of being parallel, diverge irregularly from a common centre. \*\* In either case, however, the process by which all this came about is much the same, and a curious piece of insect engineering it is. In the month of July, the female *Scolytus* (a small beetle about a quarter of an inch long) eats or bores her way through the bark till she comes to the soft wood within: here she turns her course at right angles, and excavates a gallery through the inner bark in an upward direction, and about two inches in length, depositing as she proceeds a line of eggs on each side of this gallery. This done, and the devoted mother having thus provided for the welfare of her offspring, her part



in life is finished; she never emerges from the cell she has formed with so much labour, and we may see her dead body at the end farthest from where she entered,—but she leaves behind those who will amply fill her place. In about two months the eggs are hatched, and each tiny grub begins to feed upon the inner bark, eating away a passage nearly at right angles to the large channel it was hatched in, and, of course, enlarging the tunnel with its own growth, till at last, it has come to maturity, and, staying its progress, it turns first to a chrysalis, then to a beetle, and gnawing a hole outwards into the air, emerges to lay the foundation of another colony of miners; and so on, till the unfortunate tree, from the gradually extended injury to its vital inner bark, can no longer maintain the circulation of the sap, which goes on through this part, and so lapses into ill-health and decay. Whole avenues of Elms have thus perished in some places."

Such is a specimen of the insect annotations, which distinguish this book from several predecessors of the same kind. There is, too, in an Appendix, a classified list of British lepidopterous insects, whose caterpillars feed on the various trees and shrubs under which they are ranged. The birch, oak, poplar and willow appear to afford hunting-ground for a large number of insects, the history of many of them being closely interwoven with that of the trees and plants on which they subsist.

On hedges, we have but a few pages here; but we fancy a very entertaining and instructive little volume might be produced upon our hedges exclusively. What so distinctive of English landscape as a full and flowery hedge, —whether in luxuriant Devonshire, or in the less-favoured "home counties," or in the inland parts of the lovely Isle of Wight? A traveller in Sicily of late years remarks, while gazing over the vaunted scenery of that famous isle, that he would give the whole for some fine English expanse, intersected by old and wild-flowered hedges. Yes; we have not the cactus, nor the palm, nor the olive; but we are favoured with the white flowers of the guelder-rose, and its brilliant red-clustered fruit, beautifully tinted with yellow on the less exposed sides before they are quite ripe,—we have the white dog-rose, with its profuse milk-white flowers on purple footstalks,—and that common, but most comely flower, the ordinary dog-rose, whose fair blushing blossoms richly ornament and sweetly perfume the green country lanes. All these we have, besides berries and thorns and brambles, each contributing something either to adorn, or bind together, or protect that unique growth—an English hedge. Nothing more is wanting than a deep rut-carved road between two such hedges, a bubbling spring here and there, a few red-cheeked children, vying in colour with the roses, and a tuneful bird in thickest centre lodged,—then we have such a home-scene as may refresh the most jaded townsman, and delight the most fastidious traveller. A genial book on the plants, flowers and poetry associated with our hedges would be a most acceptable companion in our walks, and even in our London parlours.

It is true, indeed, that the artist or naturalist and the farmer look at a hedge from very different points of view. The farmer demands that it shall afford the firmest protection in the smallest space, and he has no eye for roses or wild flowers, or the satiny flowerings of brambles, or the tempting clusters of luscious berries. A bill-hook and a stolid labourer are fatal enemies to the picturesque in hedge and ditch. There are, however, places where hedges seem to be unmolested and ditches untouched, and where Nature runs wild at your side, on your right hand and your left. Let any lover of unkempt and uncropped hedges walk from Wyndcliff to Tintern Abbey by the old coach

road, proceeding over the hills until he enters upon the wild lane-like track which he would pronounce guiltless of wheels and impracticable for horses. Strolling towards the most beautiful of ecclesiastical ruins, between the hedgerows that flank this old road, he will, in proper season, meet on either hand with such a walling of vegetation,—such a wild growth of clematis and briars and other untrammelled plants, overhanging intensely green and stately ferns, as will satisfy him that the botany, poetry and picturesque lawlessness of our hedges are well worthy of delineation and publication.

Mr. Coleman would, probably, describe all this in a pleasing and popular manner,—and there would be subjects enough for colour-printed illustrations.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—June 27.—The Earl of Ripon, President, in the chair.—The Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Elgin and Airlie, the Hon. R. Marsham, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Major H. Cracroft, Capt. P. D. Margesson, R.A., G. Barclay, F. W. Bigge, H. A. Bruce, M.P., R. A. O. Dalyell, G. Fitzroy, W. Fryer, C. P. Grenfell, M.P., W. V. Harcourt, and W. H. Smith, Esqs., were elected Fellows. The papers read were:—'Notes on a Voyage to New Guinea,' by Alfred R. Wallace, Esq.—'Remarks on Portuguese Journeys in Central Africa,' by J. Macqueen, Esq.—Major Palmer read, 'Notes on the Island of St. Helena,' to accompany his new map of that island.—At the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, who introduced them with allusions to their travels, one of the brothers Schlagintweit offered remarks in explanation of their drawings in the Himalayas; and the President having proposed a vote of thanks to the authorities of the University of London and of the Royal Society for the use of their large hall during the past session, the meeting adjourned to November 14.

**NUMISMATIC.**—June 23.—*General Meeting.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, E. Hawkins, Esq. and The Lord Lonsborough; *Treasurer*, G. H. Virtue, Esq.; *Secretaries*, J. Evans and F. W. Madden, Esqs.; *Foreign Secretary*, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; *Librarian*, J. Williams, Esq.; *Members of the Council*, J. B. Berge, Esq., Col. T. Bush, C.B., F. W. Fairholt, Esq., W. Freudenthal, Esq., Dr. Lee, Capt. Murchison, J. G. Pfister, Esq., R. S. Poole, Esq., C. R. Smith, Esq., E. Thomas, Esq., R. Whitbourn, Esq. and E. Wigan, Esq.—M. Gonzales and Cavaliere Minervini were elected Associate Members.

**SYRO-EGYPTIAN.**—June 14.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—The Chairman exhibited (out of the Hartwell collection) the palette or inkstand of an ancient Egyptian scribe. Mr. Bonomi described it as a flat piece of acacia wood, 3 inches wide and 17 inches long; and argued, from the circumstance of its length being exactly 5 digits less than the ancient Egyptian cubit of the Louvre, that it served the scribe as a measure as well as a palette and ruler. On the side in which the two circular depressions for the red and black pigments and the groove for the reeds is contrived, was engraved in outline a representation of the scribe in the act of adoration before Osiris and Thoth, with a dedication to those two divinities, in well-formed hieroglyphics of the nineteenth dynasty, as well as four columns of hieroglyphics at the back. It was stated that the palette was found in the tomb of a scribe at Thebes, where it had been deposited as indicative of his profession.—Mr. Sharpe remarked, that every one of the pyramids near Gizeh stands upon a base which measures an even number of cubits. The base of the pyramid second in point of size is 400-royal cubits in length; that of the third pyramid, 200; that of the fourth, 70; those of the fifth and sixth, 100 each; and those of the eighth and ninth, 60 each. The royal cubit contains seven hand-breadths or twenty-eight fingers;

while the ordinary or lesser cubit is a seventh part less, containing only six hand-breadths. The greatest pyramid alone is measured in these lesser cubits. And hence we learn something of the mind of the builder. When he determined to make it larger than the oldest pyramid of 400 royal cubits, he boastfully fixed upon 500 cubits as its measure, but contented himself with using the lesser cubit. During these years the cubit had grown rather shorter. When the four oldest pyramids were built, the royal cubit measured twenty-one inches and a quarter; when the fifth and sixth were built, it was twenty inches and three-quarters; and for the eighth and ninth, it was only twenty inches and a half.—Mr. Bonomi read some extracts from the Journal of an English Resident at Ghedames, on the northern frontier of the Sahara, and also some extracts from the Journal of a Resident at Diarbekir, on the river Tigris.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Entomological, 8.  
Thurs. Zoological, 4.—General.  
Fri. Astronomical, 8.

#### FINE ARTS

*Our Living Painters; their Lives and Works: a Series of nearly a Hundred Brief Notices of Contemporary Artists of the English School.* (J. Blackwood.)

'Our Living Painters' appears to be chiefly founded on the lives of contemporary artists that appeared in 'Men of the Time,' that useful but partial, imperfect and unequal compilation. The last decanter of biographical facts has done nothing to improve or correct the mistakes of his predecessors. He shows, however, on the other hand, little partizanship, and scarcely stops to point out the faults or deficiencies of even the most flagrant Art offenders. He is a follower, and not a leader; therefore, he puts in no young man. The future R.A.s are ignored as completely as if the present R.A.s would live and enjoy their hard-won honours for ever. The author is too timid and time-serving to predict, however certain of fulfilment might be the prophecy.

Still a book, imperfect even as this, is wanted just now. Academy visitors need such a companion to their catalogue (and although the painter of every third good picture is omitted, including the promising names of Messrs. Clarke, Calderon, Marks, Campbell, Smallfield, Solomon, H. Moore, Ansdell); still they will feel the use of such a reference, to ascertain the guiding fact of an artist's age and the nature of his previous studies.

Just as the sight of an author's face is the best of all clues to his books, so are certain facts of age, birth-place, and early pursuits the best of all guides to an artist's works—as, for instance, when we know that Mr. Lewis was in youth an engraver, we at once see that his needle-point accuracy shows us that it is an engraver painting. So when we see Mr. Faed's spotty, light, glossy surface, and artful touch, and find that he is a Scotchman, we at once see that he is a pupil of Wilkie's high-finish and mechanical colour, with a dash of modern sentiment, and some fervid, generous feeling and poetry superadded. So in Mr. Maclise we still see the danger of colourless chalk-drawing, and the result of gold-medal draughtsmanship; and in Mr. Jenkins being once an engraver, the reason why his works so often fill the shop-windows. Dates are equally fruitful in suggestion. When we find Mr. Hurlstone was born in 1802, and studied under Lawrence and Beechey, we understand why his slovenly mannerism and picturesque abandon is hopeless and unchangeable. Nor can Mr. Sidney Cooper, born only the year after, be regarded as a promising boy, likely to improve in thought and refinement. Such veterans as Mr. Stanfield, born 1798, and Mr. D. Roberts (1796), cannot be supposed to have minds pliable enough to receive new truths. What they do we must take and be thankful for; they, like many other R.A.s, have long ago done their best; but from Mr. Millais, born 1829, and Mr. Holman Hunt, born 1827, and Mr. D. G. Rossetti, 1828, we may expect years of



folly or of genius. It is a fact to make us think, that even while this ephemeral book has been going through the press, no less than four of the artists it discusses have passed away—Messrs. Leslie, David Cox, Stark and Rippingille are gone where even the tongues of the Academy can no longer sound them.

The man in the mask can, however, write feelingly and fervidly when he likes, and has some sensible opinions, too, on things. As a favourable specimen of his more decided opinions we select the following (in which we heartily concur) upon Mr. Dobson:—

"For Scriptural Subjects, there should be a certain fitness, a special impulse, in the painter to make them genuine works. He should possess a reverence and love for holy things: feelings, without which the approach to such themes breathes, to us, of something like profanity. In a work of so slight a nature as ours, we cannot enter into this subject in detail, even supposing we were qualified to speak on a theme which goes so far beyond the mere æsthetics of art. The main and last influence of all art, however, is to make us wiser and better, by enlarging our sympathies or awakening our sense of beauty, and the ideal artist is ever one alive to the beauty of truth, whether his eye be for the truths of outward things, or for the inner and higher truths we rather feel than know. We look for a higher standard of man than the ordinary painter of every-day life to treat Sacred themes for us with that moral elevation, without which their influence becomes nugatory, or something worse. To a large section of the public, the Scripture-pieces of Mr. Dobson are very acceptable embodiments of scenes and personages of the Sacred writings. He is, we confess, somewhat too much of a Purist for us—his works evincing a certain shrinking non-acceptance of humanity as a whole, which sadly weakens his grasp of expression and character. To paint scenes of human life truly, we hold it necessary to accept human nature unconditionally, and in its entirety. Not by representing man as less than man, we think, can the artist hope to touch the deeper sympathies of the spectator. Purism takes away from, 'improves' nature: naturalism accepts the whole nature, but shows it as at its best. Between these two methods of treatment the gradations are infinite, but we cannot for a moment pretend to doubt which is the highest."

Mr. Dobson is ruining himself by a certain cold spirituality and dull idealism, which he has borrowed from the works of his venerable instructor.

Mr. Creswick's too artificial style, flattening and blunting daily, is well sketched in the following extract:—

"For such subjects as those of the Conway Valley, and the scenery in the neighbourhood of Bettws-y-coed, the pencil of Creswick is eminently fitted. Sleeping breadths of calm river, on whose surface the sunlight sparkles in silver sheen; light and graceful masses of foliage on which the lights and shadows of summer-weather change fitfully; a sky over whose blue expanse a few feathery clouds are sailing languidly away; cattle drinking in the shallows; an andlerolling drowsily on the bank; a sweep of half-wooded hills behind, and then the bold sharp clean-cut outlines of Snowdonia, pale by distance and intervening air—scenes like this Creswick will give us, in all their sweet purity of colour, and all their gaiety of emerald summer garb. There are harder tasks than this though, and he would give us Wales in all her aspects. What of those other streams that foam and roar hoarsely amid narrow gorges, now white and boiling, now dark and turbid and sullen, groaning and tearing for ever amid their rocky beds? Can he paint us those large boulder stones, with the lichens and the mosses upon them wet with spray; the grey murky drift overhead, and the breaks of sunlight beyond, half obscured by driving rain? Perhaps not all of it. Certainly not with equal effect these stern and those calmer aspects both; for no man loves them both equally, nor has he attained an equal mastery over both. But if long days of watchful scrutiny, pencil in hand, will make the thing possible, surely Creswick can do it for us."

The author in some other chapter, *à propos* of the same branch of painting, cleverly and rather acutely discriminates between the narrative and didactic landscape painters of the present day; but he forgets to distinguish (a great many fish, indeed, falling out again between the large meshes of his loose style) the idealists and realists in landscape. There they are—the Poussinists with their foreground of dock-leaves and tree-trunks, their distance of wooden mountains and horny clouds,—the realists with their (sometimes pretty) attempts to tell new truth in a fresher, brighter way; not with water-colour sharp slashes of green, and flat washes of blue or burnt sienna.

Of the quiet prettinesses of Mr. Harding's repulsive manner the author says with good sense:—

"We fear that Hardingism—for the peculiar system advocated practically by this painter, when taken in connection with the somewhat vague general views of his book, ('Principles and Practice,') are, we fear, as much Hardingism as Art—is likely to make clever superficialists rather than train original artists; and is apt to induce an over reliance on tricks of art, and a want of individuality and truthfulness in the works of those who adopt

it. These are, so far as we have observed, the practical fruits of the system. Brillancy is not everything in a picture, nor is skill all that we look for in an artist: and Mr. Harding's pictures, remarkable as they are for the technical power they display, and brilliant as they most certainly are in general effect, are apt to weary us when we see many of them together: and if this be true of the master, it becomes infinitely more applicable to his imitators, who, possessing far less original power, weary us with their cleverness and trickery—their eternally cobalt distances, and their perpetually orange foregrounds. Coy, chaste, mysterious, infinitely varied, Dame Nature is not to be won on such cheap terms as these, believe us."

The writer dates the useful heresy of Pre-Raphaelitism from 1849, when the 'Isabella' of Millais, the 'Rienzi' of Holman Hunt, and the 'Girlhood of the Virgin' by Rossetti, were exhibited. He says of Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Claudio,' a beautiful but affected picture, and verging, as serious men's works are apt to do, on the ludicrous:—

"His back is towards the prison window, and out in the summer light there are flowers and life. His guitar, with its scarlet ribbon, hangs in the sunshine. The face is turned towards you—and such a face! He is young, and loves the world: the mouth is a mouth for love, and that brow a brow for pleasure garlands; and that whole face tells us of weakness and of self-love. He is blind to those sweet, stern eyes that gaze into his very soul and see the craven fear that covers there. To him death is the fearful thing—to her it is the shamed life that alone has terror. How, in his bewildered fearfulness, he fingers the chain that fetters him to the wall. To loosen that! If he could but loosen that at any price—any how to get away from that! The colour is glorious; so fine that the poor frames that neighbour it seem to enclose mud by comparison."

The antiquarianism, too, in this poetical picture, drawn from a painful and jarring play, was not thoroughly assimilated, and there was just a suspicion of the fancy ball, the station-house, and a broken shin, about the whole thing.

Besides some little dishonesty, such as the inflated mention of that graceful sketcher, Mr. Chalon, and the omission of the dates of some births, we must complain in this hasty and incomplete book of some ridiculous evasions of things that need no disguise—of facts which are honourable, not disgraceful, to the clever men they relate to.

FINE-ART-GOSSIP.—Baron de Triqueti. reviver of the lost art of ivory carving, has a view at Messrs. Colnaghi's in Pall Mall, two very beautiful figures in this most precious and beautiful material. One is a Faun; the frolic spirit admirably caught and rendered. The joyous creature leaps and reels with the lightness of a thing that knows no care, save to press the wine-juice from the grape, and dance in time to the pastoral reed. Laughter revels not alone in his cheek and eye, but in his form and movements. He is possessed with a riotous gladness, and seems capering to the jingle of inaudible silver bells. The other figure is a Cleopatra, a more ambitious theme, and wrought upon with a more complex machinery and treatment. The Faun is all ivory, the Cleopatra is a combination of ivory, bronze, and marble—the figure ivory, the chair bronze, the floor marble. Egypt reclines on her low Etrurian chair; the asp is writhing round her soft arm, the basket of fig-leaves dropping from her hand, and the head of the dark beauty, for whose love men greater than emperors staked and lost the world, is turning dreamily from the reptile, not in fear; for her death seems great and painless as had been her brilliant life. A glow, as of divine content, lights up a face, dark with the heat of passion and the sunshine of the Nile. It is now with the proud Queen "all for Love and the World well lost." Baron de Triqueti has produced a work which, in purity of treatment and richness of general effects, reminds us of the great sculptors in ivory, his countrymen, of the fifteenth century. Such figures as these must help to revive a fascinating Art.

'Punch,' the picture by Mr. Webster, now engraved by Mr. H. Lemon, is a bald picture, with too many reminiscences of Wilkie and Mulready in it to please us much, so that in some respects we like the manly, lucid, straightforward engraving better than the picture, which is too large and unfurnished, and greatly wanting in fun, which should have been its first merit. The children are all either vacant or preposterously dull. The costume is rather unreal and bygone, and for such a rural subject there is a great deal too much cottage-roof, elm-tree and wall. Two-

thirds of the picture are unoccupied ground, which is tantalizing and tiresome. Then the pot-boy is a fool, the old couple are fools, the nobleman's butler at the great gates is a fool, the young mother and child are fools, the truant boys and good children fools. It is as if the "Ship of Fools" had emptied its crew in this village, and here they were with their descendants. The sleek doctor's boy,—the boy with the go-cart far in advance of everybody, as if he had been petrified by the scene, just as he was in full tilt of his own fun,—the careless baby, who looks away intent like all babies, at just something different from everybody else,—the chuckling old woman, not too wise to be pleased,—the baker's man,—are all clever enough, piece by piece; but they are scramblingly put together, though specked pleasantly with random sunshine, framed by English elm-trees, and lit with wafts of blue air. The picture wants condensation. It is scatterry and rhetorical, and too large for the occasion. Altogether, there are better pictures for Art-Unions to engrave of Mr. Webster's than this, though it is showily large.

Some choice modern pictures, the property of the late Mr. Francis Edwards, of Clifton, together with an important collection of a gentleman residing in Scotland, were dispersed, on Wednesday last, under the hammer of Messrs. Foster, at their Gallery in Pall Mall. Subjoined are the more interesting specimens:—David Cox. A small Landscape, 34 guineas.—F. R. Pickersgill, R.A. The Maids of Aleyne endeavouring to tempt Rugero, from 'Orlando Furioso,' B 10, exhibited at the Royal Academy, circular, size 27½ in., 58 guineas.—W. Cave Thomas. Boccaccio at Naples, discontented, improvises a Canzonet; exhibited at the Royal Academy 1858, No. 600, 35 in. by 22, 91 guineas.—T. F. Marshall. The Arrival of the Coach, a roadside scene in the last century, 6 feet by 4, 110 guineas.—A. Solomon. The Bride with her attendants, exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, 3 feet 9 by 2 feet 10, 131 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A group of Sheep and an Ox in a Meadow, upright, 2 feet by 1½, 60 guineas.—Middleton. Forest Scenery, 3½ feet by 2, 67 guineas.—J. J. Herring, Sen. and H. Bright. The Hop-Garden, Hop-picking, a large work, 6 feet by 3½, 116 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Summer's Afternoon, a group of cows and sheep in a meadow near a river, 4½ feet by 3 feet 2, 225 guineas.—E. M. Ward, R.A. The Sanctuary, Queen Margaret delivering the young Duke of York to the custody of the Archbishop of York, *vide* "Life of King Edward V." in 'Baker's Chronicle'; this work has been engraved by R. Robinson and published in the 'Gems of European Art,' 3 feet 4 by 2 feet 9, 231 guineas.—W. Müller. A Rustic Home: in front, is a pool of water, with a boy and girl by the side; a cottage nestled among trees on the right, and further off, on the left, another cottage with a wood beyond, 35 in. by 33, 300 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Group of Cattle passing through a stream, driven by a boy on a pony, emerging from a rustic lane, 20 in. by 15, 60 guineas.—S. F. Poole, A.R.A. The Bird Trap: a girl and a boy, two mountain children, resting by a piece of rock, and watching a bird trap near them, 17 in. by 14, 122 guineas.—W. Collins, R.A. A Coast Scene: in the foreground, two fisher-boys are seated on some rocks; beyond, some shrimpers; further off a cart is being loaded from a fishing-boat; and, in the distance, the sea dotted with small craft, 18 in. by 13, 82 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. Highland Sheep; a group reposing on the uplands of a Scottish mountainous district, painted in 1843, 36 in. by 24, 115 guineas.—W. Collins, R.A. Sea-Shore, a low-water scene, children making a grotto with oyster-shells, near them, a fisherman with two boys in a boat, beyond, a long distance of sands, with the tide gently ebbing, signed and dated 1823, on panel, 33 in. by 26, 210 guineas.—Patrick Naysmith. The Waterfall: a rocky spot, with richly wooded heights, and a stream of mountain water falling into the valley; a few deer add to the wildness of this beautiful scene: signed and dated 1820, 58 in. by 28, 305 guineas.—Another Landscape, equally fine, 255 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Summer's Day: a group of



many sheep, cows, &c., reposing during the mid-day heat of summer, near the trunk of an old oak; on the right beyond an open pasturage country, with other cattle and sheep, oblong, 48 in. by 27, 110 guineas.—J. Linnell. The Windmill: in the centre, is an old mill placed on some rising ground richly foliaged, its form thrown into strong outline by a glorious sky behind; in front, is a rural lane with figures, an ass, a dog, and a horse and cart approaching, upright, 17 in. by 12, 107 guineas.—J. Linnell. Another Landscape, on a larger scale, 140 guineas.—David Roberts. The High Altar: the interior of the magnificent Church of Seville; above and all around are the gorgeously carved decorations, and, in the centre, the grand altar, at which mass is being celebrated, upright, 53 in. by 36, 350 guineas.—F. Goodall, A.R.A. Cranmer led to the Tower. The martyr bishop is stepping from a boat which has just entered at the Traitors' Gate; a ray of light—where all is dark and gloomy—falls from a window on the almost beatified countenance of the pious man; guards, boatmen, the keeper of the Tower (who is reading his authority), and two priests, on pannel, 30 in. by 19, 370 guineas. The amount of the sale exceeded 5,520*l*.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

RUBINSTEIN and JOACHIM at the LAST MATINÉE of the MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY NEXT, half-past Three o'clock, St. James's Hall, which Hummel's Septet in D minor and Beethoven's Septet in E flat will be included in the Programme.—Visitors, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; to be had of Cranmer & Co., Chappell, and Oliviers, Bond Street. Members are requested to bring their Tickets. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, on MONDAY MORNING, July 4, ST. JAMES'S HALL, to begin at Half-past One o'clock. Madames Catherine Hayes, Guarducci, Carolina Veneri, Brambilla, Endersson, Stabach, Anna Whitty (her first appearance in England), Mdle. Artot (from the Imperial Opera, Paris), and Mdle. Victoire Balfe (her first appearance at a Concert); Messrs. Mongini, L. Graziani, Corsi, Badiali, Marini, Fagnoli, Lanzoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley; Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Lecopel de Meyer, M. Louis Engel, M. Paque, and Herr Joachim; Messrs. Arditi, Ganz, and Lindsay Sloper, with Full Band and Chorus, will appear on the occasion.—Sofa Stalls, 1*l*. 1*s*.; Balcony Stalls (front row), 1*l*. 1*s*. second row, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Reserved Seats, 10*s*. 6*d*.; at all the principal Music-shops; the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane; Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 25, Piccadilly, W.; and Mr. Benedict's Residence, 2, Manchester Square, W.

MDLE. ANNA WHITTY, from the principal Theatres in Italy, will sing, for the FIRST TIME in ENGLAND, at Mr. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, July 4.

MR. WALTER MACFARENS MATINÉE of PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 6, when he will be assisted by Herr Joachim. Vocalists, Miss Whyte and Miss Palmer.

MR. CHARLES HALLE begs to announce that he will give one EXTRA MATINÉE, at his residence in Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square, on THURSDAY, July 7, at Three o'clock; on which occasion he will be assisted by Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer & Beale's, 201, Regent Street; Oliviers', 19, Old Bond Street; and Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

MASTER HENRI KETTEN begs to announce that he will give a MATINÉE MUSICALE, at the Hanover Square Rooms, under most distinguished patronage, on THURSDAY, July 7, assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Miss Dolby, Madame Faustina, Herr Reichardt, M. Sainanton, and M. Paque. Pianoforte, Master Henri Ketten, in the Atelier of his friend, Herr Carl Werner, 49, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, July 7, at Half-past Three. Herr H. Ketten will be kindly assisted by Mdle. Johanna Martin, Miss Chatterton, M. Sainanton, and others; and will perform several of his new Compositions on the Piano. After the musical performance, the Collection of Pictures in Water-Colour painted by Herr Carl Werner, including the Picture of 'The Interior of the House of Lords,' will be exhibited; thus associating in an unusual manner the sister Arts of Music and Painting.—Tickets of admission (of which a limited number only will be issued, and for which an early application is requested), may be obtained of Herr R. Schachner, 17, Moss Street, Portman Square; or of Herr C. Werner, 49, Pall Mall, price 15*s*.

MATINÉE MUSICALE.—HERR R. SCHACHNER has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, in the Atelier of his friend, Herr Carl Werner, 49, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, July 7, at Half-past Three. Herr R. Schachner will be kindly assisted by Mdle. Johanna Martin, Miss Chatterton, M. Sainanton, and others; and will perform several of his new Compositions on the Piano. After the musical performance, the Collection of Pictures in Water-Colour painted by Herr Carl Werner, including the Picture of 'The Interior of the House of Lords,' will be exhibited; thus associating in an unusual manner the sister Arts of Music and Painting.—Tickets of admission (of which a limited number only will be issued, and for which an early application is requested), may be obtained of Herr R. Schachner, 17, Moss Street, Portman Square; or of Herr C. Werner, 49, Pall Mall, price 15*s*.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD PIANOFORTE CONCERT.—The Earl of Westmorland Pianoforte Quartet (third time of performance); Lady Cotton Sheppard's 'Norwegian'; Miss Agnes Birch's Song and Choruses; Mr. Fitzpatrick's 'Deserted Village'; Songs and Choruses. Vocalists: Miss Marian Moss, Miss Whyte (R.A.M.), Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Henry Regaldi, Mr. Wallworth, Harp, Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to Her Majesty the Queen); Pianoforte, Miss S. G. E. Holmes (pupil of Mr. Walter Macfarren), Messrs. Noble, Pegler, F. Weber, W. H. Holmes and his Pupils, Miss Ball, Miss Carey, Miss Janet Lindsey, Miss Edith Flowers, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Wright, Master Ashton. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 13, Two o'clock, Hanover Square Rooms.—Tickets, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; all reserved.—36, Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Crowded Houses and continued Success.—Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Grand Change of Programme.—Stalls, 3*s*.; Unreserved Seats, 2*s*.; Gallery, 1*s*.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), from Nine till Six.

## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

"From strength to strength" might be the device for the title-page of the record of this musical gathering, which we hope will be prepared, if merely to show the world of Art at large how our "shop-keeping England," so perversely misunderstood among the nations, can glorify those Poets whom she delighteth to honour. We will leave to our neighbours pre-eminence in the words to be spoken on musical subjects—claiming to ourselves, and not unjustly, the palm of "deeds." This in continuation of the remarks with which last week's notice closed.

The success of 'Israel' yesterday week surpassed expectation. If we do not dwell on every chorus—whether in the first act, that of "The Plagues," or the second, that of the "Song of Moses,"—the two making the most marvellous piece of patchwork in being—it is because we will not weary by reiteration. One point, however, must be insisted on. It having been, of course, impossible to rehearse the entire music of the three concerts, this day fortnight Signor Costa wisely restricted himself to the most salient and interesting portions of 'Israel,' leaving untouched those choruses in Handel's Sacred Jewish Oratorio,—which are not Handel's own—the dry and scholastic pages, which he pillaged from the church books of the Italians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Yet, strange though true, the grave, not to say tiresome, choruses in question, through which nothing but strict singing in time and tune could carry the singers, were rendered as perfectly, with little exception, by the composite mass of chorists as the "Hailstone Chorus" or "The Horse and his Rider." The progress in execution which this argues must strike every musical thinker. He need not now despair, except he be stricken in years, of hearing the grand compositions of Palestrina executed on the grandest scale, in England, as unimpeachably as they were in the *Capella Paolina*, for which they were written.—This 'Israel' performance has, more than ever, convinced us that there is nothing to which England may not aspire, so far as precision and sentiment in the highest musical execution are concerned. The "Hailstone Chorus" was, of course, *encored*; though a dozen choruses equally merited the distinction;—so was the duett, "The Lord is a Man of War," given by Signor Belletti and Mr. Weiss;—so was Mr. Sims Reeves, in his *bravura* "The Enemy said." The other *solo* singers were Madame Novello, Mdle. Lemmens Sherrington and Miss Dolby.—More triumphantly a festival could not have been brought to an end. Should the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Signor Costa last—for under any other conductor whom we have ever known must such a scene have become one of hopeless confusion—there can be no reason why, on some future day, it may not be repeated; and, though not as a centenary performance, no doubt with reference to Handel,—since he alone among composers is equal to fill so vast an arena.

A word or two might be added regarding the Handel relics.—The MSS. from Her Majesty's library and M. Schelcher's collection,—the portrait-engravings of the composer's assistants or contemporary artists,—the battered old harpsichord on which he used to play,—exhibited at the tropical end of the building. But these, albeit treasures, have most, if not all, of them been already seen, described, and commented on. No want, by the way, has there been of revival and disinterment of Handel relics elsewhere than in the Crystal Palace—to name but two, the Saxon composer's pedigree, printed on a broad sheet, under the auspices of Dr. Chrysander, and 'Handel receiving the Laurel from Apollo,' an anonymous English poem, date 1724, a new edition of which, under the care of the same indefatigable editor, has been given out from the Leipzig press. There is no more chance of coming to the end of memorials, glosses, illustrations in Handel's than there is in Shakspeare's case.

That which went on in the garden after the performances were over, must not be wholly overlooked.—Some of Handel's music was played—such as his "Firework Music," "Water Music," &c.—by a

powerful military band. There are enough of "tunes" in the Giant's works to furnish out programmes for a year, not a week,—*musettes, bourrées, marches*, (in particular, remembering the one from 'Alcides'), minuets (foremost among which is the well-known movement from 'Ariadne,' so dear to the aristocratic bear-leader in 'She stoops to conquer'), *garottes*, (naming especially that from 'Alcina'). Even this wind-music in the open air, though, naturally enough, it passed unperceived by the larger number of the audience, who were unable "to eat more," after a banquet so royal as that on which they had been feasting, spoke with a trumpet's voice to the amazing fertility and variety of the master; whose huge mass of opera-music—(let it be noted in continuation)—was not drawn on throughout the week.—This, if the promoters of the Handel College really desire earnestly to do something in illustration of the composer, is a field which it were wise for them to work in, if only in discreet avoidance of comparison.—On Wednesday and Friday, we perceive, the chorists, after the Oratorio was over, chose to sing one body after another—idyl-fashion—in the open air, thus generally winding up the most splendid musical week that London has ever seen.

Seven days ago, we touched on some of the sights of this centenary, which would have amazed the mighty mind, and amused the cordial humorist in whose honour it was planned,—could he have seen or comprehended them. Not to speak of his astonishment at Crystal Palace and Railway—fancy, in addition, his wonder (for Handel loved the painter's art) at the instantaneous and severely true chronicle kept of this vast ovation by the Photographer. Every morning were his sorceries carried on in the organ-loft and the opposite gallery. There may be, therefore, looked for, imperishable *fac-similes* of the scene, to be shown as Handel relics, at the next jubilee or centenary meeting.

Not to be garrulous, as close to our reports of this unparagoned meeting, in honour of a musical poet without peer, we subjoin a statement which has been circulated, and which may be regarded, we presume, as official.—

"The numbers present at the 1857 Sydenham Festival were as follows:—

Saturday.....Rehearsal .....	8,344
Monday.....Messiah .....	11,120
Wednesday.....Judas Maccabæus .....	11,649
Friday.....Israel in Egypt .....	17,202
Total.....	48,414

In 1859 the numbers were:—

Saturday.....Rehearsal .....	19,080
Monday.....Messiah .....	17,109
Wednesday.....Te Deum .....	17,644
Friday.....Israel in Egypt .....	26,827
Total.....	81,260

thus showing an increase of 30,000 persons in 1859 over 1857. It is too early to state exactly the pecuniary results of the present Festival, but it is supposed that the receipts will amount to nearly 30,000*l*. Allowing 15,000*l*. for expenditure, there remains a surplus of the same amount, which, in accordance with the agreement entered into by the two bodies in 1856, will give to the Crystal Palace Company a net profit of about 10,000*l*., besides the value of the orchestra and fittings; and to the Sacred Harmonic Society the sum of 5,000*l*., in addition to the large stock of music, &c., provided for the purposes of the Festival. To this is to be added the sum of 2,000*l*. to be equally divided between the Company and the Society, reserved as a guarantee fund from the festival of 1857.

Let us add a line or two more, for which we are indebted to the *Observer*.—

"The profits resulting from the various festivals in honour of Handel, or consequent upon them, have been the following:—

Westminster Abbey and Pantheon, 1784..	£7,000
Westminster Abbey, 1834 .....	9,000

The audiences at the above meetings were at the highest, three thousand a day:—

Crystal Palace, 1857 .....	9,000
Crystal Palace, 1859 .....	18,000

The average price paid for admission to the late Festival was about 8*s*. 2*d*. per head; in 1857 the average was about 9*s*. 6*d*.; in 1834 it was rather more than 22*s*., and in 1784 the average was above



25s., including, in each case, admission to the rehearsals."

With these facts, fancies, and figures, we conclude our sketch of the Handel Festival. The complete story of it, we repeat, is not for the moment to be written by any solitary person, let him be ever so assiduous—ever so enthusiastic.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.**—After the excitement of last week, a lull in music might naturally have been expected during the present one. Nothing of the kind, however, has been the case. A livelier concert week than the one concluded to-day rarely comes round in London. Possibly after this the storm of music may begin to abate. Yet there has not been much to call for separate notice. To begin with the five concerts of Monday. The three in the morning were given by that fashionable pianist, *M. Blumenthal*,—by those estimable professors, *Madame Bassano* and *Herr Kuhe* conjointly,—and by *M. Horace Poussard*, a violinist of some merit, less known than the above. In the evening the last *Popular Concert* for the season was made up of master-pieces of classical music, executed by no worse artists than Miss A. Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. Older and more hackneyed in point of *programme* the fifth Philharmonic Concert could hardly have been, with Madame Schumann as solo player in Beethoven's *c* major Concerto, and Miss L. Pyne and Madame Czillag as singers. The long suffering of an English public has hardly ever been more signally displayed than in the case of this same Philharmonic Society, once the glory of Great Britain. If its directors, by their present apathetic proceedings—curious as an oscillation after their distracted attempt to force on this country the vagaries of young Germany—succeed in utterly destroying it,—no blame can, assuredly, be laid at the door of British forbearance.

The "last subscription concert" of the *Vocal Association*, given on Wednesday evening, was advertised as in aid of the funds of the Handel College, thus amounting to the first move made by the promoters of that establishment,—a false move, we must think; since it must be evident that either subscription or surplus must have been small, and that hence the idea of advertising the College by the Concert, or the Concert by the College, was not well devised for either. A miscellaneous concert, too, in honour of Handel, came but tamely when following so close on the heels of the magnificent celebrations of last week.—As a quire, the *Vocal Association* has some very fresh and tuneful voices; but they sing undecidedly: nor can it be otherwise under such ceaseless change of conductors,—Mr. Benedict being compelled this season to delegate his duties now to Herr Goldschmidt, now to Mr. C. Horsley. There were some good things at this concert:—a romance for the violin, by Beethoven, played to perfection by Herr Joachim; some clever singing by Mdle. Artot, who, with that voice and execution of hers, ought to become more than a clever—a first-class—singer; and a meritoriously steady rendering of the dancing shadow song from M. Meyerbeer's new opera by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. It loses meaning, though, by the absence of the glimmer and gloom of the stage.

On Thursday, *MM. Lefort and Engel* gave a chamber concert in company, the *programme* of which comprised one of those drawing-room operettas which of late have become the fashion in Paris.—*Madame Lemmens-Sherrington*, too, took her benefit; also *Miss Armstrong*: and *M. Halle* gave the last of his choice and attractive *Recitals*.—Of some of yesterday's music we may talk a week hence.

**HAYMARKET.**—An original comedy, in three acts, written by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Wednesday. Its character is indicated by its title, 'The Contested Election.' A political interest pervades the piece, and substitutes all that might be derivable from a well-invented story and well-discriminated characters. Its merits, therefore, are mainly technical, and depend upon the fidelity of the manners. The object is to expose the bribery and corruption at elections, and to show

the motives by which a bribed constituency are actuated, or pretend to be. Much satire, much irony, much vigorous and piquant writing, result from this purpose; and we are strongly impressed by the amount of the author's worldly knowledge and comic insight. We are convinced of his great ability, even when we become most weary (and there are weary passages in the play) with the details of transactions too infamous to be pleasing.

The scene is placed in a borough called Flamborough, so long known for its venality that its disfranchisement is inevitable. Mr. Charles Mathews, in the character of *Mr. Dodgson*, has just settled in this town as an attorney, and is in sore want of clients and fees. An election is impending, and two candidates are in the field; but it is suspected that they will coalesce; and that by the retirement of one, the electors will lose the opportunity of selling their votes. This is not to be thought of, and therefore *Mr. Peckover* (Mr. Buckstone), a butcher, and leader of "the Blue Lambs," applies to the clientless lawyer, and stimulates him to effect the discovery of a new candidate. *Dodgson* resolves on victimising a retired grocer, who has an ambitious wife, and through the latter he succeeds in effecting his object. There is considerable ingenuity in the manner in which *Mr. Honeybun* (Mr. Compton), who loves his ease above all things, is drawn into the snare. *Mrs. Honeybun* (Mrs. C. Mathews) is just the woman to stand for the rights of her sex, and to subdue her husband to her will. Her influence is irresistible, and, though much against the grain, the poor man is compelled to yield. As depicted by Mr. Compton, his case is deplorable but inevitable.

There is, however, a briefless barrister in the field against the penniless attorney—*young Wapshot* (Mr. W. Farren), to whom *Mrs. Honeybun* has refused her step-daughter; and to him, fortunately *Mr. Honeybun* thinks of applying in his distress. He does so, and gives him the means of starting against himself as another candidate. Eight hundred pounds in five-pound Bank notes have arrived to defray the preliminary expenses of the election. These *Wapshot* cuts into halves, so that halves only are handed over to *Dodgson* for the voters. *Dodgson* at first is naturally indignant; but being told the notes have been sent in that state by post, is contented to proceed. The fact, however, produces distrust in his own mind, and still more among the Blue Lambs. Nevertheless, the scheme goes on, and we find *Dodgson* from the window of the inn addressing the crowd without with energetic volubility. The time now arrives when the missing halves of the notes are necessary to success; but as they do not arrive, the opportunity of *Honeybun's* being elected is lost. *Wapshot* also contrives to resign in time, and to get into his possession both halves of the notes. A scene of recrimination then takes place between him and *Dodgson* (who had formerly been friends and schoolmates), which is overheard by *Honeybun* and his wife, and who are thus convinced of the dangers they have escaped. The comedy is very long, and the dialogue most elaborate and technical; but the topics are only too well understood by a British audience, who listened with composure to the public exposure of one of the greatest blots on our social system. The house was full; the success of the new piece complete; and the leading actors were duly summoned before the curtain.

**STANDARD.**—The tragic drama of 'Medea' was represented on Monday; and, though the classical nature of the argument might appear to have been unfavourable to its prosperity, with the greatest success. This version of the subject is now likely to sustain itself on the stage; and therefore its distinct characteristics require detail. It differs in many particulars from M. Legouvé's tragedy, and has, in many others, resorted for aid to the great work of Euripides, from which Medea's incantation to Hecate is borrowed. The Franco-Italian drama omits all reference to the heroine's enchantments; but the English adapter has invested her with her ancient sorcery; and in the end, accordingly, having recovered her crown as a queen-enchantress divinely descended, Medea summons her magic

car, and escapes in it from the resentment of the multitude. Miss Edith Heraud was called before the curtain at the close of each act and at the conclusion.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—M. Meyerbeer is in London, and his 'Pardon' will be granted to opera-goers, we apprehend, when some quarter of them only are left in town. The "cast," we hear, will include Madame Miolan-Carvalho, Signori Gardoni and Graziani, in the principal parts,—and in the secondary quartett, Mdle. Marai, Madame Nantier-Didié, Signor Neri-Baraldi and M. Tagliafico or M. Zelger.

'Raymond and Agnes' did not, as might have been anticipated, arrive at the end of its month at the St. James's Theatre. There is now a small French comic company there,—and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, to eke out the performances of the Spanish *ballet*,—it may be divined, for only a few evenings longer.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, unaffrighted by Midsummer, have returned to the Gallery of Illustration with a new entertainment.

M. Michot, the robust tenor of the *Théâtre Lyrique* is engaged at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, not before a tenor was wanted there.—A new German tenor Herr Mayer, said to possess a magnificent voice, has just appeared at Brunswick.

The People's Bands have again begun to play on Sundays in the Regent's and the Victoria Parks.

"Tis a far cry to Lochowe," says the Scottish proverb. Who would have thought that the excitement of the Austrian and Sardinian War would have vibrated through Germany so intensely as to cause the abandonment of the Lower-Rhenish Whitsuntide Festival at Düsseldorf. Yet such, we are assured, has been the case. It is probable, too, that for the same cause the Festival at Arnheim will be given up for the present,—and we presume the Middle Rhine meeting will "follow suit."—Matters go differently in France. Gallic composers must surely have Victory *Jubilates* "on the tap"—since, this day week, a *cantata*, celebrating the triumph of the French in the Battle of the Mincio, with music by M. Mailart, was produced at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.—At the improvised representation, given at the *Teatro della Scala*, Milan, to the Allied Sovereigns, after the Battle of Magenta, it seems to have been next to impossible, and no wonder, to make up any musical show—a poor concert and a *ballet* were all that could be mustered.—Meanwhile, Naples, the state of whose more momentous concerns seems, to outsiders, grave enough just now, is said to be about to originate sweeping reforms in that nest of corruption and mediocrity the *Teatro San Carlo*.

Give me back the bright freshness of morning—sings Moore. Who will give back to the capital of the Two Sicilies her great music-schools (from which Signor Costa is about the last great artist that has issued)—who her great singers?

The German Opera season, at Vienna, untouched, apparently, by Magenta or Mincio matters, has, by this time, commenced. Herr Schönbrück, formerly a lieutenant in the Austrian army, was to make his appearance on the occasion, oddly enough, not in a German opera, but in 'Zampa,' a French opera translated.—Herr Stuntz, one of the valuable, but somewhat mediocre *Kapellmeisters* of Germany, whose ponderosity has been the one excuse for the outbreak of *Wagnerism*, and who held office at Munich, has just died, at an advanced age.—The son of Carl Maria von Weber is about to issue a new edition of the literary works of his father, preceded by a biographical notice. This, if well executed, should be full of interest; Weber's life having been full of vicissitude.

Our Diapason Committee will be interested to read the following edict, which has come from the office of the Minister of State in Paris, date May the 31st:—"1. Every example of the *Normal Diapason*, appointed by the ministerial decree of the 25th of February, 1859, must be distinguished by an oval stamp of verification, two millimètres in breadth and ten millimètres and a half in height, representing a lyre, with two letters, D and N, 'Diapason Normal.' Only the tuning-forks thus stamped can be considered as exact, or of official



authority. 2. The verification and the affixing of the stamp will take place (without expense) under the superintendence of M. Lissajous, Professor of Physical Science in the *Lyceé* Saint-Louis, especially appointed for this purpose, and in a locality belonging to the Imperial Conservatory of Music and Declamation, where the model Diapason is deposited. 3. Only tuning-forks in soft steel, with parallel branches, conforming to the model in the Conservatory, are to be thus stamped. 4. The present decree will be registered in the General Secretary's office." Who shall answer that these forks, audited, seen, and approved, and stamped by M. Lissajous, shall keep their normality, if one goes to Algiers and another to La Rochelle? Mr. Hullah distinctly told the meeting at the Society of Arts that two of his forks, precisely identical when tried in the same temperature, varied sensibly when exposed to different heats,—and more, that they did not recover easily, if at all, from such variation.—The whole matter, we suspect, may prove a scientific amusement rather than a practical improvement.

The pianoforte score of M. Gounod's 'Faust,' just published (Paris, Choudens), is, in every respect, remarkable enough to demand a minute and careful analysis, so soon as the opportunity arrives. It may be, meanwhile, recommended to every real musician, as bearing out to every point the impressions registered by us [*ante*, p. 427] after once hearing so long and serious a work under circumstances more than ordinarily disadvantageous.—The score of his 'Sapho,' an opera sure to return, and expressly calculated to please in Germany, is also about to be published.

Among late Oratorios which have been performed at the Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, by a musical Society which performs in those three towns in rotation, may be named the 'Jephtha' of Herr Reinthaler, to justify us in asking whether Herr Reinthaler intends stagnating into the state of an old German *Kapellmeister* of the second class, just now adverted to, seeing that he seems to have ceased writing,—and the 'Elijah on Mount Horeb,' by Herr (*qu.* Mynheer?) Coenen. That new Oratorio is a bold one, now-a-days, which bears the name of 'Elijah' on its frontispiece.

#### MISCELLANEA

*A Rainbow before Sunrise*.—I believe a phenomenon such as I am about to describe is rarely observed. Yesterday morning (June 26), soon after 3 o'clock, the whole of the heavens became of the red glowing tint so often seen about sunset or sunrise,—the only cloud visible to me was a not very dense looking one, stretching from south to west, and of a uniform reddish tint. At 25 minutes past 3, I first observed a rainbow on the cloud, the one end of it, at about south by west, was faintest, but well defined, and of the usual colours of the rainbow, but backed up, as it were, by a series of bows of a similar colour to the cloud, these gradually becoming less distinct as they were more distant from the principal bow. The other end of the rainbow, about due west, was also well defined, but had no prismatic colours, being a bright line of light at its outer edge, and fading off gradually through a width of 6 or 7 degrees into the general colour of the cloud. The apex of the bow was indistinct, but quite visible,—the appearances I describe diminishing gradually from the earth upwards. I did not particularly note the altitude of the apex, but believe it could not have been more than 30 or 35 degrees from the horizon. I could not get a clear view of the eastern horizon till just after the rainbow disappeared, at 3.45, about one minute before sunrise; when I did so, a cloud was approaching the horizon, which probably intercepted the rays which had produced the phenomenon. The point which appears singular to me is, that from the low altitude of the apex the bow could not have been produced by the direct rays of the sun, which was at the time so far below the horizon.

S. A. ROWELL.

3, Alfred Street, Oxford, June 27.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—K.—J. R. M.—V. V.—J. H. P.—H. M. H.—J. T. T.—J. A. D. (not available)—Antinous—H. C. B.—received.

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Policies in force 7,818

The Annual Income exceeds 260,000

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Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
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1853 ..	113,612 ..	49,128 ..	628,890
1858 ..	276,058 ..	121,411 ..	1,156,035

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The Funds of this time-honoured Institution are low and inadequate to the maintenance of the Hospital in a state of efficiency. To those wealthy and charitable Ladies of this Metropolis, and indeed to all those who take an interest in the welfare of their poorer sisters, the Weekly Board of Governors now appeal for aid and assistance.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; or at the Hospital, Endell-street, Long-acre.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION—1859-60.  
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of October next, will be held in the College, an Examination for Matriculation, and for Scholarships, viz.:

Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40l. each; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, varying in value from 15l. to 24l. each; for sixteen of which students are eligible on Matriculation.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Registrar of the College.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION—1859-60.  
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will Commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER. The Council have the honour of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40l. each, viz. SEVEN in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz. FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTY in Science, of the value of 15l. each, in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,  
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

## KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN.

The Course of Education is comprehensive. Pupils are prepared for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, the Public Examinations for admission into the Army and Navy, and other competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile and similar pursuits. There is a special department. There are three open Exhibitions of 40l. per annum each, to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, tenable for four years.

The Terms, which include education with French, German, and Drawing, Board and Washing, are—For Boys under 12 years of age, 35 Guineas per annum; for Boys above 12 years of age, 40 Guineas per annum. A reduction is made for natives of the Island. Day Boys are received at fees varying from 14s. 6d. per quarter to 18s. 6d. per quarter.

Detailed Prospectuses and further information may be obtained from the Principal, the Rev. Dr. DIXON, the College, Castletown, Isle of Man.

The College will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 3, July, 1859.

## IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

## PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

**FOLKESTONE COLLEGE AND ASHORE**  
BRANCH of the "BRITISH FLOATING COLLEGE FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTION AND MARINE ENGINEERING."

Periodical Examinations by Government Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty's Council of Education of the Board of Trade.

"Worthy of the Patronage of Government, the Shipping Interest, and the Public."

(Signed) DUNDONALD,  
Admiral of the White and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The Course of Instruction pursued at this National Institution will qualify Pupils for the Royal or Mercantile Navies, Civil Service Appointments, either of the liberal Professions, or Commercial Pursuits, as also to prepare them for the Universities.

A staff of eminent Preceptors, to teach the following Branches of Education, is attached:—Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Seamanship, Steam, Gunnery, Fortification, Mathematics, Classics, French, German, Drawing, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Higgings, Swimming, Drilling.

Detailed Prospectuses, containing the opinions of the highest authorities, and upwards of sixty of the leading papers in the Kingdom, with further particulars, may be obtained by application at the College, Parade, Folkestone; Grindlay & Co., 63, Cornhill; 124, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.; or at St. Martin's place, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

JOHN ROBINSON, Principal.

## "HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX,

is still retaining its high character."—United Service Gazette.  
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal.

## ST. JOHN'S HALL AND GREVILLE COLLEGE (united), near Kilburn-gate, London, N.W.

Principal and Warden—The Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, B.A. Oxon; Assisted by Ten Masters, three of whom are Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and Two native Professors of French and German.

There are special Professors for Civil Engineering and Hindustani, and a Class is being formed for the study of Chinese.

The Varden's Pupils have obtained, in open competition, the following honours during the present Term:—Oxford, Lincoln College, Scholarship, A. Trevor, Esq. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, Scholarship, W. M. Anderson, Esq.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall, Scholarship, R. Romer, Esq. Addiscombe, First Mathematical Prize, and Engineers, R. P. Penckfader, Esq.

NEXT TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 10th. Intending Exhibitors must enter on that day.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, St. John's Hall, or to the Hon. Secretary of the Trustees of Greville College, 7, Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards.

## MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon, Middlesex.

Head-Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION BEGINS on the 3rd of AUGUST. Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head-Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Hon. Secretary, at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.  
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.  
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

## SCHOOL FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the College, Chester.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing, suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory, the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry.

The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism may be studied in the various Workshops of the School.

French and German are taught to all who desire it, without any extra charge.

Chemical Analyses undertaken: Steam Engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Arthur Rigg, Chester.

## LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This School

has been removed to a large and handsome Building, on a remarkably healthy site, adjoining Woodhouse Moor, and surrounded by above six acres of playground.

The Head Master, the Rev. A. BARRY, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will now be enabled to receive BOARDERS into his House, adjoining the School. Terms, Sixty Guineas per annum, including all expenses, except the School fees; which, for foundationers, are Six Guineas, for non-foundationers, Sixteen Guineas per annum.

The SCHOOL REOPENS August 15th. Immediate application is requested to the Rev. A. BARRY, Grammar School, Leeds.

## 13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL.

## LADIES' SELECT CLASSES: not more

than Twelve in each Class.  
Principals—SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA and SIGNORA G. CAMPANELLA, née Lindley;

Assisted by a resident English Governess, and by the first Masters. The CLASSES RE-COMMENCE AFTER the HOLIDAYS, on the 12th September.

Signor G. Campanella gives Lessons in Singing and Italian, in School and Families. Prospectuses and any information may be had from him at his residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

## EDUCATION.—MOUNT PLEASANT

HOUSE, Sunbury, Middlesex, S.W.—Two Pupils from this Establishment were honourably distinguished at the Oxford Examination of Schools in June last. One of these was third in order of merit, for Languages, Greek, Latin, French, and German, in the Senior Division, consisting of upwards of 400 Candidates from the most distinguished Schools of the United Kingdom.

Mount Pleasant is healthfully situated, about 3½ miles from Hampton Court, and is surrounded by its own grounds, about 13 acres in extent.—For Prospectuses, address to Mr. UNKWOOD, as above.

## CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL (Principal,

Mr. LONG) offers the advantage of long experience in Tuition with a careful regard to modern requirements, and adaptation to all the tests of competitive Examinations. The moral and religious culture, the healthy and delightful situation, and very complete domestic arrangements, will fully meet parental wishes. Terms, including all the usual extras, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

## EDUCATION (Superior).—There will be Three

VACANCIES in a First-class Establishment, near London, in July. The number is limited. French and German Governesses are resident. Masters of repute attend daily from Town. Terms from 60 to 80 Guineas per annum. The highest references given and required.—Address E. C. M., 18, Holborn-hill, London.

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A good table; the healthiest climate for weakly children in Europe; and the best opportunity to learn French and German. Terms, 40l. a year.—Apply to Dr. GLANBACH, at Berne, who will give the most satisfactory references.

## EDUCATION (Superior).—UPTON HOUSE,

SLOUGH, Bucks.—Madame ÈRÈTTE, assisted by experienced Resident Governesses and London Professors of the first repute, EDUCATES a LIMITED number of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN.—TWO VACANCIES in JULY.—Reference to numerous Parents of Pupils.—Address as above.

## PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP, NOTTS. Founded in 1834.

In this Establishment, Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools.

For particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER, as above.

## THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided

many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## VICINITY of RYDE, Isle of Wight.—ONE

VACANCY.—A Literary Gentleman, highly connected, and of great experience in tuition, RECEIVES FIVE JUNIOR PUPILS. Terms, 80 to 100 guineas. The advantages offered are—a climate of unequalled salubrity, a gentlemanly home, and an amount of individual attention not attainable in larger establishments.—Address X., Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

## BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.—Mr. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., late Scholar

of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, whom he prepares for the Professions or Commercial Pursuits. The Course of Education, together with Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the Elements of Physical Science. One-fourth of Mr. Millard's Pupils attended the first Oxford Examination, and none failed.

## NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Sub-

scribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large-line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum.

The plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 8l. 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7l. 7s. or more.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

## CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for THIS YEAR will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place, at the Crystal Palace, on the following THURSDAY, viz. the 28th July, commencing at four o'clock, when the Royal Lottery will be drawn. A Statement of Accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and grounds on that day, upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their Selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, July 16th.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. (Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, will be the Fête days of the Early Closing Association.)

Wednesday, 13th, open at Ten. FIFTH GRAND CONCERT, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7s. 6d., or, if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 6s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Sunday, open at 130 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets. Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

## THE LATE MR. DAVID COX.—At a

Meeting of Gentlemen, convened by advertisement and by circular, held in the Rooms of the Society of Artists, Birmingham, on Thursday, June 30th, 1859.

Dr. BELL FLETCHER, in the Chair;

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That this meeting, notwithstanding a high admiration of the genius and character of the late Mr. David Cox, and desirous of commemorating in some enduring manner the eminent services he has rendered to Art, Resolved,—That a committee be appointed to consider and determine upon the best mode of doing honour to the memory of our late illustrious companion."

A committee was appointed, and a subscription commenced. Although it remains for the Committee to determine the character of the memorial, it may be stated for the information of those who were not present at the Meeting, that as the remains of Mr. Cox lie in Harborne Churchyard, near which he resided for many years, it has been suggested that a bust and tablet erected in the Church would be an appropriate memorial.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. They may be transmitted to "The Cox Memorial Fund," Midland Bank, Birmingham, or to the Hon. Secretary, New-street, Birmingham.

JOHN JAFFRAY, Hon. Sec.



## MR. KIDD'S SOCIAL and GENIAL "GOSSIPS," for 1859-60.

"The style and eloquence of Mr. Kidd's popular 'Gossips' (which embrace almost every possible variety of Subject connected with real Life), prove how completely his heart is in his work; and it is highly gratifying to observe what a firm hold he has gained on the minds of the People. It could hardly be otherwise from such continued labours of love."—*Southern Times*.  
Terms, &c. sent free.—Hammersmith, July 9.

## MATHEMATICAL LECTURES.—Prof. SYLVESTER will deliver his EIGHTH and LAST LECTURE on the PARTITIONS of NUMBERS on MONDAY NEXT, 11th inst., at 7 p.m., in King's College, London.

So far as this Lecture unfolds the Principles of a New and Free Geometry, it may be understood even by those who have not heard the previous Lectures.

All Persons desirous of attending may do so, on presenting their Private Cards to the Assistant on entering.

Conversation, for one hour, in the College Library, will follow the Lecture.

## ISLINGTON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Committee being about to make arrangements for the ensuing Session, invite LECTURERS to forward Subjects and Terms, addressed to "The Lecture Committee," at the Institution, Wellington-street, Islington, N., before the 1st of August next.

LITERARY and other INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. J. E. CARPENTER will be prepared with an entirely NEW VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.—Address 9, St. Ann's-road, Notting-hill, W.

WANTED, for a Lady, well educated, and of Evangelical principles, a SITUATION as Companion to a Lady. She has no objection to Travel, having been on the Continent. She is a good amanuensis, and obliging, and has many requirements that make her eligible to a Lady of refinement. Remuneration is not a primary object with her, but a Home where she would be treated with consideration and kindness.—Address, for further particulars, to M. B., Mr. Primers, High-street, Guildford, Surrey.

TO INVALIDS and their FRIENDS.—A PHYSICIAN, of great experience, married, residing in one of the pleasantest Watering-Places on the South Coast, is willing to TAKE an INVALID, who can have the use of a Carriage, if required, and who will receive every attention that skill and kindness can bestow.—Apply to B. B. OAKDEN, Esq., 30, Bucklersbury, or to E. BUCKLE, Esq., 25, Eastcheap.

MR. B. H. SMART continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other Pupils in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—The INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its true BASIS, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s., of all Booksellers.

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## CHANGES in the MANAGEMENT of the LADIES' READING-ROOM.

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NOW OPEN FROM TEN TILL TEN.

The want of a Reading-Room for Ladies having been long felt, a commodious Room, at 14A, Princes-street, has been secured for this purpose. The Reading-Room is furnished with the leading Papers, Daily and Weekly, the Reviews and Magazine. Membership to Ladies only, and a reference strictly required from all Subscribers.

The Managers of the Reading-Room, sincerely desirous to make it as extensively useful as possible, wish to announce that the following scale of rates has been arranged.

Membership for one year to be secured by the payment of One Guinea. A subscription of 2l. 2s. will enable ladies to bring a friend.

Professional ladies will be charged only Half-a-Guinea. Country Subscribers, Half-price.

A cup of tea or coffee and a piece of bread and butter supplied for Fourpence.

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And a selection of Foreign and Provincial Papers.

This List will be gradually increased.

## MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER.

Publications of the Association on Sale at the Office, 41, Parliament-street:

No. 1.—A SPEECH by the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in the House of Lords. Price 3d. per dozen.

No. 2.—A SPEECH by LORD CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords. Price 9d. per dozen.

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Other Tracts will follow.

Subscriptions may be paid at Messrs. Herries, Farquhar & Co.'s, No. 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare & Co.'s, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Roberts & Co.'s, 15, Lombard-street; Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s, 54, Lombard-street; or to the Secretary, Mr. Wm. M. Trollope, at the Office of the Association, 41, Parliament-street.

Subscriptions may be remitted by cheque or Post-office order, payable to the Secretary at Charing Cross, or by postage stamps. All subscribers may receive, not for one half of the amount of their yearly subscription or donation in the form of the Tracts of the Association, on application to the Secretary at the Office.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

WARWICK, 1859.

PROGRAMME:—

TUESDAY, July 12: WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Implement Yard open from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Tuesday, and from Seven o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Wednesday; at an admission charge of 2s. 6d. for each person. Machinery will be shown by the Exhibitors at work on each of these days.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.

Public trials of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the City, during such hours as the Stewards may determine.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, of which Notice will be given) the Public will be admitted into the Cattle Yard on the payment of 6s. each person, at the Special Entrances.

THURSDAY, 14.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Implements open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

FRIDAY, 15.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 1s. each person.

General Meeting of the Members, in the Shire Hall, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Council,  
B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS,  
Hon. Acting Secretary, pro tem.

London, June 1st, 1859.

BY THE REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY—All Persons admitted into the Show-Yard, or other places in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Council.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Founded in 1493, revived under a Chancery Scheme in 1852.

In the re-organization and extension of this old foundation special care has been taken to provide a superior Education, not only for Boys proceeding to the Universities, but also for those entering at once upon Professional or Commercial Life.

It is richly endowed, and conducted by Masters of the highest University distinction, with well-qualified Assistants.

The Course of Instruction comprises the Holy Scriptures; Latin, Greek, French, and German; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; General Grammar; English Literature and Composition; Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Drawing, Mapping, and Surveying, &c.

The building was erected for the purpose, at an expense of 8,000l., and is most agreeably and healthily situated in sixteen acres of ornamental grounds, at some distance from the town.

The Head-Master receives a limited number of Parolour Boarders, who are liberally treated, and have the benefit of Private Tuition, besides the advantages of a Public School.

Inclusive Terms, Fifty Guineas per Annum. There are two Exhibitions of 30l. a year each. No Free Scholars.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, (PRIVATE: OPENED IN 1852.)

Within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross.

Principal.

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S. L.L.D. University of Glasgow.

Several years a Teacher near Utrecht, and subsequently in the Institutions of Hofwij, near Bern, Switzerland.

The Course of Instruction qualifies Young Gentlemen for engaging in Manufacturing and Commercial pursuits more especially, and only when required for proceeding to a University.

Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts, while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, may be also thoroughly studied. As a rule, Latin and Greek follow French and German.

The number of pupils is limited, and individual requirements are carefully provided for; yet all the classes are sufficiently large to afford the advantages of emulation and competition.

The domestic management of the Minnie School is of a family character, and the general accommodation superior. Two spacious playgrounds are attached to the premises; Peckham-Kye Common is close by; Blackheath, Greenwich Park, Norwood, Dulwich, and Sydenham, are all within an hour's walk.

## TERMS

(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, Laundress, and Semstress)

Under the age of Twelve Years..... Forty-five Pounds a-year.  
Fifteen..... Fifty-five  
Above that age..... Sixty-five

(Payable in advance; but Accounts are not presented until the middle of the quarter.)

The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are short; at Christmas and at Midsummer.

Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English and Continental authorities will be submitted by the Principal, if requested; or references given to leading firms (English and Scotch), supporters of the School.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

## PROTESTANT BOARDING-SCHOOL at NERAC, Lot and Garonne, France, founded 1834, in which the Pupils receive a solid, moral, and religious EDUCATION, and are prepared for entering the Universities, or for mercantile pursuits.

The Modern Languages, Latin, and Drawing are also taught. Five of the Professors are Protestant ministers. No day-scholars are admitted. The food is excellent. The Principal and his family live with the Pupils. Private bed-rooms can be had, if wished for. The Establishment is extensive, surrounded by large gardens. France is situated between the house and Bordeaux, and near the railroad; it enjoys a temperature at all times moderate.

—Terms vary from 25l. to 50l. per annum.—Every information will be given by Mr. MAZZALIS, French Minister, Examiner in Eton College, and Professor of French Literature in Wellington College, whose address is, French Embassy, Blackheath, London; or by Mr. CAROS, Pasteur and Principal, Nérac.

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## FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c., M. Philolog. Soc. Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select, separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordnance purposes, &c., the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations. 9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*The Military Opinions of General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.* Collected and Edited by Capt. the Hon. George Wrottesley. (Bentley.)

"A naval officer of great experience and character declared that he could defend the entrance into Portsmouth Harbour with blank cartridges." So much for narrow channels, where a fog would be more terrible to ships in motion than a broadside of rifled ordnance. But invaders are not accustomed to fix on the most formidable position as their points of attack. Therefore, conceding the value of smoke, under particular circumstances, Sir John Burgoyne occupied himself almost incessantly, for many years, in demonstrating the necessity of creating a more palpable system of national defences. His views, as now placed before us, in a volume of great variety and interest, ought to impress themselves strongly on the public mind. He is no irrational alarmist; when he wrote the earliest of the papers here collected, he was not prophesying calamity; like "A Naval Peer," he simply undertook to show that Great Britain was not in that condition of security which, as a first-class State, she ought to maintain. The question put is, whether an aggression from any leading maritime power is so impossible that we should take no measures to provide for the contingency. Precautions never appear so unnecessary as when they are completely successful. Is it written in the law of nature,—is it, to Americanize the phrase, "in the eternal fitness of things," that France and England shall never again fight? If not, then Sir John Burgoyne's argument is justified. We, of course, do not intrude our opinions on subjects lying within the range of politics and diplomacy; but the history of our own days is no less a subject for criticism than the history of Jerusalem or Constantinople, both warnings of a very memorable character. The atmosphere is thickened with debates on armaments. Ancient and venerable authority raises its voice among the peers; at every street-corner you may meet a man with a new theory of volunteer organization. The cacklings of the geese are loud, but louder are the exhortations of wise and earnest men. In the shadow of the tub of Diogenes, perhaps, "there cometh one supremely unconscious that he is a fool," who detests the mention of a rifle, and bids the people spin while destiny and the French Emperor watch over them; but generally, it may be affirmed, a conviction is growing up that, without the sort of timidity which is cowardice, or the sort of credulity which is ridiculous, the British nation will do well to go through the platoon exercise. This, however, as Sir John Burgoyne and the "Naval Peer" have insisted, would far from suffice to establish a state of national security. Since the former wrote his Memorial, which called forth the celebrated Cassandra Letter of Wellington, affairs have changed upon the surface, but the reasoning retains its validity. Among other developments, we may name, as the latest, that France has 200,000 soldiers in Italy, victorious already on seven hard-fought fields—that she has proved the efficacy of her rifled-cannon and sword-bayonet—that her system of drill has been triumphantly illustrated—that she has beaten back an immense army—that her soldiers are flushed with daring blood—that Cherbourg has been opened—a vast steam-fleet constructed—a good understanding set on foot with Russia, and that the Napoleonic eagles have been set flying, their golden pinions

glittering above the purple oriflamme and signalling the Second Empire to a new career of glory. All this, if it does not strengthen, assuredly does not impair the force of Sir John Burgoyne's appeal, written thirteen years ago, but hitherto unpublished. With reference to this important document Capt. Wrottesley says:—

"When Sir John Burgoyne was appointed to the office of Inspector-General of Fortifications in 1845, he was immediately struck with the defective state of our military establishments, and the imminent danger of invasion to which the country might be exposed in the event of a rupture with France. He consequently wrote the letter which appears in the first pages of this work. It was in answer to the representations made by Sir John Burgoyne on this occasion, that the Duke of Wellington wrote the remarkable letter which, on its publication shortly afterwards, created so great a sensation. As the specific facts adverted to in this communication no longer remain the same, I am enabled to publish it without impropriety, and it is of considerable interest at the present moment, as although the circumstances are changed to some extent, and our defences are no longer in the very defective state mentioned in it, yet the general reasoning holds good to the present time, and may tend to awaken the people of England to the imminent danger of the crisis through which they have passed; and if nations ever gain experience by the past, it may tend to prevent our defences from falling again into the condition in which they were found by Sir John Burgoyne in 1845."

The complaint was then as it is now—that France with her huge army has not a better system of drill, exercise, or ordinary parade business; not a command of greater courage or energy; not a superior principle of managing her soldiers,—but larger resources in respect to all that is comprehended in the art of war—a more permanent organization for the field, more extensive preparations for defence, and a greater capacity for undertaking without delay a campaign or a naval expedition. So far, the outcry of 1859 is parallel with that of 1804. Both nations have made progress—but which has gone a-head? Is it England or France that has made the greatest efforts to hold the Channel since the dissipation of the black cloud that rested on the heights of Boulogne, threatening to belch its fires upon the British coasts?—

"The fact is well known (and by no one better than by the Duke of Wellington) of the facility with which, by perfection of arrangement, and by frequent practice, at the period of the threatened invasion by Buonaparte in 1804, it was found that a very large force of cavalry and artillery as well as infantry could be embarked in the one port of Boulogne, and got out of the harbour; and there is every reason to believe that had Napoleon's plan succeeded of obtaining a temporary naval command of the Channel (three weeks being the time on which he calculated), he would have established his 100,000 men in England, with which (notwithstanding the great efforts made at the time) we had no force at all equal to cope."

There was then the difference between plan and execution; the plan was ready, but the execution was postponed, because Napoleon could see his way to nothing else than failure. Have the French succeeded in bridging over the gap which half a century ago they regarded as impassable? However this interrogation may be answered, it is certain that they have taken several steps forward; their experimental invasion of Austrian Italy has satisfied them about their guns and baggage, their bridges and bayonets, their rifle-practice and their powers of marching. The land trial trip has been successful. Thus we know why the army was so elaborately wrought up to the point nearest to perfection. Why, however, has the

navy been put into commission—almost in order of battle, with decks cleared, colours flying, boarding-tackle completed, as if the drums were about beating to quarters? Such are the misgivings expressed by Sir John Burgoyne's papers, written as they were before the late strain of the French empire upon its maritime and military resources. He views the matter closely:—

"During the French revolutionary war, when we had won battle after battle at sea, and our fleets were triumphant, and far more numerous than those of France, it was found impossible to confine the remnants of the French fleets to their ports by blockade, and the effects of steamers will render it far more difficult now to maintain close blockades than at that time; for though we may in the aggregate be very much stronger in steamers than the French, we cannot be so strong off each port as may be required to oppose the resources temporarily taken up for occasional efforts at those ports. A fleet, then, of even the most powerful ships, if maintaining a close station, might find itself under circumstances that would afford opportunities for being subjected to great annoyance, if not to disasters; nor will it be easy, it is apprehended, to keep one or two cruisers off the ports, as in old times, to watch the motions of the fleets within."

And he follows up the hypothesis of a Channel war:—

"Suppose that the French have fleets of any given numbers of sail of the line at Toulon, at Brest, and at Cherbourg, and we have an equal force off each port to watch them; the largest fleet being, say at Toulon, take a favourable opportunity to steal out and sail direct for Brest, our squadron in the Mediterranean not being so sure of its movements as to hurry direct after them. When at Brest, it will at once drive off our very inferior force there, and be joined by its own squadron, and so on join that at Cherbourg; endeavouring to manœuvre to gain with such superiority of force some great advantage, or at least to prevent a junction between our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, and at all events obtain a short temporary command in the Channel to forward the invasion, for which probably one week might be sufficient."

When we remember that the Duke of Wellington was forcibly influenced by these words, hitherto kept secret, we may judiciously attach importance to them. Many of Sir John Burgoyne's counsels have since been acted upon, in a greater or lesser degree; but it is singular to note how identical are the discussions of 1859 with those of 1846, the difference being that, in spite of militia, of rifles for the line, of Armstrong guns, and extra bounty for seamen, more emphasis is laid on the warnings of the present than those of the former period. Three years later, Sir John Burgoyne wrote "the military condition of Great Britain, as regards its very existence as a nation, is absolutely awful." And he added:—

"If our military condition continues as at present, and still more, if the system of continued reduction is pursued, I consider that it can be shown to demonstration, that it is perfectly possible,—that is, that it is within the reach of the combination of many not improbable circumstances, that within a few years, or on the occasion of the first war, an overwhelming French Army may be in possession of London!"

Hundreds of thousands of Great Britons—so they say—would rise against the invader; but Sir John Burgoyne predicted that, notwithstanding this proud popular boast, the hostile columns would cut like steel through butter; even on the Channel, when still on the element which is specially favourable to us, and specially unfavourable to them, he thought the advantages of our naval position to have been considerably overrated. Seamanship, he argued,



is now less important than in the last century, —steam and gunnery, as a modern art, having largely superseded it. We thus lose an hereditary national vantage-ground. In gunnery the French may be our equals, and in the disposal of steam-power they might, at the outset, surpass us.—

"From Dunkirk to Cherbourg, a length of about 200 miles of coast, including the ports of Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, &c., they are only from three to ten or twelve hours reach of as long a line of ours by fair wind and steam. Every vessel, down to their large fishing boats, would make a transport; each steamer could carry and tow some thousands of troops; and by the capabilities of steam, a combined operation for a concentration of the forces from all their ports could be brought to bear at one time on any chosen point on our coast between Portland and North Foreland. It is not necessary that 100,000 men should be landed at once; a very far less number would suffice for a first firm footing, which being once obtained, and possession taken of some of our small ports, reinforcements would follow as fast as each single vessel, acting independently, could convey them; and finally, having possession of both shores, the communication between the two countries could not be intercepted, even although we should then be able to obtain or resume a naval superiority."

Fortify Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, Pembroke, Dover, and the mouth of the Thames,—maintain a Channel Fleet, that might morally "rule the waves" to low-water line on the French coast,—maintain a strict watch from Alderney,—keep up an adequate reserve of arms,—organize the regular army on more scientific principles,—create in the militia a more available and efficient force,—and, without extravagant expenditure or irritating defiance, the country will be safe. Such was Sir John Burgoyne's declaration, penned nearly ten years ago. If he were writing on the same subject now, what would be the conclusion? Would he repeat that our military condition is "awful," or agree with "A Naval Peer" that our actual navy is "worse than no navy at all"; its methods of defence to be schemed beforehand? Sir John Burgoyne puts but partial faith in floating or submerged mines to damage the enemy's vessels. But he is not averse to mechanical contrivances beyond the circle of strictly scientific warfare. Thus:—

"Paddle-wheels might be completely obstructed by masses of strong pointed hooks of iron, floated inversely, like an inverted sharp-pointed grapnel, its arms having but little spread; such grapnels moored by chains, made to give way at a considerable distance from them; the anticipated effect to be either to tear away the paddle boards and connecting bars, or to bring grapnels and chains, or cables, to be entangled round the shaft—in any case, almost, if not entirely, to destroy the effect of the paddle-wheel. But as the screw is rapidly superseding the paddle, and will probably, before long, do so entirely with men-of-war, means must be sought for to act more particularly against that mode of propulsion; and this, it is conceived, may be effected by mooring, across the open channels of navigation, quantities of floating cordage, canvas, chains, or other tough, pliant material, with loops and eyes, &c., in close order, and occupying some width of space, which, in the passage of the vessel, would close in upon the screw, and be caught and entangled by it, with every prospect of rendering it helpless; such as has happened to screws by the fall of the vessel's masts and sails, or by picking up a hawser. The latter is of common occurrence, and frequently brings the machinery to a standstill."

We have recently quoted the Duke of Wellington's dictum—which is an encouragement to rifle volunteers—that raw soldiers often fight well, though they may manœuvre ill. Sir John Burgoyne believes, to a modified ex-

tent, in the utility of militia forces; but the notion of a spontaneous rising of the country to repel an invasion, he treats as mere British bombast. With our abundant and excellent roads, the enemy could advance systematically; the hedgerows are worse than useless; moreover—and this is alarming—sundry of the patriots might assuredly be caught and hanged, or shot—*pour encourager les autres*:—

"A few military executions on persons and property of offending districts, (a system *always* adopted in war against an armed population,) would add greatly towards freeing the invader from these annoyances."

The prospect darkens when the geography of the question is considered. So far from the face of the country in the south of England being favourable for internal defence, after a landing is secured, it is eminently the reverse. The only obstacle to traversing the territory in all directions is the partial barrier of the Medway. The broad estuary of the Thames and Lower Medway would greatly impede any movements on the right flank of the invader, while the only advantageous fighting-ground that could be taken up by the defending army would be the range of the Surrey and Kentish hills, within thirty or forty miles of London, which certainly present very fine positions, but are of inconvenient extent. Those opinions from such an authority are not to be met by a scoff. The statement, however, is not entirely adverse to volunteer corps:—

"In time of war, every part of the entire coast of Great Britain and Ireland will be liable to marauding incursions by the enemy's cruisers, in more or less force. These may be effected either by running into harbours or anchorages, and seizing and destroying ships and property without landing; or by landing bodies of from 200 or 300 to 2,000 or 3,000 men, for more systematic effect and injury. The regular army and militia would be quite unequal to afford protection so universally as would be required to resist these incursions; particularly if there was the slightest apprehension of a more serious attack, which would call for their concentration in other parts. Bodies, therefore, of the description of a sedentary militia, or of these 'volunteers,' would be the least inconvenient and least expensive mode of obtaining this protection; it would interfere in the smallest degree with the ordinary occupations of the men, would not take them from their homes, and, being for local security, the expense might reasonably be thrown chiefly on the localities, and made rather permissive than obligatory—the State only affording such general assistance as would tend to the best organization and uniformity of system, with the requisite provision of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements."

It is the deliberate and positive theory set forth in these writings that the French, as a nation, have no friendship for the English, but are rather hostile than otherwise to them. Among their romancists, poets, journalists, and public men Anglo-phobia is still a powerful feeling. Later—in 1857—Sir John Burgoyne was reiterating his cautions, and urging the fortification of our shores:—

"The cost of a single sloop of war, with its equipment, will construct a fine fort, which will last almost for ever; and that of two or three line-of-battle ships will raise a fortress. It is by no means necessary to cover this country with fortifications, as is done on the Continent; but few people, who consider the subject, would not admit that it is most desirable to provide our naval arsenals, and a few leading points on the coast, with defences, and to apply additional protection to some of our foreign possessions."

These military opinions are not confined to the one topic in connexion with which we have summarized the views of Sir John Burgoyne—that of the National Defences. One important section is devoted to the recent war with

Russia, including the operations in the Crimea and in the Baltic; while, in a third, there are numerous brief, but pregnant essays, on a variety of professional subjects:—On the Importance of Wall-pieces,—the Use of the Lasso in War,—the Reduction of a City in Revolt,—on Iron-eased Ships,—on Booms,—on the Handling of Cavalry,—on Rifles, Artillery, and Saddles. Military readers will welcome the book.

*The Memorials of the Hamlet of Knightsbridge With Notices of its immediate Neighbourhood*  
By the late H. G. Davis. Edited by C. Davis. (J. R. Smith.)

In the notes to Miss Strickland's 'Queens of England,' there are some admirable contributions to the Comic Topography of England. Among many instances may be cited the one where, taking the cockney pronunciation, "High Park," for the correct one, the authoress assumes that Hyde Park was originally called "High," because of its elevated position above the other parks lying to the south-east of it!

Knightsbridge also has been "called names" by those humorous fellows the etymologists. Close to the manor of Hyde, from which the Park has its name, and originally forming a portion of it, lay the manor of Neyte or Neate,—a bridge on which helped to give a name to the hamlet, long known as *Neytesbridge*. When the early English Sovereigns had a king's chamber at "Chesniton," their substantial good-will towards this simple but useful structure may have gained for it the popular name of "Kyngsbrigg!" The latter was transmuted by some young government official of the Lord Duberly family, to "Knygtsbrigg." The name was incorrect, but according to the Malmesbury notion of scholarship, this was not of the slightest consequence. A knowledge of reference is now held to be the same thing as knowledge itself; and, as the first young Norman clerk or gentleman who misspelt *Neytesbridge*, doubtless knew in what documents he could find the name properly written, his orthography is not to be sneered at by vulgar writers who pique themselves on their correctness.

Not only is the official orthography not to be sneered at,—it is not now to be rejected. The name of Knightsbridge has established itself. It has even had a legend connected with it, about some foolish tilting chevaliers, which is sometimes cited in proof that the bridge is properly named. The bridge being there, and the tale being there, the legendists defy the topographers. The latter are as mercilessly treated in the case of Kew,—which Miss Strickland attaches to the *queue* or tail of Richmond Palace, and settles the origin of the name accordingly.

Knightsbridge has, hitherto, lacked a special historian. Mr. Davis, indeed, has not written its history, but his book contains some materials that may serve to such an end. The locality merits its own chronicle. It is at least as interesting as any other of the suburbs of London, and has gone through as many revolutions. These commenced early. The shadow of the great road which ultimately connected Chester with Dover, fell upon the eastern portion of Knightsbridge; and, doubtless, when it was first seen, the old Druidical families of Belgravia were supremely disgusted, and the painted old Britons in Sloane Street declared the sun of their country's glory to have set, for ever!

As London grew, the capital probably burnt, or used for building, the belt of forest which once surrounded it. As this place especially was cleared, and the church-landlords made the most of their property, a hamlet appeared



in one of the openings, markets were established, and the good Abbots, desirous that their tenants should amuse themselves to sober edification, established a fair and set up a gallows.

In spite of the hanging of the rogues, the population increased, and our ancestors manifested some of the wisdom for which we are too slow to give them credit. Among other instances of this, was the prohibition to slaughter animals within the metropolis. Knightsbridge was early appointed as one of the localities where this process was to be carried on. At that time, it could not have been a particularly agreeable suburb. It was then, indeed, remote from the Court, and abounded in slaughter-houses and taverns, in either of which beasts might get their throats cut. The Knightsbridge hosteleries had but an ill name, and a drunken herdsman with a full purse, proceeds of the sale of his bullocks, had not much more chance for life there, at night, than one of his own cattle under the pole-axe of the brawny slaughterer.

The grosser pollutions cleared off. Princes came down to the neighbourhood, from Tower Royal, and other royal or aristocratic abiding places, to hunt in the vicinity. Abbots repaired thither, in their fits of indigestion, to recover power of stomach from the spring at Hyde and the fresh air near the bridge. Princely peers, when Parliament was sitting, slept there, or near there, rather than in London. The tone of the suburb was improved; gentility, that wondrous weed, began to take root; neat houses arose, sporadically rather than symmetrically; a chapel was built, and a lazaret-house was founded, and the agreeable neighbourhood became remarkable for civilization and leprosy.

Delicate persons strongly affected by the mediæval malady dwell with some satisfaction on the early pious character of Knightsbridge, and beg to direct our attention to the hermits of its civilized and leprous era. Nothing can be more delusive, as we showed in our notice of a recently published history of Islington [*Athen.* No. 1582, p. 283]. The old English hermit was nothing more than the original "turnpikeuan." He was the founder of the saucy brotherhood of toll-collectors. The suburban hermits of this class were never excelled in the quality of sauciness by any of the fraternity who kept the last Knightsbridge gate, and taxed equestrian cockneys, just on the spot where the ancient hermit sate by the bridge, and levied toll in the name of the king, of bonny St. Margaret and Our Lady of Abingdon.

The opening of the adjacent Park had a healthy effect on the Hamlet of Knightsbridge, —even although the Park itself could not, for a long time, be entered but on payment of a fee. A gayer company began to come down from London, after the removal of the slaughter-houses, —and rogues in fine linen succeeded to the sinners in foul. The *Swan*, and the *White Hart*, and the *Old Fox*, and the *World's End*, were famous houses of entertainment. They took in all sorts of company, and asked no questions. Gallants came down with ladies as *gallante* behind them, on pillions; elderly men, with a jolly and roystering turn of mind, arrived in coaches, bringing their ladies too. Sometimes Ulysses gave his arm to Penelope, and sometimes to Circe; often to both together. This made no difference in the enjoyment; the syllabubs were frothy, the cream-cakes delicious, the fruits juicy, the sack mellow, the men amiable, the women good-natured. The stern old toll-exacting hermits, could they have come back to the bridge, would have laughed the hoods off their heads at witnessing the summer-evening frolics here, or the

May-Day doings, when park and hamlet swarmed with the male and female ruffianism of London, —of every degree, from royalty to the slums of Alsatia. As for the Sundays at Knightsbridge, —our slow and orthodox days have no conception of them. Jolly, hard-working, church-going, wicked little fellows with wives not to be neglected, and female friends worthy of attention, used to roll down here and make a night, —aye, and a morning of it, too. Look only into Pepys, and you will see how he could rise of a Sunday to official business, square his books, run from church to church to hear a brace or so of sermons, and then, donning his irresistible outer adornments, the god-like little man would squire the company he loved, —a bevy of laughing women, —his wife and any other men's wives, and at one of the numerous inns "eat and drink" rarely, and sing catches to the moon, out of pure light-heartedness and jollification.

These are of the lighter-coloured traditions of Knightsbridge, which has many a picture of darker hue. What may be called the veil of one of these may be seen in that patch of grass which still gives a name to Knightsbridge Green. Its greenness was long fed, if report may be trusted, by the bodies of the plague-stricken dead, who were there deposited. The thought did not deter many a joyous couple from footing it here to pipe and tabor; and as long as the Maypole was erect, the Knightsbridge dancers footed it as deftly as Justice Midas expressed himself ready to do over the ashes of his defunct lady.

There was another class of visitors to Knightsbridge, whom we will not pass over without a word of notice. These generally came alone, —at most, in pairs; and were always admirably mounted. They were the worshipped of Boniface, the adored of landladies, the revered of chambermaids, and the envied of all the male hangers-on of suburban inn-yards. Elaborately dressed, expensively decorated, generous as princes (and for the same reason — they gave away other people's money); free, easy, careless — save in their diet; fond of good wine, yet temperate; here would these supremely fine gentlemen arrive from town of a summer's evening, take their dinner, sip their claret, and then ride away, in the direction of Turnham Green, Houslow, or Bagshot, —so fond were they of a healthy gallop across a common, by moonlight. The regimens, however, was seldom salubrious; and few of these fine young fellows who returned from the heaths late at night, to sip their mulled claret at Knightsbridge, but died early, close by, in Tyburn Meadow.

Enclosing open fields and building on unoccupied lands have strangely changed the aspect of things, — suppressing the gallant highwaymen and leaving the profitable business of wickedness only to petty larceny rascals. Long, however, did the gentlemen-thieves flourish on the western road, and amid the expiring efforts of the profession may be ranked the sacking of the "Knightsbridge coach" itself, towards the end of the last century; and a daring attempt or two at "stand and deliver" which linger on the memories of our respected grandsires.

Knightsbridge itself has been undergoing a continual and gradual change, but the mutations around it, in a southerly direction, have been the most remarkable. The contrast between the old Five Fields and new Belgravia is wide as that of the pumpkin and Cinderella's splendid chariot. But the latter is a region which has yet hardly a history. It is the story of the old hamlet of the bridge to which Mr. Davis has addressed himself; and, if it

has shortcomings, we attribute them to ill health, terminating fatally, and leaving an incomplete work to be prepared for the press by another hand. With this drawback, the little book has merits of its own, —which would have appeared the more clearly had the materials been re-arranged and a more closely chronological order observed. Still, there is a consecutive story shadowed forth, and all the notabilities of the district are at least glanced at, from abbots before the Conquest down to troublesome churchwardens of our own degenerate days; from Saxon virgins to Lady Morgan; from heroes of old to players who died yesterday, —with a glance at living celebrities, statesmen, actors and philosophers, ladies of "various qualities," and gentlemen of diverse destinies, —from the "King" whose railway kingdom has departed from him, to the lucky soldier who once could barely live by his pay and who is now the lord of many a broad acre.

Amid these groups there stands out most forcibly the melancholy head of Liston, —even as he used to be seen in his later days, at the corner of Sloane Street, a picture of unutterable gloom. Did he take his stand there, to witness the passage, and greet them thereupon, of the younger and well-to-do actors, bounding by, on their way to or from the theatre? Brompton possessed then even more of those "professionals" than it does at the present time, and we can fancy that poor, depressed Liston, the old ex-usher "poor Williams," of Dr. Burney's, at Gosport, used to go and witness their transit, as the ordinary public were wont to stand and watch that of the mails. However this may be, here is a correspondence in connexion with the old actor which has never before been published, and which is characteristic: —

"T. R. C. G., Dec. 18, 1839.

"My Dear Mr. Liston, —My mother has told me of one or two half-laughing conversations she has had with you, on the subject of your delighting the public with a few performances. Jest sometimes leads to earnest, and, on the principle of never throwing away a good chance, I venture to send you this to say, that should such a joyful occurrence be within the verge of possibility at any time, you may consider yourself King of Covent Garden; act when you please, what you please, and as long as you please; stop when you please, take what money you please, and be sure that, do whatever you please, you cannot fail to please. More than this I cannot say, except that you shall be allowed to sweeten your own tea, and, when you are too late for rehearsal, beat the prompter. In plain English, and in sober earnest, if you will make up your mind to gratify us by playing a few of your old parts, everything that mortals can do to make you comfortable and happy shall be done, and we shall be most proud in being the caterers of a national treat. I will not bore you more — only say the word, and we are 'at your feet.' Ever yours, with kind regards to Mrs. Liston, very truly and very faithfully,  
C. J. MATHEWS.

"Liston wrote a copy of his answer on the fly leaf of this letter as follows: —

"My Dear Mr. Mathews, —Notwithstanding the skill you exhibit in endeavouring to arouse my dormant vanity, be assured, once for all, it cannot prevail to overcome the unalterable determination I came to when I quitted the stage, never to re-appear professionally before the public. Not only should I consider my reassuming the cap and bells, at my advanced age, a moral indecorum; my decaying strength also would render the experiment too hazardous, and I have no doubt were Mr. Wakley the coroner to have to preside at an inquest on my remains, he would — as he did the other day, in the case of a poor old woman who drank herself to death — suggest to the jury the propriety of returning a verdict of *Felo-de-se*. Accept, however, my very grateful thanks for your liberal proposal, as well as for the terms in which the offer has been



conveyed; they bring back a pleasing remembrance of the position we stood in to each other a few years back, to which, though for a time interrupted, I trust we are once again happily restored. Mrs. Liston joins me in sincere hopes for the continual prosperity of you and yours, and believe me (once again my dear Charles), Your friend and well wisher,  
J. LISTON."

We leave this little volume now to those interested in topographical subjects. It were easy enough to rifle it of further extract; but we refrain, though it stands as ready to be robbed as were those "mails," the plundering of which by a single highwayman puzzles the author. The "mails" here spoken of, were not carried by coaches, but on post-horses, ridden by boys. These looked to be robbed occasionally; and when the faithful lad did not encounter his friend with the showy pistols on the road, he would coolly pull up at some village public-house, tie up his horse at the door, and leave his bags to be dipped into by any one who chose to examine their contents. In like manner, we make halt, and leave Mr. Davis's pages to the public who may please to peruse them.

*The Trilogy; or, Dante's Three Visions.—Inferno; or, the Vision of Hell: translated into English, in the Metre and Triple Rhyme of the Original, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. John Wesley Thomas. (Bohn.) A Free Translation, in Verse, of the 'Inferno of Dante,' with a Preliminary Discourse and Notes. By Bruce Whyte, Advocate, &c. (Wright & Co.)*

To translate the 'Divina Commedia' into faithful, honest, orderly English prose requires *only* a thorough knowledge of the Italian language combined with a thorough knowledge of our own,—to make a poem of the translation requires that the translator himself be a poet little inferior to the great master whom he ventures to follow. Translating a poem is somewhat analogous to copying a picture: to make a good copy the artist must proceed on the same principles as those which guided the original master. It has been said by one thoroughly competent to speak on this subject, that he who can make a good copy of a painting, would be able to produce an original one that might be compared with it. The same thing applies to the translator of a poem; if he can truly transform an Italian poem into an English one, he could, on the same subject, write a poem of his own.

In the laudable desire to give a poetic English dress to the most difficult of all Italian poems, a translator may overrate his own ability, and, like a student of painting who would present us with a copy of Michael Angelo's most astonishing work, without having gone through the laborious training by which that inborn genius rose in Art to be supreme, necessarily fail in the extravagant attempt.

What Michael Angelo is among Italian painters, Dante is among Italian poets, the unapproachable chief. The artistic vision required to see and appreciate the qualities of the former comes not of itself by inward inspiration, but is the reward of indefatigable study; so also is it in respect of Dante, and perhaps even more so, for Dante in his poetry combines the majesty of Michael Angelo with the grace and beauty of Raphael—the grandest and happiest efforts of both find their parallel in the same pages, and Painting and Poetry are placed upon a par. The greatest genius among modern painters might well despair of doing justice to the mighty Florentine, and the greatest genius among modern poets of presenting the 'Divina Commedia' in an English version worthy of its immortal author. Numerous

attempts, however, have been made at this by Boyd, Cary, Wright, Pollock, and others. Dr. Carlyle was wiser—he kept to sober prose, and it is to be regretted that he did not continue what he had so well begun. Prose is, in our opinion, the only medium through which, to the English reader unacquainted with the original, any notion can be conveyed of that truthfulness and terseness, that wondrous force and vividness which characterize Dante, no less than the exquisite touches of tenderness, the breathings of a loving heart ever in harmony with Nature, and set forth in soft, silvery tones, sweet music of themselves, which no other language can successfully imitate.

In the first of the translations here to be noticed, the author has endeavoured to render the 'Inferno' into the same kind of rhyme as the original; we could have wished that he had chosen the Second Cantica, or even the Third; and we think "a chime on the bells of eternity," to use his own words, would have sounded better if set to more heavenly music. The expression is poetical and pretty, and shows that the author has music in his soul—a fact confirmed by very many passages, but yet, we opine, not enough of it to ring out such a peal as the 'Divina Commedia' in triple rhyme requires. Byron attempted the thing, and failed.

We must, however, give the Rev. John Wesley Thomas the praise which is his due. There are two subjects on which he deserves commendation; he shows a respectful and becoming regard for his great original, and he has enriched his translation with interesting and useful notes, especially in reference to those readers for whom his work was chiefly intended. These notes, he tells us, are the result of many years' reading, observation, and reflection. An ingenious frontispiece of the triple-kingdom shows that the author can use his pencil with effect as well as his pen; but the medallion portrait on the title-page wants the poet's well-known chin.

There is a sketch of the life and times of Dante in which we are bound to notice one or two inaccuracies:—it was not the great-grandfather of Dante who married a lady of the Aldighieri family of Ferrara, but his great-great-grandfather, the *tritaio* of the poet. Neither was Guido Novello da Polenta, with whom Dante passed the closing years of his life, the father of Francesca da Rimini, but her nephew.

Writers in England, and even abroad, are too apt to fall into this error, from following insufficient authorities. Thomas Carlyle, who has written of Dante what any Italian might be proud of, has here made a ludicrous mistake; not having taken the trouble to ascertain for himself the fact that the lady was a married woman when Dante was a mere boy, he says, "Francesca herself may have sat upon the poet's knee, as a bright innocent little child."

Arnolfo di Cambio, commonly, but improperly, called di Lapo, cannot be regarded as the "first-born of the Fine Arts" (in Tuscany), for though, on the authority of Vasari, he was considered the best architect in Tuscany, yet Cimabue was his admitted equal in painting, and Niccola Pisano, who preceded them both, was in sculpture a greater artist than either. It is also incorrect to apply to the bronze gates of the Baptistery of Florence by Andrea Pisano, the flattering remark of Michael Angelo, that they were worthy to be the gates of Heaven, for this was said of the second pair of bronze gates by Lorenzo Ghiberti. We have also noticed one or two typographical errors that might mislead those not already acquainted with the subject,—"*Portarini*" is printed for *Portinari*, "*Sinigiana*" for *Lunigiana*, and

Dante is said to have written a letter to the Emperor Henry the Seventh, from "the little town of Foscanello." What this means we cannot even guess; the letter alluded to was written in the Casentino, "*sub fontem Sarni*," beneath the source of the Arno, which rises in the Monte Falterona, one of the Apennine chain that divides the Casentino from Romagna.

There is a small town or village here named Stia, and near to it are the ruins of the Castle of Porciano, according to a tradition once tenanted by Dante, and where, in all probability, this memorable letter was written.

Setting aside these slight defects, there is much in the author's preliminary remarks perfectly just and true, and his estimate of the poet may be considered as a fair one.

"He was a man of strict integrity, and of pure morals; a sincere and religious man." "Except Milton, he is much the most learned of all the great poets, and relatively to his age far more learned than Milton,"—and again, "DANTE was the true father of modern European poetry." Our author also admires him for his anti-Papal spirit, and gives a chapter on his religious opinions.

As a specimen of the versification, we will take a passage from the episode of Francesca da Rimini.—

When thus my guide had my attention claim'd,  
Naming each antique dame and cavalier,  
I seem'd quite lost, my heart compassion tamed,  
And I exclaim'd, "O poet, with you pair  
I fain would speak, who close together fly,  
And in the blast so delicate appear."  
Then he to me: "Thou'lt see them by-and-by,  
Nearer to us; then by their mutual love  
Do thou entreat them, and they will comply."  
Soon as upon the eddying wind they move  
Toward us, I thus exclaim'd: "O troubled shades,  
Approach and speak, if none the attempt reprove."  
Like doves air-borne that fly where fondness leads,  
On wings outspread and firm, to their sweet nest,  
So these, from where the troop of Dido speeds,  
Approach'd us, wafted through the air unblest;  
Of such avail my gentle speech I found,  
"O gracious one," thus they their thoughts express'd,  
"Benignant soul, who to this dark profound  
Art come, though living, through the lurid air,  
To visit us whose blood hath tinged the ground.  
If nature's king with us in friendship were,  
Him would we for thy welfare supplicate,  
Since thou hast pity'd the dire ills we hear.  
What thou shalt please to hear or to relate,  
That will we hear or tell thee readily,  
While thus the tempest doth its rage abate.  
The land where I was born beside the sea  
Is seated, on that shore where Po descends  
To dwell with all his followers peacefully.  
Love, which the gentle heart soon apprehends,  
Enthrall'd him with my beauty, which from me  
Was taken, and even yet the mode offends.  
Love, who insists that love shall mutual be,  
Link'd me to him with charm strong as our fates;  
Even now it leaves me not, as thou dost see.  
Love led us to one death: Caina waits  
Him who so rudely dealt the mortal blow."  
In these sad accents she her tale relates.

This may be considered a good example of the author's style; and shows his poetic taste and feeling. It is, upon the whole, a successful rendering of one of Dante's most exquisite passages. The words "thus they their thoughts express'd" are not in the text. Dante finds no place for such superfluities. Francesca begins her sad narrative at once, and is the sole shade that speaks to Dante. Neither does the verse "Love, which the gentle heart soon apprehends," convey a tithe of the force in the original—

Amor, ch' al cor gentil ratto s' apprende.

We may remark, *en passant*, that the author rejects the reading of the next verse but one, lately advocated in the *Athenæum*, "And the World still offends me," with a note to the effect that, according to the rule laid down by Dante in reference to the actual knowledge of condemned souls ('Inferno,' c. x., 100-105), "she could know nothing" of the world's censure. Had the author remembered the question of Farinata, v. 83-4, which refers to time present,



Dimmi, perchè quel popolo è sì empio  
Incontr' a' miei in ciascuna sua legge?

he probably would not have been so positive.

Of the translation of the 'Inferno' by Mr. Bruce Whyte, very little need be said; in fact, the less that is said of it the better. The author soars to a height almost unknown in the regions of poetry, and is lost to the sight of the humble observer, desirous to trace his course through indefinite space. His Pegasus bolts as soon as you touch her, curveting away in graceful quartets after the following fashion, *à propos* of the Lonza and the poet's ascent of the hill where ended the horrible valley:—

My wearied limbs repos'd, I strove to pace  
Up the steep mountain's brow, one foot in air,  
And one behind. Lo! from its ample base  
A panther issued, light as gossamer;  
His skin, speckled with stars, reveal'd his race.  
At sight of me the monster did not stir,  
But seem'd intent my progress to oppose.  
I paus'd, and more than once resolv'd to fly.  
'Twas morning now, and bright the sun arose  
Attended by those stars which grac'd the sky  
When nature's God did that fair scene compose.  
The hour and season wak'd 'I know not why'  
A hope I might possess the monster's hide.

There is something of the spirit of a little child in the author's manner of treating his subject: he is for divesting the original of all poetic imagery, all allegory—"in the name of common sense," he exclaims, "let us interpret the words in their literal meaning, and when the poet specifies a lion, a panther, and a she-wolf, let us conclude that they were such indeed." This declaration of war against the principle which Dante has laid down for the understanding of his poetry, and in some cases of his prose also, (see *Convito*, *Tratt. ii*, cap. 1) without the observance of which the 'Divina Commedia' would remain a sealed book, savours of nursery origin, and of the soft insipid food which is there administered with a spoon.

Notes there are none, though the title-page announces them; but we cannot excuse Mr. Whyte for his off-hand way of printing Italian, and the ungenerous disregard he has shown to the requirements of vowels and consonants. In the first triplet quoted there are no less than seven mistakes: thus we have "Questa" for *Questi*, "avra" for *avrà*, "remessa" for *rimessa*, "nello inferno" for *nell' inferno*, "La" for *Là*, "primo" for *prima*, and "departilla" for *dipartilla*. Oversights we know, from sad experience, will occur to the most careful, and sometimes seem quite unaccountable; but we doubt very much if this little group will admit of so easy an explanation, especially as in other places the proprieties of the Italian language have been treated in the same uncereceremonious manner,—thus, at page xiii. of the Preliminary Discourse, we find in one quotation, "oh' i' volli" for *ch' i' volli*, "goocial d' acqua" for *goccia d' acqua*, "indorus" for *indarno*, &c. Neither does the punctuation in places fare better than the printed orthography.

The First Cantica has been more frequently translated than the Second and the Third; yet the 'Purgatory' is much more interesting than the 'Inferno'; and the 'Paradise,' in some respects, surpasses them both. The physical, philosophical, and artistic science displayed by Dante in the 'Purgatory' is truly marvellous: an interesting volume might be written on this subject. In the 'Paradise' we are necessarily less at home; and the transcendental character of that celestial medium seems, at times, almost too ethereal for the poet's pen to trace in distinct characters the beautiful imagery he would fain convey—here divine sentiments surpass all sensible objects, and only as regenerated souls, purified by the ascent of the Purgatorial mount, can we enter with Dante into the

highest heaven, the sphere of intellectual light, of love and joy.

*Wall Street to Cashmere: A Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa, and Europe.* By John B. Ireland. (New York, Rollo & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

Mr. Ireland is one of those energetic "go-ahead" Yankees, whose humour or recreation it is to be conveyed at full gallop to every quarter of the world; who sleep, whenever they do sleep, like an albatross, and afterwards are requested to publish their "notions." London *en passant*,—a glimpse at Paris,—to Copenhagen by steam,—ten days in Norway,—Sweden ditto,—then off for St. Petersburg,—a ramble through Moscow,—a thousand miles jaunt to Odessa,—a day at Constantinople,—Troy,—Greece *en route* to Syria,—Egypt,—down the Red Sea,—India,—cross over into Cashmere. Such is Mr. Ireland's programme, at once brief and exciting. Nothing can inspire a reader with a stronger feeling of reality and business than the appearance of the book; and yet it is entirely the result of pastime. The author was taking a lawyer's holiday when he wrote these letters, and travelling as rapidly as it was possible, or compatible with noting and journalizing. The classical observer who wandered so far, and suffered so much by land and by sea, never had the physical and social opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Ireland. Where in the 'Odyssey' is there anything like the amount of incident and adventure, of gossip or scandal, recorded by our traveller? When had Ulysses, or Nestor or Telemachus misunderstandings with couriers, or "scrimmages" with Arabs,—or where do we hear of them "tipping" custom-house officers, or journalizing amid tobacco-smoke and discordant snoring, or assisting the natives in holding "a grand jollification over the bones of relatives"? Here and there the midday sun must have shone luridly down on the page, or the dust of the desert blown over it, or it has been dimpled with light from the Red Sea, or wavering impressions of palm-leaves. Yet somehow or other the traveller, though he has illustrated his work "with nearly a hundred illustrations from sketches made on the spot," has missed everything but the solid, and very often the vulgar. In London Mr. Ireland stayed "to be presented to the Queen, and gaze at the three great notabilities, "the Duke, Cardinal Wiseman and the hippopotamus,"—at Upsala he visited "the tombs and tumuli of Odin and his family; drank mead out of his horn," who descended into the Duunamora iron mines, where "a good place to see and hear the men blast the morning drills" was secured, and, as we are informed,—

Old Jove's best thunderbolts are child's play to it.

Mr. Ireland gives a diplomatic index of his countrymen, so extraordinary in character that it seems necessary to call attention to it for the sake of refutation,—omitting, however, the names:—

"The great railway to Moscow is in charge of Americans; the Emperor has much confidence in them, and it's pleasant to know that some of them are creditable,—the diplomats are rarely so, except to England and France. —, Chargé to Sweden, defrauded the government, and left without paying his private debts. At this court, — behaved so rudely to the court, that his recall or absence was requested. —, our late Minister here, had three appointments to present his credentials, and every time too drunk to keep them; . . . and when he did get thence made a long harangue to the Emperor. He was so constantly engaged in low debauchery that, I'm told, a letter was written to Gen. Taylor requesting his recall, or that otherwise the Emperor would be compelled to give him his passport. One

of the Secretaries, who was left as *Chargé*, went armed to the ball given on the marriage of the Crown Prince, and getting drunk, swore he'd shoot any one who attempted to remove him. —, in Prussia, was drunk most of the time—left in debt to every one, and murdered his brother-in-law when he got home for greater *éclat*. The man who was sent over with the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, stopped at Liverpool for a 'sneeze.' Our Minister, after hearing of his arrival, waited three days and then sent to Liverpool; he was there found in a low groggery, beastly intoxicated, with the treaty in his pocket. In Italy, President —'s brother disgraced the country and himself, *if possible*. . . . The man sent to succeed him, I heard, was drunk all the time he was there, *besides lots of others I could mention*."

After hearing the Emperor Nicholas "blowing up" his troops, our traveller wedges his way up the dome of the Isaac Church, with its magnificent shafts of malachite, from the roof of which a view is obtained that "makes one oblivious to wrenchings of body or vexations of mind." "Two regiments of horse," says Mr. Ireland, "might manœuvre on the roof." From the church we are conducted to the burial-ground:—

"The *specialité* there being a grand jollification over the bones of relatives; an annual *fête* (probably originating from some grateful spendthrift paying a yearly homage to the departed remains of kindred who had bestowed upon him his hoarded wealth, as all fashions take their rise in some leader of 'ton,' who is anxious to exhibit or conceal some beauty, grace, deformity, or defect), when every man, woman, and child comes and spends the day, feasting, rioting, and becoming oblivious, often passing the night here. They spread a table-cloth on the tablet, if one there be; if not, then on a table over the grave, and unloading their hamper of provisions 'make a day of it.' The common people get up tea-houses to make tea, that being their favourite drink, as coffee is in Paris, beer in England, and brandy-and-water in America. Here are seen rich and poor, high and low, officials civil and military, beggars by the hundreds and thousands. In the midst of this feasting, I saw a family come in, the father with a coffin under one arm and spade in hand, while behind followed the wife and children with monument, hamper of provisions, and liquor."

Mr. Ireland notices the fine singing in the Seminoff monastery, the benevolent-looking Grand Patriarch, and then passes on to Odessa, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles; from which he rows to Abydos, and "ascended the hill where Xerxes viewed his vast army and made his memorable exclamation." Mr. Ireland's topography and history are curious. He "quaffed the water of the Castalian fount," but that the "spell of poetry" did not affect him is indicated by the following extract:—

"Off this morning before daylight, and got to the summit of the mountains as the sun rose—a superb view—Parnassus' tall peak still in sight, while Platea and Leuctra lay at our feet. Just beyond is Thebes. Getting out to walk, picked up a very old coin. Thebes is on a hill, its ancient mantle of glory now covers a village of cobblers. After breakfast, stopped at Mardonius' tomb; the Lacedæmons were led by Pausanias, and Herodotus pronounced their victory the greatest he ever heard of. Crossed the Esopus, a stream, two-and-a-half inches deep. Leuctra is on a hill, with a tumulus to mark the place of those who fell under Epaminondas—next Thespiea's former site. Did not get off early this morning; my friend sick. The gendarmes went out after robbers. Passing the site of the Temple of the Muses, saw some old columns covered with inscriptions verifying the spot. Then fountains of Hippomene and Narcissus. Stopped at Lebadea for the night. Leaving the town, passed the caves of Trophonius curiously honey-combed. On the summit, 300 feet high, stands the citadel. Cheronea, a vast fertile plain, with ruins of amphitheatre and citadel. Also of the



lion over the tombs of the Boeotians who fell in battle against Philip of Macedon. Near by, the chair of Plutarch, and the old town of Achaia with its lofty citadel, and on over a battle-field of Greeks and Turks to Arachova, through thousands of acres of vineyard. In waiting for dinner, amused ourselves throwing coppers out of the window until a crowd of some seventy persons gathered."

A sketch of a night at Corinth is illustrative of the modern time, and exceedingly amusing:—

"The old priest, the head of the establishment, declined to dine or drink with us (at these places you have your own dinner), but he dined at his own end of the table, libating very freely of their own beastly wine (with flavour of melted pitch and sealing-wax), every time reversing his glass to show us he left no 'heel-taps'; then said he would take a little with us, and some brandy, so poured out a good half-tumbler, drank it off (pure) in two swallows. He gagged and choked; at last, as by degrees, recovering the use of his half-excoriated throat, gulped out as he stroked his long beard, 'su-per-li-ti-i-vum seniori.' Three or four tumblers of wine following this in quick succession, he soon became oblivious, and threatened to whip us if we did not eat some grapes he brought; then wished to send some to the President of the United States, and begged us to make a long visit, etc."

Here is a shooting party putting off for an island near the Dardanelles:—

"There are twenty sportsmen, with more than thirty dogs, sleeping, eating, howling, or barking, while others are being hauled on board by their masters. All fairly being on board the roll was called to detect any interlopers. After we had been mustered and found right then came the servants: Signor Spezziosa's *domestique*; Monsieur (Somebodyelse's) *domestique*; then a lot of turbaned, petticoated Alis, Mustaphas, Alexanders, and Demetriuses. Then a general hunt for Senor Brown's Matthias, a big Hungarian refugee, whose place had been supplied by a Greek, whose name neither Mr. Brown nor any one else knew; he sat, quietly enjoying the fun, while we were racing around the deck in search of him. Senor Brown's *domestique* was vociferated in French, Greek, Turkish, Italian, and German, by thirty pairs of lungs. A turbaned, moustached blackey, with Tuskaras and bill-of-health in his pocket, sword by his side, and coloured dignity enveloped in huge capote, strides the deck with an awful dignity as he casts a watchful eye over his noisy subjects."

Howqua's garden at Canton is thus sketched:

"It was a curious affair—quantities of flowers and plants; numerous tanks with fish, and the lotus in full bloom—its pink flowers looking beautiful. The garden is a labyrinth with its numerous summer-houses, tanks, walks, and trees. The bushes are trimmed in the quaint old style of birds and beasts. Then on our way down we stopped at a smaller garden. The river is filled with boats of all sorts—from little boxes of boats scarce sufficient to support a single paddler, to ponderous junks, half stationary, half locomotive—a sort of floating hotel for travellers and parties of pleasure, who hire them for a few days of jollification, when for retirement they are rowed, pushed, or towed a short distance up or down the river, and anchored, while the inmates enjoy themselves with feasting, music, and fresh air; at other times they lay at anchor in very compact rows in the stream, forming a perfect succession of streets. Every boat in the river is registered, and I am informed there are 87,000! within the lamp district (about four miles) on the police books—as plying on the river. With an ordinary average their population is computed to be 500,000, while that of the city is 1,000,000, as near as can be estimated."

There is plenty of circumstance in this book, yet it fails in interesting the reader for lack of what no work—least of all, a lawyer's—ought to fail, judgment and arrangement.

*The New and the Old; or, California and India in Romantic Aspects.* By J. W. Palmer, M.D. With Thirteen Illustrations. (New York, Rudd & Carleton; London, Low & Co.)

We have met with Dr. Palmer before. It was on the Irrawaddi. His palette then dripped with bright colours; his recollections were so many romances. The book was all dash, glitter, recklessness, and exaggeration. Exactly its parallel is supplied by the volume now before us. It brims over with laughable extravagance and inoffensive slang. We believe half of it, we wonder at the other half, we think the whole very like an impertinence; still, we read and are amused. Thoroughly Californian is Dr. Palmer in his latest style. His Preface is the revolution of a phantasmagoric Christmas-holiday wheel. He was the first city physician of San Francisco in 1849, and afterwards a surgeon in the East India Company's service; so he glances at both regions. Landing at Clarke's Point, San Francisco, he found himself in that state which compels a man to sleep on his dressing-case, and shave himself with a bowie-knife; in a word, he wanted money, and money was forthcoming. Three ounces of gold-dust were speedily converted, at the green baize of the gambling-table, into three hundred and eighty-four sterling dollars, and Dr. Palmer was enabled to start in his profession. Among his first calls was on a Creole Venus—Camille la Reine—who had been stabbed at a masked ball by a jealous Chilena. This is how he talks of the lady smitten by the vixen of Valparaiso:—

"Her round, white, dimpled, dangerous shoulder lay, along with the black drift of her hair, in a slab pool of her own bad blood. The handsome wretch cursed, between the sharp stitches of my suture needle, at the Adams' revolver that had hung fire, and the blood that had got in her eyes. And La Reine Camille was in earnest; for six weeks after that, the *Pacific News* announced that the notorious Mariquita, the beautiful Chilean spitfire, had had her throat cut with a bowie-knife, in the hands of the splendid Creole Camille, in a 'difficulty' at one of those mad masked balls at La Señorita saloon."

Such is Dr. Palmer, and such, he says, was San Francisco life in 1849. Then he celebrates another lady, whom he saw at Washington Hall on a ball night—this time an English-woman—"flashing her soft white shoulders, beautifully balancing her pensile arms, proudly careering her conquering neck." And so on. He is strong in female portraits, though we must not transfer them in their warm completeness to our own columns. He collects materials, moreover, for half-a-dozen very characteristic, not to say frenzied, biographies, one of which terminates thus: "I never but once met Lucy Mason alive after that; and then I pumped from her stomach, just in time, a quantity of arsenic." In search of a contrast, he finds one in India, amid the languid life of Bengal. All his Indian pictures are overdone:—

"We are told—and, being philosophers, we will amuse ourselves by believing—that there are towns in India, somewhere between Cape Comorin and the Himalayas, wherein everything is *butcha*—that is, 'a little chap'; where inhabitants and inhabited are alike in the estate of urchins; where little Brahmins extort little offerings from little dupes at the foot of little altars, and ring little bells, and blow little horns, and pound little gongs, and mutter little rigmaroles before stupid little Krishnas and Sivas and Vishnus, doing their little wooden best to look solemn, mounted on little bulls or snakes, under little canopies; where little Brahmin bulls, in all the little insolence of their little sacred privileges, poke their little noses into the little rice-baskets of pious little maidens in little bazaars, and

help their little selves to their little hearts' content, without 'begging your little pardons,' or 'by your little leaves'; where dirty little fakirs and yogees hold their dirty little arms above their dirty little heads, until their dirty little muscles are shrunk to dirty little rags, and their dirty little finger-nails grow through the backs of their dirty little hands—or wear little tenpenny nails thrust through their little tongues till they acquire little chronic impediments in their decidedly dirty little speech—or, by means of little hooks through the little smalls-of-their-backs, circumscribe from little *churruck*-posts for the edification of infatuated little crowds, and the honour of horrid little goddesses; where plucky little widows perform their little suttées for defunct little husbands, grilling on little funeral piles; where mangy little Pariah dogs defile the little dinners of little high-caste folks, by stealing hungry little sniffs from sacred little pots; where omnivorous little adjutant-birds gobble up little glass bottles, and bones, and little dead cats, and little old slippers, and bits of little bricks, in front of little shops in little bazaars; where vociferous little cirsars are driving little bargains with obese little banyans, and consequential little *chowkedars*—that is, policemen—are bullying inoffensive little poor people, and calling them *sooa-logue*—that is, pigs;—where—where, in fine, everything in heathen human-nature happens *butcha*, and the very fables with which the little story-tellers entertain the little loafers on the corners of the little streets, are full of little giants and little dwarfs."

This is mere recapitulation, mere filling-up; it is not description; but it might have been converted into a richly-peopled landscape. See, also, Dr. Palmer's account of an Indian dance, better than his "child-life on the Ganges"; but, nevertheless, very wild and unreal:—

"First of all came the nautch girls, arrayed in barbaric drapery and jewelled in profusion—bells on their ankles, and rings on their toes, and bright ribbons of silver braided in their hair, confined by golden bodkins. Transparent veils, dyed like the mist when the red sun goes down behind it, enfolded them from crown to toe, and pearl and sapphire-studded vests of amber satin flashed through and through. From their delicate ears, pierced in twenty places, were suspended, softly tinkling, as many rings; and a great hoop of gold, supporting a central pearl and two rubies, hung from the nose and encircled the lips, so that the jewels lay upon the chin. When they began to dance it was easy to forget the obdurate guitar, the abused tom-toms, and the heart-wrung pipe, in their poetry of motion, the pantomime of tender balladry—the devotion, the anguish, the patience, the courage, the victory of love, related in curved lines of grace and beauty, in the brown roundness and suppleness and harmonious blendings of soft, elastic limbs, serpent-like in lyric spirals. It was not dancing, speaking Ellslerwise or Taglionice—they neither leaped nor skipped, neither balanced nor pirouetted, there were no *tours de force* or pit-a-stounding gymnastics."

The book is written as if with a bowie-knife; it is all revolver firing and brandy-smash. If Dr. Palmer could cultivate himself into a little moderation, he might be an entertaining traveller, for his powers of gossip are unbounded.

*The Life of Jabez Bunting, D.D., with Notices of Contemporary Persons and Events.* By his Son, Thomas Percival Bunting. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

THAT the rise, progress, and popularity of Methodism amounted to a necessity in the state of religious opinion and belief in England during the last century, few will dispute who are interested in the subject. Hence, to analyze successions of doubts to creeds—enthusiasm as the natural recoil from lukewarmness—modes of church discipline—and heavings in the different worlds of society, one for ever acting on the other in England—would be superfluous, even were the matter not one the theo-



logical bearings of which render it impossible to be analyzed in a journal like this. — The days have gone by when the word Methodist was equivalent to an opprobrious and absurd epithet. Sydney Smith could laugh—and justifiably—at the sanctimonious cant of those who attempted to drive a trade by appealing to the vulgar, — at “the serious hoy,” which was to creep down the river to Margate on approved Conference principles,—at some uncanonical brother preacher, who from tub, not pulpit, told marvellous stories at the top of his lungs by way of securing his audience and his night's supper and bed.—Southey (in his less genial way a humorist no less than Smith — perhaps not less orthodox as a churchman) could approach the subject on another side with more busy and grave curiosity, as his ‘Life of Wesley’ shows; also later, those passages in his ‘Life of Cowper,’ where the influences of sectarian opinion on the poet's tender nature led the biographer naturally to historical reference. The excrescences of Methodism, since the times of Smith and of Southey, have most of them been tempered down.—Fanaticism, a certain quantity of which always broods in the air, and which must characterize new sects, has taken forms entirely opposite to those satirized at the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present one;—and now a series of books, instructive to all who study characters and humours (allowing the while for differences), is coming out, setting Methodism in its right light, in its real place,—enabling outsiders to feed on the wheat, to reject the chaff, —and to do justice to many devoted men, whose attesting lives were given to the cause they had embraced, without thought of self-assertion. Such a book, as was said at the time of its appearance, is the ‘Life of Dr. Beaumont,’ by his Son,—such another is the present one, of which the first volume only has yet appeared. A more characteristic piece of biography seldom comes before us.—So full, in truth, is it of traits and anecdotes as to be difficult to deal with. To condense anything like a connected narrative from its pages is not possible. As a writer, Mr. Bunting is sincere, unaffected—earnest, of course, in the advocacy of his own convictions—more credulous in accepting certain facts than those without the pale of Methodism will be—but seldom rancorous.

Jabez Bunting's parents were of humble extraction. The father was a tailor in Manchester—a Liberal, “who warmly espoused the cause of French revolutionists,” but was a staunch Methodist. So also was the mother of Jabez, who had entered the sect in opposition to her family. Jabez was born in 1779, and in his infancy was “devoutly blessed” by John Wesley—a blessing laid much stress on for their children by “firm and lively” Methodists. He became early remarkable for talent as a boy at school, and there was popular as well as clever:—

“Was above the height of most boys of his age; pale and delicate looking; and, though possessing very shapely legs, of feeble and uncertain tread and walk. He shot up quickly, and stooped; and there were times when the garments of olive-coloured velvet, which should have clasped his dark-grey stockings at the knee, refused the meeting. He was very modest and courteous. \* \* When not hard at work, the boy, Jabez Bunting, was fond of frolic; and those who knew him intimately in later life can readily believe it. Knocker-tying, on a dark night, was a favourite sport.”

The family affections of Jabez were from the first sound and active. A letter written when he was eighteen, full of anxiety and minute suggestion regarding the failing health of his father, is attractive in the thoughtful love and practical sense which it discloses. Before that time, however, he had sown such “wild oats” (a very poor

crop at best) as the boyhood of Jabez had yielded; he had made his serious “profession” by formally entering the Methodist body. It was intended that he should study medicine, and with that view Jabez was placed with Dr. Percival, of Manchester, a man of Lancashire celebrity; but the persuasion that preaching, and not physic, was to be his vocation grew irresistibly, and after four years of pupilage, in 1798 he stood at the doorway of the house of James Ashcroft (one of the four men who were hanged some twenty years later for the Pendleton murder), and “there first addressed a congregation on religious subjects.” From that time forward his lifework was principally devoted to pulpit services. To keep alive excitement and variety in these has been always one of the main principles of Methodism. In reviewing ‘Dr. Beaumont's Life’ we speculated on some of the consequences of this principle, which seem to those without the pale neither engaging nor profitable. Those within the charm, however, do not admit the bustle, dissipation, and unsettlement involved. They admire the flow of fervid language so much as not to advert to the incompleteness of preparation, which *must* in nine cases out of ten be inevitable. They forget that the prodigious mental activity of a Chalmers is not, unfortunately, the rule—be the orators, as a class, ever so sincere. Every opinion which was indicated in the few words formerly ventured on the subject is revived by the book before us, which is in some sort a gallery of Methodist preachers. Some of these, however, were quaint and characteristic men, as, for instance, Samuel Bradburn:—

“During the session of the Conference of 1791, four months after Wesley's death, Bradburn preached before that venerable body. He referred pathetically to their recent loss, to the danger of fatal disunion, and to the necessity of a common and hearty adherence to the faith and discipline of Methodism. Gradually he kindled into the highest oratory; and anxious to make the best of the effect he felt he had produced, raised his voice, and appealed to those of the Preachers present, who intended to stand by the ‘old plan,’ to rise and testify it. Every Preacher in the chapel sprang at once upon his feet. There was a solemn silence;—broken, shortly, by a cry from the gallery,—‘Here's a woman in distress!’ ‘Hold your tongue, you fool!’ screamed Bradburn, indignant that attention should be thus diverted from his real object. None dared to smile; but all knew that the benefit of the sermon was irreparably lost, more by his own, than by any other, interruption of the current of thought and feeling. On another occasion, Bradburn requested my Father, then in his first Circuit, to attend at the Minister's house, in Dale Street, Manchester, at a specified hour. His summons was obeyed. Bradburn was sitting in company with two aged women; and all were evidently waiting for the young Preacher's arrival. ‘Now, ladies,’ said he, ‘I knew you had a great deal to say about each other, and that the opportunity would be very edifying; so I have sent for Mr. Bunting, from Oldham, to enjoy it: pray proceed.’ First one sister, and then the other, emptied her well-stored budget of scandal and abuse, their Pastor maintaining a stately gravity, and interfering only when both strove to talk at once. They soon saw how ridiculous the scene was becoming, and rose to retire. Bradburn thanked them for the profit afforded to himself and to his friend, and bowed them to the door; chuckling on his return into the room, on the success of his endeavour to stay an evil not uncommon among professors of religion.”

We can make small room for other figures in this peculiar group—peculiar, and its singularities of no ordinary quality. For instance:

“Every Methodist Preacher, when his probation has ended, and he is fully received and recognized as a Minister, but not before, is entitled to charge the Connexion with the maintenance of a wife. The regulation is easily vindicated, when explained.

For the candidate's own sake it is expedient, except in very special circumstances, that his attention should be exclusively devoted to the duties and studies of his vocation; besides which, no man of honourable mind will expose a woman whom he really loves to the results of possible failure. To the Connexion, the arrangement secures all the advantages which the probationer derives from it; and it is far easier to deal faithfully with the case of an unmarried man, than with that of one who has doubled his responsibilities. When the period of trial has been honourably passed, all parties derive benefit from the speedy, if prudent, marriage of the young Minister. He settles down at once to the business of life, with all its sympathies and interests, and finds in the joy and solace of his home the readiest assistant of his work abroad.”

The above passage introduces a long paper of considerations, in which the young preacher weighs the *pro* and *con* of his matrimonial hopes and fears on paper. That this was serious and conscientious, we have no doubt; but the circumstance of such a meditation of numbered advantages and objections being carefully drawn up by one who, being in love, also desires to do right, makes for our argument as illustrating the restrained position of those who, incessantly called on to quicken and lead others, are no less incessantly accountable for every action of their lives, for every pulsation of their hearts, to the very persons whom they are to sway and subdue.—Jabez Bunting, however, married a good, zealous, cheerful wife; a woman of whom all survivors speak with respect and affection. She teased him during the days of consideration and courtship with her love of fine clothes. She had livelier spirits than some might approve in a preacher's helpmate; but she was approved by the Connexion; she was influential in it, and appears to have borne the ceaseless publicity and scrutiny belonging to her lot without fear or arrogance, like a thoroughly true-hearted woman.

As we are on the subject of preaching, here is a trait from one of the London journals of Jabez Bunting worth recording:—

“A gentleman, whose name is Buttress, and who lives in Spitalfields, had offered me his company, which, of course, I accepted, and was glad that I did. I found him an agreeable and intelligent fellow traveller. He tells me that, during the three years of Mr. Adam Clarke's residence in London, he was his almost constant attendant. Mr. Clarke used to call him his satellite, and very justly; for he walked with him six thousand miles, heard him preach nine hundred sermons, (eight hundred and ninety-eight of which were from different texts,) and supped with him after their evening excursions, (either at Mr. Clarke's or at his own house,) about six hundred times.”

To continue—from a later page may be derived a foot-note, interesting to those who have read Mrs. Gaskell's ‘Life of Miss Brontë.’ Her father married the daughter of a Methodist:

“At the time of Mr. Brontë's marriage, Mr. Fennell, although not a Minister, was the House-Governor, and one of the Tutors, of the Wesleyan School for Ministers' children at Woodhouse Grove, near Bradford, in Yorkshire; and from that place the happy pair proceeded to the wedding, the bride borrowing a white lace veil for the occasion, because part of her garniture had been lost on its passage by sea. Subsequently Mr. Brontë acted, more than once, as classical examiner at the same establishment. My uncle, Mr. Fletcher, was engaged there as Head-Master, during Mr. Fennell's residence. Miss Branwell belonged to the Methodist family of the Carnes, of Penzance. \* \* A set of the Methodist Magazines from the commencement, formed part of Miss Branwell's marriage dowry. \* \* I am bound to add that my uncle always spoke of Mr. Brontë in terms of the highest esteem, and did not recognise the picture of him which his daughter's friend has drawn for the public amusement.”

Some day, when the influences of race and



training upon the forms of imaginative creation are considered (the subject is one rich in matter), a chapter may be devoted to those fictions, in which the colour, so to say, has been largely, though unconsciously, furnished by religious enthusiasm escaped from. Miss Mitford's lively saying, "that a runaway Quakeress may be always known by her pink ribbons," has much in it:—for the moment, there is no possibility of attempting to tabulate how much or how little.

We must turn back to a preacher—to one Jeremiah Brettell, who ousted evil spirits at Bristol:—

"In 1806, he transmits some curious matter. 'We have one little phenomenon. Mrs. Wilshaw, in the Banwell Circuit, frequently preaches for her husband, and has lately visited two or three places in the Circuit; and she was very popular indeed. I might also add another, in the reclaim of three notorious sinners in this Circuit; one under the Ministry of Mr. and Mrs. Wilshaw; (for they both preach one sermon; he begins, and she finishes it;) and the other two were strangely pursued and threatened by Devils in human shape, till, in the issue, they were constrained to come to Christ. I have conversed with each of them; and their account is uncommonly singular. Happy should I be to see many more thoroughly frightened from their sins, and brought to feel true repentance.'"

We submit to the present Mr. Bunting that, in juxtaposition with a transcript such as the above, which is meant, we presume, to imply sincerity in the story, some of his comments on other enthusiasts are too sharp and sweeping; *vide* those on Joanna Southcote, page 207:—and we do this the more freely because his father's son has wrought out nothing more clearly than his father's genial liberality conjoined with cautious prudence. Take, as an instance, the following passages on a subject which has been lately revived in public attention:—

"The year 1805 commences with a letter to Mr. Wood. 'What hare-brained work has been going on lately at —! Much as I detest some of the abominations which have been wont to defile the sanctuary there, it is impossible for me to condemn the violent method which, if my information be correct, has been taken to suppress them.' \* \* The strife to which the former part of this letter refers, has lost all its importance; but my Father's allusion to it shows, thus early, his opinions in reference to such questions. It had been the practice at — that the hymns sung during the evening-service, immediately before the sermon, should be selected from a Hymn-book not authorized by the Connexion; and the tunes were often such as the chief part of the congregation could not sing. Nor was this all: 'the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of music,' sounds not incompatible with a ceremonial religion, and harmonizing well with the worship of a 'golden image,' were, in this instance, stately employed, in distracting variety, in the spiritual exercises of the Christian sanctuary. This was the class of abominations to which my Father alludes. The second Minister on the Circuit, objecting, very properly, to these courses, interfered to prevent them, in defiance of the injunction of his Superintendent; and by modes which, whether wrong or right in themselves, gave great umbrage to the congregation, who loved 'to have it so.' The result was some four or five months' violent disturbance of the Society, and great scandal in the town and neighbourhood. The trustees intimated some intention to avail themselves of an unusual provision in their Trust Deed, and to prevent the Minister from occupying the pulpit; whereupon he, whose acts had created the confusion, claimed the protection of a Special District-meeting. Adam Clarke, the Chairman, wrote to the Superintendent accordingly, announcing his intention to summon that tribunal, unless the trustees should rescind their resolutions. The trustees peremptorily refused to do so. Ultimately, the matter was settled, through the intervention of the District-meeting, at

its annual session in May, by arranging that the Preacher might choose such a hymn as appeared in both the regular Hymn-book and in that objected to; the tune being left to the choice of the choir."

Let us add, that in all the judgments and opinions of Jabez Bunting, given under his own hand (the consideration-paper on matrimony not excluded), we find that union of common sense with sincerity which establishes the difference betwixt a great and a small man, betwixt a ruler of spirits and an agitator of tempers.

We should like to have gone the round of the preachers,—among whom figures Newton, who shocked his brother itinerants by appearing among them (at Conference, too), "in yellow buckskins and light top-boots!"—and Joseph Bradford, who in 1802 denounced "double, triple rows of buttons" in the dress of the preachers' wives and children. But the patience of persons the most willing to hear (or to hear about) preachers has its limit; and we, therefore, leave this first volume, devoted to the portion of a life of a good man, having once again said that it is intelligently and attractively executed.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.* By George Meredith. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall).—This "Ordeal" is about as painful a book as any reader ever felt himself inexorably compelled to read through, in spite of his own protests to the contrary—for read it, and read it through, he must, if he once begins it, for the sole purpose of knowing what comes of it all. The book is very clever, with a fresh, vigorous vitality in the style; but it is *not* true to real life or human nature; only true to an abstract and entirely arbitrary idea. If such a man as Sir Austen ever started from his own fixed idea,—if he could so abstract himself from all the friction of counteracting motives and the contradictions which are the main elements in human nature,—if he could so hold to his purpose that, even where most thwarted, his instinct is not to take things as they are and deal with them accordingly, but to try to turn them back into the philosophical groove from which they have perversely strayed,—if a human being were a trailing plant to be trained over a wonderful and elaborate lattice-work of systems and ordinances,—then might all that happens in this book have come to pass, and the reader would have read it with the feeling that no probability was being outraged; he would feel that, however painful, it was a natural combination of those mysterious powers—"fixed fate, foreknowledge, and free-will"—which was at work, and not an entirely arbitrary and improbable assumption of the question before it was asked. The reader feels that none of the characters are real, live human beings; but then they are all so like life, their conversation is so bright and spirited, that it affects the reader like a painful reality to see such cruelty and blindness and blundering, such child's play with the most sacred mysteries of life, even though he is quite aware of the fiction that lies at the root of this "seeming show." The story of the 'Ordeal of Richard Feverel' is brief enough as regards its facts. Sir Austen Feverel is a baronet who has been bitterly wronged in life; a faithless wife and a treacherous friend round the story of his griefs. Being very proud, very sensitive, with a great leaven of insane philosophy, he resolves that his only son shall be brought up on a system of art and nature which shall train him to be superior to the strokes of fate, and to be, moreover, all that the most perfect human being was ever intended by nature to be, both in mind and body. This "system" he follows rigidly, with blind despotism, and though a good man, full of generous and noble instincts, this "system" makes him cruel, hard, relentless, in all that relates to its requisitions. His son grows up to be a very fine young man, but his father cannot recognize where the "system" which had worked well on the youth should give way to common sense when he grows to the age of a reasonable, rational, responsible human being. The progress of the theory, and

the confusion worked by counteracting and contrary facts, make a tolerably perplexed and entangled piece of work. The misery, sin, and sorrow that ensue, because Sir Austen will lean to his own understanding, and keep up his system like an immutable destiny that must be worked out,—and how the accident of base men, and vain, weak, domineering women, concur to strengthen all that is wrong and perverse,—and how the only blameless creature, the one thoroughly good, gentle, unselfish being, who would have retrieved and redeemed all—the one good angel thrown into the strife—is the one who falls the victim, and in death, although she could not do it in life, brings all the long ordeal to a solution, leaving the actors, not to grief and tears, the tumult of a grief with hope in it, but to cold despair and the silence of eternal regret, making a sort of modern adaptation of the old Greek tragedy, which is what we suppose the author intended. The only comfort the reader can find on closing the book is—that it is not true. We hope the author will use his great ability to produce something pleasanter next time.

*Through the Shadows.* By the Author of 'Sydney Grey.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett).—This is, on the whole, an excellent and very interesting novel. There are thoughts and observations scattered throughout, which prove that the author has a high standard of life and thought; and there is a purity in the conception of the characters which makes it pleasant to read of their doings, albeit some of those doings are marked by false heroism rather than wise common sense. The main incident of the story falls under this censure: it is not strong enough to bear the weight of consequences attached to it. Alice Earle, one of the heroines, is engaged to her cousin Sebastian, to whom she has been for years devotedly attached. On the eve of her marriage-day her dearest friend comes to her in despair, and confides to her that she wants 100*l.* to save her brother from detection, who has embezzled from his employers, and is going to abscond; which would kill their mother. In novels the rule of conduct seems to be, that the more worthless the object the greater the heroism in self-sacrifice for him or her, as it may be. Frederick Brandon, the brother, is a scoundrel and a coxcomb,—the very worst type of a man, because there is no strength to go upon. If he had gone to America, as he wanted,—if he had been hanged, as he deserved,—it would eventually have been no worse for him, and all the better for everybody connected with him. Alice, however, listens to the sister's entreaty for help, and, alas! for secrecy also. Instead of going naturally to the man who had the right to help her in all her troubles, she fatally conceals the whole circumstance from him, but takes another man (also her cousin) into confidence. They sell a valuable bracelet—Sebastian's wedding present—to raise the required money. Sebastian, who has always had a chronic jealousy of the other cousin, finds out a fragment of the truth,—discovers the fate of the bracelet,—rushes to the conclusion that Alice is only going to marry him because she prefers somebody else,—and in mad distrust, instead of asking a question, goes away. On the wedding morning, instead of the bridegroom, there comes back the bracelet and a bulky deed, endowing her with all his fortune, and the intimation that he has gone off to join the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin! The old proverb, which declares fire to be a good servant but a bad master, holds true of the heroic impulse as it is acted out in novels. It is there the touch *above* Nature which makes the men and women inhuman and unwise. There is no saying what even a rational woman will or will not do; but no rational man would have thrown up his faith in a woman he loved without giving her a chance of explanation, and if he were worth anything, his loyalty and trust would have held out against any amount of circumstantial evidence or hearsay testimony. Even had he seen her with his own eyes pledge the bracelet, he would have given her credit for some reason not incompatible with her own character as an honest woman. However, we must accept the story as it is written. Alice lives a weary time after she is deserted,—and the tale of her gentle, patient, uncomplaining waiting for the



return of Sebastian, and her death, when the last hope is extinct, is beautifully told;—and the mistake that lies at the beginning of it all, only makes the interest more pathetic. Meanwhile, the desire to do better than right, which had been the motive for which Alice Ruth and Maxwell Earle joined in a plot to save that extremely worthless young man, Frederick Brandon, brings its own punishment. One virtue cannot be made to do duty for another,—it obstinately strikes work, or does mischief when put in its wrong place. Frederick Brandon goes on from bad to worse, bringing ruin and confusion to everybody concerned with him. This part of the story is vigorously worked out, with great truth, and with much interest to the reader. Ruth Brandon, the other heroine, is a mirror for maidens, especially in the patience with which she takes her share of the consequences. At last she comes "Through the Shadows"; and, one hopes, lives happily ever after. There is one little story introduced, so charming and touching, that we wish the author would tell some more tales to children.

*A Mother's Trial.* By the Author of 'The Discipline of Life.' (Hurst & Blackett.)—This history of a mother's trial is a gentle tale, told with much refinement and simplicity:—no doubt, it has its foundation on facts. The unmistakable purity and earnestness of its tone redeem it from weakness and insipidity; nevertheless, the impression left on the mind of an unbiassed reader will be that mothers, however pious and tender, are running a great risk when they allow their own ardent wishes to throw the weight of their influence in predestinating the career of their children—it causes something very like pain to read of the gentle unrelenting pertinacity with which the mother desires that her son should be a clergyman; even when she offers him release, it is hardly such as a son would accept. In the present story all ends well, though mournfully. Not content with being a clergyman, Harry has the spirit of a missionary, and dies worn out with his labours. The 'Mother's Trial' consists in having her own wish transcended—in having to part with her son, instead of seeing him labour in the family living.

*Confidences.* By the Author of 'Rita.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This is either fresh water poured on old tea-leaves, or the "drink that cheers" before it has "stood" long enough to extract the virtue from the herb; but in any case or circumstances these 'Confidences' are of the mildest interest. If we were ill-natured, we should call them insipid. The style is pleasant and well-bred, but the matter in hand has neither bone nor muscle. The story, if story it may be called, is a rambling gossip about a small parish. The first quarter of the book is consumed in long conversations before the story is fairly set afloat or the characters put in motion. These 'Confidences' purport to be letters from the curate to his only sister, of whom nothing is told or known except her address. There is no precision of touch in either the dialogue or description, whether of the people or their belongings. There is a rather pleasant flavour in its gentle dullness, but the 'Confidences' were not worth making.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature: a Classified List of Books Published in the United States of America during the last Forty Years. With Bibliographical Introduction, Notes and Alphabetical Index.* Compiled and Edited by Nicolas Trübner. (Trübner & Co.)—Great industry and great discrimination have aided the completion of this work. We have tested it at many points as a guide to practical information, and it seems to promise no more than it really affords. Mr. Trübner began where he could begin with certainty, and where a national United States literature may, in a general sense, be considered to have begun—with the year 1817. The writings of the colonists belong to the mother country, and for a long period after the Declaration of Independence the Americans laboured, for the most part, with other weapons than the pen. But the compilation includes many publications of earlier date, especially such as belong to the class

of Memoirs and Transactions of scientific bodies. To these last analytic tables of contents are subjoined. The general catalogue itself has been drawn up on the classification principle; while in the index, authors' names as well as subjects are entered. In the section devoted to Biography, the American practice has been followed of placing the work under the name of the subject of each biography. An introduction containing contributions towards a history of American literature is somewhat too much in the tone of a criticism, or it should rather be said, of a panegyric, to deserve the prominent place it occupies. Of what value, for instance, as a "contribution to the history of American literature" is Mr. Trübner's opinion, that "there are three American humorous poets whose productions are unrivalled by those of any other living writers:—these are Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe, and James Lowell Russell"? Surely Mr. Trübner is not to be reviewer-general for the instruction of future historians. The practical part of his labour has been well done, but in another edition the prunella should be cut away. It does but impair the excellence of that which, taken for all in all, is a ready and useful guide.

*Cecilia the Younger in search of a Wife; or, the Drawing-room Troubles of Moody Robinson, Esq.* Illustrated by C. A. Doyle. (Hogg & Sons.)—This tale of small troubles becomes a piece of the smallest ware, not from its theme, but from the poor little tune to which it is played—a Cockney melody as will be owned when "Anna" is found rhyming with "manner," and "Bella" pairing-off with "repel her." We know no readers of any age who can be diverted at the meant-to-be-droll tribulations of an ingenuous youth. The mirth is so far-fetched that it may be said to come from "nowhere," and we fear will arrive at "nobody." The illustrations are a shade better than the letter-press, Mr. C. Doyle understanding the nature and properties of a simoleon tolerably well; but if he be one of the known family these illustrations are hardly worthy of his father's son and his brothers' brother.

*Divorce: a Sketch.* Dedicated to the Matrons of England. By an Old Bachelor (Bennett.)—In one of the most forcible of modern novels, 'The Admiral's Daughter,' "Two Old Men" displayed what misery comes of breaking the marriage vow, too poignantly for the exposition ever to be forgotten. The "Old Bachelor" tells us in a Preface that "This little sketch, dashed off at hurried intervals, owes its birth in the present form to the request of a ONCE ERRING CHILD." We have but to say that the Home, and the Hearth, and the Cradle, would have been in small peril had the erring child not requested the Bachelor to dash off his sketch. It is more weak even than well meant.

*The Valley of Death: or, the famous Charge of the British Light Cavalry, October 25th, 1854, at the Battle of Balaklava.* Extracted from the Original Poem, written in the Polish Language. \* \* \* Translated into English Verse and Prose, by Capt. Roczynski. (Londonderry, Hempton.)—Our review of this strange little book will not consist of as many lines as the moiety of its title transcribed above. What the original may have been we can hardly divine. The "extract" is "sound," the translation is "fury." We are told that 'The Valley of Death' is allegorical, but have not the wit to make the allegory out.

*Judith, and other Poems.* By Francis Mills, M.R.C.S.L. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Here is no *Judith* of the Apocrypha, so dear to the painters and the oratorio-book makers,—operatized by Metastasio, put on the German stage the other day by Herr Hebbel, and presented to the lovers of Italian drama (thanks to Signor Giacometti) by no heroine less mighty than Madame Ristori. Sooth to say, the "disappointment" is anything but unwelcome. The widow of Bethulia, who struck down Holofernes, when studied near at hand, offers no common difficulties to the artist. The form which her patriotism took has something in it essentially repulsive, not to be treated without evasion and mitigation. The remark applies (as was said recently in reference to Handel's 'Susanna') to almost all the Apocryphal legends. So that we thank Mr. Mills for not having once again endeavoured

to treat a subject next to intractable. But why must his *Judith*, if not the daughter of Simeon, bear such a close cousinship to 'The Lady of Locksley Hall,' and other of the Laureate's *Maudes* and *Eleanors*?—Mr. Tennyson's manner is not his best gift as a poet,—it is his mind, his fancy, his music which carry it off. Here it is so closely imitated that Mr. Mills (not without some good qualities of his own) sets himself down perseveringly, if not perversely, among the mocking-birds. 'Judith' might be a "Rejected Address." Eight lines of her *sortita* (to use the opera phrase) will suffice to prove this:—

Lo, she comes! the portals open, gilded leaf, in leaf unfurls,  
Turning in a noiseless centre, round a cynosure of girls.  
Folds of silken violet curtains, undulating to her feet,  
Close the place of sanctuary, ere the shining valves remeet.  
Now she blushes like the princess in the woods' enchanted shade—  
Like some princess disenchanted, half delighted, half dismayed—  
Till the well known panorama, leaf, and shrub, and flower,  
and bird,  
Drop into her heart the sunshine of one talismanic word.

The other poems are no less significant. The volume is introduced by a Preface, not easy to read, but genuine enough in its appeal. The verse it contains was written to beguile a time of failure of sight,—a time, too, of disappointment and bereavement. Mr. Mills should, and we think *could*, write better were he less in love with one model.

*The Pasha Papers. Epistles of Mohammed Pasha, Rear-Admiral of the Turkish Navy; written from New York to his Friend, Abel Ben Hassen.* Translated into Anglo-American from the Original Manuscripts. To which are added, sundry other Letters, critical and explanatory, laudatory and oburgatory, from gratified or injured Individuals in various Parts of the Planet. (New York, Scribner; London, Low & Co.)—The above title is somewhat of the longest; but "your Pasha" has, by right prescriptive, leave—nay, command—to be slow, pompous, and dull. It goes with his turban and his pipe, and his flowery speeches of ceremony. Thus, this title is in order, to a book as dull as a Pasha's book should be,—the American in masquerade supporting the character which we have irreverently ascribed to the Oriental official, if not in the most perfect, in the most prosy manner conceivable. What a difference from the lively *Haji* in London, personated a score of years ago by Mr. Morier! Those sprightly sketches (borne out to every whimsy by the facts in Mr. Fraser's later record of the sojourn of the Persian Princes at Mivart's) will long keep a place in our light literature. These dreary ones (the fun of which, if fun there be, appeals only to a limited few) must go down among the dead books, with small chance of being disinterred!—After all, the Pasha is but a make-believe Pasha; for who would expect to find, as the best three pages of his book, those, not in prose, but in verse, which begin as follows?—

Frozen to death, so young and fair.—  
Regular features and large grey eyes,  
Flaxen hair,  
Braided with eare,  
Slender body, as cold as ice;  
Who knows her name,  
Her story, her fame;  
Had she a good or an evil fame;  
And who in Charity's name's to blame,  
That a girl so young yields up her breath,  
Frozen to death?

Second Avenue—Fiftieth Street?

These are streets of a Christian city,  
Trodden each day by Christian feet  
Of men who have store of money and meat,  
And women whose souls are pure and sweet,  
Filled with truth and ruth and pity:  
There is a church, with slender spire  
Pointing gracefully up to the sky,  
Pointing to something better and higher  
Than anything open to mortal eye:  
All Sabbath time  
The sweet bells' chime  
Rings from the steeple,  
Calling the people  
To come to prayer and praise beneath:  
On Monday morn,  
A young forlorn  
And hapless girl yields up her breath,  
Frozen to death.

There is a mansion costly and tall,  
Built for pride and plenty and pleasure—  
Hark to the music that bursts from the hall,



And watch the shadows that dance on the wall,  
As the dancers dance through their merry measure.  
The purple curtains are waved aside—  
Peep through the window, and see the throng  
Of the young who amble and leap and glide,  
And the old who watch them with looks of pride;  
There are junketing, jollity, jest, and song—  
Careless, thoughtless, happy throng;  
Careless of right, yet thinking no wrong,  
As the gilded hours flash along:  
Why should they grieve  
On Monday eve  
Though on Monday morn,  
Ah! fate forlorn!  
A fair young girl gave up her breath,  
Frozen to death?

—The Pasha has heard 'The Bridge of Sighs' and 'The Song of the Shirt,' by one Thomas Hood; and studied 'Within and Without,' and half-a-dozen bitter, yet tender, lyrics of the kind, by Barry Cornwall. Contrasts like the above smite sharply on Christian sympathies, by whomsoever presented; but what they have to do with a book like this, even under the convenient cover of "sundry other letters," we fail to understand.

*The Form of the Horse as it lies open to the Inspection of the ordinary Observer.* By James C. L. Carson, M.D. (Dublin, Robertson.)—The style of this volume is, as the writer says it is, rough and ready. Dr. Carson intends to make his reader a competent judge of horses, at least up to a certain point. Whether or not he will be successful may be questioned; but such a manual is of evident utility. The author has great sympathy with horses. He wonders how one Lord could part with Flying Dutchman, and praises another for declaring that a German Principality should not buy Touchstone. He mourns over that extinct race of horses, lively and light, with "all-powerful quarters," which once ran free in Ireland. He discriminates between the breeds of Clydesdale and Coleraine, of Suffolk and Belgium,—and affords, otherwise, a variety of information, which may be found interesting even by those who have no intentions of speculating in horse-flesh. Above all things, when buying a horse, buy one that is "dish-faced." Avoid equestrian Roman noses.

*The Road to Paris from London via Folkestone.* By Herbert Fry. With Illustrations and Addenda, by W. H. Prior. (Lay.)—A guide in two languages. It opens with a quotation from Sterne; it then remarks on the change that has taken place in locomotion by land and sea. The volume goes on to describe that which has been described a hundred times before.

The following religious publications are on our table:—*Bible History in connexion with the General History of the World*, by the Rev. W. G. Blaikie (Nelson);—*Paul, the Preacher; or, a Popular and Practical Exposition of his Discourses and Speeches as Recorded in the Acts of the Apostles*, by Dr. Eadie (Griffin);—*Christian Oratory; an Inquiry into its History during the First Five Centuries*, by Mr. H. M. Moule (Macmillan);—*History of the Early Church from the First Preaching of the Gospel to the Council of Nicea, for the Use of Young Persons*, by the Author of 'Amy Herbert' (Longman);—*The Chief's Daughter; or, the Settlers in Virginia: being Vol. III. of 'Historical Tales' (J. H. & J. Parker).*—The author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe' has produced two volumes of *Conversations on the Catechism* (Mozley); the first book of Conversations reaching to the end of the Creed, and the second terminating with the Commandments. —Then we have *Suggestions for a Revision of the Prayer-Book, with the Opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury and others* (Hamilton);—*A Plea for the Poor Man's Holiday: a Poem*, by M. A. H. (Houlston);—the Rev. A. J. Church's *Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached at Charlton* (Bell & Daldy);—*An Appeal to the Laity, in Reference to the Report to the House of Lords of a Select Committee appointed to Inquire into the Deficiency of Means of Spiritual Instruction and Places of Divine Worship*, by Clericus Eboracensis (Bell & Daldy).—On medical subjects are Dr. McConnell's *Reasons for Embracing Homœopathy, and Impediments to the more general success of the Practice* (Sanderson);—*On Health, as depending on the condition of Air; and on a Patent Process for the Purification of the Air*, by J. White (Hamilton);—Dr. Copeman's *Essay on the History, Pathology, and Treatment of*

*Diphtheria* (Churchill);—and No. III. of *A New View of Electrical Action*, by Mr. Laming (Taylor & Francis).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Beecher's Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming, fo. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Beecher's Summer in the South, or Views and Experiences, 2s. 6d.  
Brand's Frank Marland's Manuscripts, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Burns Centenary Poems, ed. by Anderson and Finlay, 7s. 6d. cl.  
Busk's The Ride and How to Use It, 4th edit. fo. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Byron's Eastern Tales, illust. fo. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Cassell's Natural Hist. 'The Monkey Tribe,' imp. 8vo. 2s. 5vd.  
Coleridge's Glossarial Index to English Literature, 13 Cent. 5s. cl.  
Cumming on the Colossians and Thessalonians, fo. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Dana's To Cuba and Back, post 8vo. 7s. cl.  
De Staël's Corinne, or Italy, trans. by Hill, new edit. fo. 8vo. 2s.  
De Quincy's Works, Vol. 13, 'Speculations,' cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Donaldson's New Cratylus, 3rd edit. 8vo. 20s. cl.  
Dress, a Few Words upon Fashion and her Idols, fo. 8vo. 1s. 5vd.  
Fairholt's Tobacco, its History and Associations, post 8vo. 9s. cl.  
Greg's Suggestions as to a Novum Organum Moralium, 2s. 6d.  
Guide to the Town of Berne, with a Plan, 12mo. 2s. 6d. 5vd.  
Hebrew Lyrics, by an Octogenarian, illust. cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. gilt.  
Helen Lindsay, or the Trial of Faith, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Jerrold's Wit and Opinions, collected by his Son, fo. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Juvenal, Persius, Sulpicia, a new Version, fo. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Kelly's Classical Lib. 'Sacred Classics,' tr. by MacCarthy, 3s. 6d.  
Little by Little, 18mo. 1s. cl.  
Malmesbury's Official Correspondence on Italian Question, 1s.  
Marriage Service, The, illust. by Rogers, 16mo. 7s. 6d. cl. gilt.  
Maunders' Full Assurance, 4th edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Mimpriss's Harmony of the Evangelists, new edit. 18mo. 1s. 5vd.  
Moore's Irish Melodies, Harmonized, by Montgomery, Book 2, 1s.  
Newth's Mathematical Examples, cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.  
O'Neill's Hugh O'Neill, a Poem, 8s. 1s. 5vd.  
Our Farm of Four Acres, 4th edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.  
Poems, by Mona, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. limp.  
Practical Paris Guide, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 5vd.  
Practical Rhine Guide, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 5vd.  
Pulpit, The, Vol. 75, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Punch, Vol. 36, 4to. 5s. 6d. cl.  
Queen's University Calendar, 1859, cr. 8vo. 3s. bds.  
Ross's Man in Relation to a Present & a Future State, 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
Routledge's Natural History, by Wood, Div. 1, royal 8vo. 4s. 5vd.  
Royal Barracks, a Poem, fo. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Russell's Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps, fo. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
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Short Stories from the History of Switzerland, 2s. cl.  
Smith's Handy-Book on the Law of Husband and Wife, 12mo. 1s.  
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Taylor's Pictorial History of Scotland, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 45s. cl.  
Tennyson's Idylls of the King, fo. 8vo. 7s. cl.  
Testamentum, Greece, Vetus, Juxta 70 Interpretes, by Field, 21s.  
Townshend's Three Gates, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Vaughan's (Rev. D. J.) Three Sermons on the Atonement, 1s. 6d.  
White's Madrigal Club, fo. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Wright's The Anchor of Hope, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A new Arcadia is about to be created at the West End.—Gardens for beauty and for use; meant to become the charm of the London season, a lounge and delight of fashion—and, at the same time, a nursery of horticultural science and art. This proposed new garden is to be planted at Kensington Gore, on part of the estate purchased by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, out of the surplus proceeds of that Exhibition, and is to be planted at the instance of the Council of the Horticultural Society. After letting on building leases certain outlying portions of their estate, the Commissioners have reserved about fifty acres, forming a parallelogram between Prince Albert Road and Exhibition Road. A portion of this space, inclusive of a proposed winter garden, and also of Italian arcades with which the Commissioners themselves propose to surround it, will contain about twenty acres available for the new garden of the Society.

The advantages of the site are great. The garden will be in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde Park. The shape and situation of the ground, which slopes gradually from the north to the south, admits of the formation of successive terraces on different levels, affording facilities for effective and ornamental treatment, and is well adapted besides for the effective display of sculpture; while a fine winter garden at the upper end, and a colonnade extending round it, will afford a promenade of three-quarters of a mile in length, sheltered from heat and cold, wind and wet. The colonnade will also offer peculiar facilities for the display of the flowers and fruit at the annual shows, free from all those risks of weather which have not unfrequently marred the Chiswick fêtes. The Council of the Society have done well in seizing this noble offer.

At a Meeting held on Thursday, Earl Ducie in the chair, resolutions were proposed by the Duke of Leinster, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Pownall and others, confirming the principle of removing the Gardens to Kensington Gore, and authorizing the Council to communicate further with the Commissioners of 1851. After these resolutions had been carried, a communication was made that as the Fellows had decided to move to Kensington, Her Majesty intended to support the new effort to restore the Gardens of the Society by contributing a

donation of 1,000*l.*, and also by proposing the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal children as Life Members. It was also announced that His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, President of the Horticultural Society, intended to make a donation of 500*l.* and to take debentures to the amount of 1,000*l.* It was also stated that Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia had expressed a desire to become a Life Member. We are able to announce that the following have given in their support to the Society:—The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Bath, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl and Countess Somers, Lord Hawarden, Dowager Lady Cremorne, Lord Dynevor, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Cochrane, Lord H. Thynne, Baron Hoopschild, Lady Jane Hay, Lady Ulrica Thynne, Lord Raglan, Baron Marochetti, Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Hon. Major Fitzmaurice, Hon. Capt. Maude, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Sir John Bayley, Sir John Acton, Sir George Jackson, Lady Jackson, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Sir James D. Elphinstone, Sir H. Bold Houghton, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Mr. Justice Cresswell, General Rawdon, General and Mrs. Wyld, General, Mrs. and Miss Walton, General Scott, Admiral FitzRoy, Colonel Baillie, Colonel and Mrs. Westmore, Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Neville Wood, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Freake, Dr. Anstie, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Leo Schuster, Mr. Lawrence Palk, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. Philip Rose, Mr. Hammersley, Mr. Sartoris, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Redgrave, Capt. Creaton, Mr. Wilberforce, Miss Baring, and numerous others.

## THE COLLIER SHAKESPEARE.

SOME weeks ago the Duke of Devonshire placed the famous corrected Folio copy of Shakspeare, which had become his property by presentation from Mr. Collier, in the manuscript department of the British Museum, with a hope that it might be tried by a more thorough scrutiny than it has yet suffered. The volume, judged by its pretensions, had, probably, not been seen enough. Save a hurried exhibition at the Shakspeare Society, a more prolonged exhibition in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and one or two expositions of the same limited character elsewhere, we are not aware of anything that could be fairly called a public exhibition. This was inadequate. A folio which has thrown into the literary world a vast and startling body of critical suggestions, must be proof against all possible flaws, and its possessors far above suspicion. We rejoice in the publicity now gained. No one wishes to sustain an imposture, or to maintain a good and true thing on false grounds. The Duke of Devonshire has earned the thanks of every reader of Shakspeare by his courtesy in placing this Folio for a time in the public custody of the officers of the British Museum.

Their inspection proceeded in full bibliographical fashion. They turned the book over and over; guessed at the date of the binding; tried whether the corrections had been written on the leaves before binding or after; tested the erasures; and arrived at certain general and special conclusions which they thought of sufficient public interest to send to the newspapers, where the announcement appears side by side with the massacre at Perugia and the investment of Peschiera.

Mr. Hamilton is the gentleman in whose name the communication has been made to the newspapers,—a gentleman, as we learn on inquiry at the Museum, filling a subordinate post in the Manuscript Department of that Library. More responsible persons than Mr. Hamilton are understood to concur in the statements put forth: though not approving, we should hope, of the bold, hasty, and indecent manner of the statement. Mr. Hamilton must be a very young writer and a very



young gentleman, if he conceives that such a tone as he employs in his letter, such reckless insinuations of literary dishonesty, and such monstrous charges of "fabrication" as he permits himself to indulge in, is either becoming in a public servant, dating his epistle from the British Museum, and, to a certain extent, committing the Trustees and the public by his vagaries, or respectful to the noble lender of the Folio, to its late possessor, to the many literary persons who regard it as something better than a mere bone of contention between rival editors and commentators. In a matter of so much literary interest, we allow Mr. Hamilton to describe his discoveries and inferences in his own words: noting the chief points as they pass. After a preliminary statement of facts connected with Mr. Collier's purchase from Rodd and of his subsequent publications—facts well known to literary readers—he proceeds:—

"The volume is bound in rough calf (probably about the middle of George the Second's reign), the water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover being a crown surmounting the letters 'G. R.' (*Georgius Rex*), and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend *Pro Patria*; and there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the seventeenth century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the eighteenth."

This evidence, we must remark in passing, is not produced, not even indicated. We think the binding older than the middle of the reign of George the Second—though the fly-leaf pasted down on it may be of that date. Every man who has books is aware that fly-leaves are inserted by the binders almost every time that a volume is under repair. The water-mark on a fly-leaf is no evidence of the date of binding,—as a person employed in the British Museum ought to be aware. To proceed with the remarks on the corrections:—

"They at first sight seem to be of two kinds,—those, namely, which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated with more or less success, sometimes by erasure with a penknife or the employment of chemical agency, and sometimes by tearing and cutting away parts of the margin. The corrections thus variously obliterated are probably almost as numerous as those suffered to remain, and in importance equal to them. Whole lines, entire words, stage directions, have been attempted to be got rid of, though in many instances without success, as a glance at the various readings of a first portion of 'Hamlet,' which I subjoin, will show. Of the corrections allowed to stand, some, on a hasty glance, might, so far as the handwriting is concerned, pass as genuine, while others have been strangely tampered with, touched up, or painted over, a modern character being dexterously altered by touches of the pen into a more antique form."

A glance at the marginal writing will not, we think, confirm this decision upon it. So far as we have seen, the changes in the forms of letters, made in a different ink, and with no apparent effort to disguise the change, are from one antique form to another. The alterations are chiefly, if not exclusively, confined to the twist in the letter *d*, and both the forms given to it in the writing are in the style of the seventeenth century.—

"There is, moreover, a kind of exaggeration in the shape of the letters throughout, difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a belief in the genuineness of the hand; not to mention the frequent and strange juxtaposition of stiff Chancery capital letters of the form in use two centuries ago with others, of quite a modern appearance, and it is well here to state that all the corrections are evidently by one hand; and that, consequently, whatever invalidates or destroys the credit of a part must be considered equally damaging and fatal to the whole."

All this is mere opinion on the part of Mr. Hamilton, and until we have some better reason to believe in his acquaintance with the writing and printing of the seventeenth century than his communication supplies—and we have none other before us—his opinion will not go for much. Per-

sons variously familiar with the writing of the period see no grounds for doubt.—

"At times the correction first put in the margin has been obliterated, and a second emendation substituted in its stead, of which I will mention two examples which occur in 'Cymbeline' (fol. 1632, p. 400, col. 1):—

"With Oakes unshakeable and roaring Waters," where *Oakes* has first been made into *Cliffes*, and subsequently into *Rockes*. Again (p. 401, col. 2), "Whose Roof's as low as ours: Sleepe Boyes, this gate," on the margin (a pencil cross having been made in the first instance) *Sleepe* is corrected into *Sweete*, afterwards *Sweete* has been crossed out, and *Stoope* written above. There is scarcely a single page throughout the volume in which these obliterations do not occur. At the time they were effected it is possible the obliteration may have appeared complete; but the action of the atmosphere in the course of some years seems in the majority of instances to have so far negated the chemical agency as to enable the corrections to be readily deciphered."

All this, however, is considered of minor importance by Mr. Hamilton: to most readers it will seem of none. The great discovery, however, is to come. To proceed in Mr. Hamilton's words:—

"On a close examination of the margins, they are found to be covered with an infinite number of faint pencil marks and corrections, in obedience to which the supposed old corrector has made his emendations. These pencil corrections have not even the pretence of antiquity in character or spelling, but are written in a bold hand of the present century. A remarkable instance occurs in 'Richard III.' (fol. 1632, p. 181, col. 2), where the stage direction, 'with the body,' is written in pencil in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes in the antique and smaller character, 'with the dead bodie,' the word 'dead' being seemingly inserted to cover over the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and 'bodie' instead of 'body' to give the requisite appearance of antiquity. Further on, in the tragedy of 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 187, col. 1),

And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee,

'begging' occurs in pencil in the opposite margin in the same modern hand, evidently with the intention of superseding 'pregnant' in the text. The entire passage from 'Why should the poore be flatter'd?' to 'As I doe thee. Something too much of this' was afterwards struck out. The ink corrector, probably thrown off his guard by this, neglected to copy over and afterwards rub out the pencil alteration, according to his usual plan, and by this oversight we seem to obtain as clear a view of the *modus operandi* as if we had looked over the corrector's shoulder and seen the entire work in process of fabrication. I give several further instances where the modern pencil writing can be distinctly seen underneath the old ink correction, and I should add, that in parts of the volume page after page occurs in which commas, notes of admiration and interrogation, &c., are deleted, or inserted in obedience to pencil indications of precisely the same modern character and appearance as those employed in correcting the press at the present day. 'Twelfth Night' (fol. 1632, p. 258, col. 1):—'I take these Wisemen, that crow so at these set kind of fooles, no better than fooles Zanies.' The corrector makes it 'to be no better than,' &c. Here the antique 'to be' is written over a modern pencil 'to be' still clearly legible. A few lines further down the letter *l* is added in the margin over a pencil *l*. In 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 278, col. 1):—

Oh, most pernicious woman!

is made into—

Oh, most pernicious and perfidious woman!

but here, again, the 'perfidious' of the corrector can be seen to be above a pencil 'perfidious' written in a perfectly modern hand. In 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 276, col. 2) the line

Looke too't, I charge you; come your way,

has been altered by the corrector into

Looke too't, I charge you; so now come your way,

in the inner margin. The words 'so now,' in faint pencil and in a modern hand, on the outer margin,

are distinctly visible. Immediately below this, and before

Enter Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus,

the corrector has inserted 'Sc. 4.' This would seem to have been done in obedience to a pencil 'IV.' in the margin. In 'King John' (fol. 1632, p. 6, col. 2),

Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth.

The corrector adds, as a direction, at this line 'aside,' the same word 'aside' occurs likewise in pencil in a modern hand on the outer margin."

Mr. Hamilton's "facts" are of the most dubious kind. First as to the pencil-writing. It is by no means clear that the pencil-writing is more modern than the ink-writing. With one extremely uncertain exception, the spelling in pencil is the same, so far as we have seen, as the spelling in ink. Also with that same extremely doubtful exception, the pencil-writing appears to be of the same age as that in ink. The word "bodie" cited above is this exception; and considering the faintness of the pencil trace, which Mr. Hamilton supposes to be the tail of a "y," we can only express our own astonishment that any one accustomed to handle books should venture to found an argument upon it. But this gentleman appears to be able to see anything he wishes to see. For instance, he makes much of the insertion of this stage direction "with the dead bodie": asserting that the word "dead" is put in to fill the space and cover the larger pencil marks. What will the reader say, who turning to the folio finds the ink insertion on two lines, the word dead within the margin, and absolutely separated by a printer's rule from the pencilling which Mr. Hamilton insinuates that it is fraudulently put in to cover?

Then, again, as to the pencilled printer's marks found on the margin; "the same as those employed in correcting the press at the present day." What does Mr. Hamilton mean? Does he suppose that the existence of printer's marks, such as those now in use, is argument against the writing being of the seventeenth century? Is he so sure that these learned mysteries are of modern invention, that he can use their presence in a book to determine dates? If not, what does he mean?

Such is the new charge brought against the Collier Folio by the officers of the British Museum. Supposing the case proved—supposing it allowed that the underlying pencil writing is in a free modern hand, that the marginal notes of punctuation are only such as are used at this day in a printer's office—what would the investigation have done? Taken away the external authority of the corrections. Just so much; no more. But the folio never had any ascertained external authority. All the warrant it has ever brought to reasonable critics is internal. It never pretended, so far as we know, to be corrected by the hand of the poet, or by the hand of any of his friends and contemporaries. It was, and is, a book brimming with most remarkable suggestions and criticisms made by an unknown hand; and having no title of authority as a Shakspearian gloss beyond that derived from the felicity of its hints and emendations. These stand or fall by their own strength. If anybody, in the heat of argument, has ever claimed for them a right of acceptance beyond the emendations of Theobald, Malone, Dyce and Singer,—that is, a right not justified by their obvious utility or beauty,—such a claim must have been untenable by whomsoever urged. The Folio derived no part of its authority from the supposition that it traced back to the seventeenth century, nor would it lose any part of its authority were it proved to have originated in the nineteenth century.

#### WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

Sydney Street, Brompton, June 28.

WHEN I wrote to you a few remarks on this subject, it was done hurriedly, and perhaps I did not express myself very clearly; but I certainly never intended to say that the number of implements found was an argument against their being implements at all. What I did intend to say, expressed in other words, was this:—

1. There is, I think, a strong probability against



the existence of man on this earth before the drift period; so strong a probability, indeed, that we ought to hesitate long, before we accept as evidence of such existence anything possible to be explained in another way.

2. The very extraordinary circumstance of our being all at once informed that the drift is literally full of these works executed by the hand of man, unaccompanied with any other indications of human agency—for that is what I understand from the accounts given by different persons—seems to me so contrary to what we should expect to find if they were works of Art, that it only adds to my doubts.

3. I would add, that, if these be works of Art, they all appear to me to be in a very unfinished state. Among those now to be seen in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, one, or at most two, only present what might be insisted upon as an appearance of design, and even in them I see no reason why they may not have been the result of "some mysterious operation of nature." I hardly need remind your readers that all operations of nature are mysterious until they are known and understood. It is surely no uncommon thing to find stones which, by motion in water or some other natural cause, have been rubbed or broken into forms which we identify at once as those of implements made by man, and uniformity of such motion during a long period might produce, in great number, nearly uniformity of shapes. I confess that I have long entertained a suspicion, that a considerable number of the rougher chipped flints which are usually placed in collections among "Celtic" flint implements had thus been produced by accidental causes; because I cannot understand why the makers threw away so many in an unfinished state, or why, if the flints in these cases were not calculated to make perfect weapons, the makers proceeded so far in the chipping of them; for they do not in general appear to have been spoilt in the making. I am not quite clear as to the full meaning intended to be conveyed by a phrase employed by Mr. Evans, that there is a sharpness of cutting about these supposed implements "which could not possibly be the result of accidental collisions with other flints." Does Mr. Evans suppose that the people who made these flints before the drift period were acquainted with the use of the metals, or that they chipped them with anything else but "other flints"? I do not see why the cutting should not be as sharp where the blow, struck by the same material, was made by accident as where it was made by design.

I offer these as suggestions, which I think worthy of consideration, without any design of being dogmatical; but I cannot but think that, on a question of such importance, it would be very unsafe to build any theory or system on chipped flints. There is a point, also, on which great caution will be required:—a geologist is hardly in the habit of being so sceptical as an archaeologist on the statements made to him as to certain things being found in certain places, because the truth appears more evidently from the objects themselves with which he has to deal; and this remark applies especially to the small number of these drift flints which present the greatest appearance of design, and which may, perhaps, have been foisted into the question. On another point, too, full information does not appear to be given. I presume the drift in which these flint "implements" are found contains other flints. Are any, or many, of these flints not chipped at all? And are there chipped flints of other forms presenting less appearance of design than these now under consideration?

I am, &c., THOMAS WRIGHT.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, June 25.

It is six o'clock in the evening, and the fortress guns have just given us tremendous warning of a new and mighty victory gained yesterday by the Allies, won by hard fighting from half-past four in the morning till nine at night, and sealed with the blood and captivity of many thousands of brave men. The city is thronged with eager crowds,

waiting for the last bulletin of the war. This state of agitated suspense has prevailed ever since last evening, while the strife was actually still raging. It is a strange and eerie thing to see how the prescience of a great battle eddies out in vast circles from a whirling centre, and vibrates through far distant provinces in an apparently quite insufficient time for the conveyance of the tidings by natural means. Such a feeling kept our citizens till past midnight roaming about the streets and questioning the blank walls for expected bulletins. The tidings are most welcome, most important; many think, even, decisive of the fate of the whole campaign. And yet in the eager faces and voices of the crowd, filling every great thoroughfare, there is not one-half the exultation, not half the thankfulness displayed for the victory of Magenta. Now, there is a drawback on the public joy, an afterthought at the heart of every thinking soul in the agitated city; the impression is on them of a yesterday's horror, which has so chilled their blood and stiffened their mobile southern features that they have hardly power to smile. For three days past no bulletin of the war has appeared; no stirring details of the fierce and awful struggle of almost equal might with might, of strategy with strategy, have made men's hearts beat thick, as they calculated the chances in favour of the stubborn resistance of passive obedience to the triumphant shock of a great army fighting with a single will in a most holy cause. But, instead of such speculations as these, from the 21st until to-day have come gliding about the city, like blood-stained ghosts ever thronging thicker and ghastlier, first rumours, then affirmations, at last horrible details of a deed that may rank for enormity and foulness with any the world has ever seen,—the sack of Perugia on the 20th by the Papal troops.

Who can rejoice while his ears are yet ringing with horrors which Attila or Barbarossa, with all their locust clouds of barbarians at their heels, have never surpassed? Who can hang out banners, and fire cannon, and thank God for a victory with unblushing face, while the blood of the victims of Perugia is yet smoking up from the stones whereon their life was dashed out two days ago? It must truly be a throat of brass that could shout and sing in the very hearing of the few wretched fugitives who have crawled hither, with stony looks and bewildered brains, to find a refuge in Florence.

All England knows by this time, all Europe will know before many days are past, the story of the deed. Perugia, like all the Papal cities, long suffering, long goaded, over-laden by an iniquitous Government, and in these latter days by the *peine forte et dure* of Austrian occupation, with its wonted accompaniments of insult, oppression, and flogging, was roused by the French Emperor's proclamation at Milan, and no sooner felt the heaviest portion of her load removed, than, in common with most of the cities of Romagna, she stretched forth her hands for help and protection to the King of Sardinia. Not a shadow of violence, nor of anarchical disorder, was encouraged by the provisional Government; no menaces were made to any citizen of Perugia, whatever might be his political creed; no insult was offered to the Cardinal Legate, who, much after the fashion of the ex-Grand-Duke of Tuscany, departed of his own choice, escorted by a guard of honour. But, in less time after his arrival at Rome than would seem possible, had not preparations for the event been made beforehand, a band of 2,000 Swiss so-called (though the countrymen of Tell and Winkelried now indignantly deny the consanguinity, and declare the Papal troops to be the off-scouring of all nations), with Dragoons and Artillery to match. Unhappy Perugia, knowing perhaps the tender mercies she had to expect, for she has the blessing of seventeen monasteries and convents within her walls, shut her gates and raised her barricades. The noble old city! she had not 300 men capable of carrying arms. The flower of her young men have long ago fled out of their country to shed their blood for Italy under the tricolored banner. She had scarce any arms to carry; for the only muskets in the city were those sent thither from Florence on the first rumour of the coming storm. She had scarce any

ammunition for those few muskets; for more than one among her brave women tore the heavy coral balls from their ear-rings to charge the guns. Yet, for above three hours did she hold out, the noble old city! until (I quote from one of the official accounts sent to the Government of Tuscany, and entrusted to me in manuscript) "the Monks of St. Dominic [whose convent on one side joins the walls] drew up the Swiss so that they might enter the town"! And then Col. Schmit, who commanded the troops—may God forbid that he be, as rumour reports him to be, an Irishman!—gave up the city "to sack for half an hour"! watch in hand, we may suppose, but the watch must have lagged strangely, or the Colonel have been strangely pre-occupied, for during more than four hours rapine and lust, and every monstrous shape of ferocity, ran rampant through the streets; nor was it the rage of a barbarous soldiery triumphing over a fiercely resisting foe that wrought the horror to its height; for before arriving at the devoted city, at the bridge of San Giovanni, near four miles off, two wretched victims, *contadini*, not even townspeople, were "quartered, and flung into the Tiber," and a "sucking infant torn from its mother's arms and drowned before her eyes"!

Such was the overture, and what the tragedy? The very meagre hardness of the official paper I quote from, which contains only a portion, the most tellable portion perhaps, of the crimes perpetrated on the 20th and 21st, makes each several act stand out in terrible relief. I choose a passage here and there at hazard. "Killed, in Casa Spadini, husband and wife. Killed, afterwards, the blacksmith, and Checcarello and his wife."—"In Casa Temperini, three women murdered, 2,000 scudi and all the plate carried off. Temperini's three fingers cutoff."—"In Casa Storti (the chief hotel), all murdered except the wife, who took refuge with an American family, which escaped under protection of the American flag. Storti himself, with all his servants, was stripped naked and cut to pieces."

The American family here mentioned arrived yesterday in Florence from Perugia, stripped of every single thing they had with them there, and barely able to escape with life, amid insults and spectacles of horror, which have plunged an aged member of the family into temporary insanity. Among the atrocities related by them which they witnessed, and which this list does not contain, was the throwing down from the roof of the hotel of several young men into the street below, where they were dashed to death on the pavement, and some of the bodies afterwards partially burnt.

What will civilized Europe say to the following enormity, unknown to any but savage warfare, when she is struck with an ague fit, and with good reason, at the tale of General D'Urban's outrages in Piedmont. The official report speaks again:—"The Secretary of the Commune, Porta, going out with others with a white flag to treat for peace, was shot dead near the Corso." "Mauro Rossi, the innkeeper, with his wife, murdered." "Lancetti, murdered. Capt. Polidori's little daughter, five years old, murdered."

To these and the like atrocities, over and over again repeated, add desperate mothers eagerly offering their all to save a beloved child's life; the little all taken, and the child no less murdered. Mere babies tossed from roof to roof; slaughtered, for the crime of wearing some tag of tricolored ribbon. Madmen burnt in their cells. The sick dragged from the hospitals and shot. Volleys fired into the *Ambulanza della bandiera nera*, a sort of military hospital. Young women suffering death after indignities as horrible as those which our victorious soldiers avenged at Delhi; and then the word of the hideous enigma, the red right hand gleaming out of the priestly frock is held up to infamy in such words as the following:—"The begging friars (Zoccolanti) of the Monte amused themselves with firing upon the fugitives."

On the night of the 20th the wild beasts slept gorged with prey, but roused up again, ravaging, on the 21st, and renewed their work under a slightly different form—that of pretended trial and immediate execution of the victims. These mock trials still continue, for "the city is now placed under



military law," and a body of 3,000 Swiss are said to be on their way to Ancona, there to apply a similar régime to the perpetrators of a similar offence against the Pope.

When these things were first known in Florence, or rather suspected, for only yesterday were they of a certainty known, the shuddering citizens seemed to feel for the first time that had the battle of Magenta ended in the defeat instead of the victory of the Allies, a like fate would in all probability have befallen them and their children at the hands of General Wimpffen's division, then waiting at Modena, with Archduke Ferdinand in their train, to enter rebellious Tuscany. But what was the selfish horror of the Florentines, compared to the tempest of wrath, grief, and vengeance in the hearts of the many thousand gallant young Romagnoli now being drilled and organized here and elsewhere in Tuscany! They, who are the very marrow and sinews of the suffering Romagna, unable to raise a finger in defence of homes and kindred, and forbidden to recross the frontiers while King Victor Emmanuel has not yet accepted the annexation of the Legations! These Romagnoli are in the pay of Sardinia, and if they take part in a quarrel which he has not embraced, would subject themselves, as deserters, to the extremest military penalties.

It was a piteous sight to see these bands of fine active young men unwillingly marched into Florence, with all speed, from Arezzo and other places near the frontier, lest they should mutiny and desert en masse to the rescue of Perugia. What was the amazement of all, and the utter loathing of every honest man, when the *Monitore* of this evening bore the following extract from the *Giornale di Roma*, of the 21st:—"It is well known that on the 4th of this month a few factious persons" (the phrase has been felicitously copied from General Gyulay's famous Piedmontese proclamations) "usurped the lawful power at Perugia, and proclaimed a Provisional Government. In order to repress this act of rebellion, the Government thought fit to send thither trustworthy persons to intimate to them that they must return to their duty, and in case of refusal to use force" (these trustworthy persons, we must suppose, were misled by the way, for they never appeared at Perugia). "The hints" (*insinuazioni*, of the class of the quartering poor peasants and drowning infants, I suppose) "which were thrown out having proved useless, a column of troops under Col. Schmit went thither according to order, and after a combat of three hours penetrated into the city" (thanks to the monks) "at three different points, and there re-established the legitimate Government to the satisfaction of all good men. (!) The Holy Father, in order to manifest his satisfaction to the above-named Colonel, has deigned to promote him to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in expectation of special reports which may enable him to reward those who have most distinguished themselves, he has ordered due encomiums to be given to the troops who took part in the action, and so highly distinguished themselves."

There is no comment in human language fit for such a document. We can only, with clasped hands, look up into the glorious blue deep of this sky of Italy where no cloud is, and cry in the bitterness of our human hearts, "How long, O Lord? how long?" It may be that the All-wise answer to the cry is even now at hand, in the wide-spread detestation of Papal rule awakened by these deeds of blood. The French Emperor, whose gallant soldiers are guarding and propping the aged iniquity on St. Peter's Chair, and thereby leaving the Pope free to send out his hired ruffians on such monstrous errands, cannot but feel, nay does assuredly feel, even amid the fever of his glorious victories, how false is his position in Italy as upholder *quand-même* of such a system festering to such crime. The feeling now let loose in words from all true hearts of Italy is boldly spoken out by the *Corriere Mercantile di Genova* of this day, which says, before quoting some of the enormities committed at Perugia, "The whole of Europe shall know that according to the unanimous desire of all Italy, and more especially the subjects of the Pontifical States,

the temporal dominion of the Pope is an impossibility, an absurdity, a permanent injustice; and that, inasmuch as in us lies, unless held back by duties or difficulties insuperable, we shall do our best to shake it off." These are bold words; but with what Jesuit casuistry can the *Univers* or the *Civiltà Cattolica* refute them?

There are many rumours abroad this evening; the very air is alive with them. Bologna is said to be mustering volunteers to take summary vengeance on the Swiss at Perugia; and Bologna is no mean opponent. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have at last accepted the military dictation of the Romagna; and Ancona, with a citadel full of Papal soldiers in her heart, is rumoured to be awaiting her chastisement, and looking to her barricades.

These are the electric growlings which mutter round the sky to-day; but besides these some rather strange realities are being enacted here, which cause no small anxiety, both to English and Italians, though springing perhaps from different sources. In yesterday's *Monitore* appeared the Marchese Ridolfi's full and explicit denial of very important words respecting the present state of Tuscany, attributed to him, and reported to Lord Malmesbury, by the English minister, Mr. Scarlett. The expressions ascribed to the Marchese Ridolfi involved no less than a statement of his opinion, that a considerable majority of the Tuscan people was desirous, despite a strong Piedmontese party, of the return of the late dynasty. Now, as it was felt that the utterance, if not indeed the holding, of such an opinion, by one occupying the post of a member of the Provisional Government, was nothing less than treason to the country, the indignation felt against the Marchese on the publication of Mr. Scarlett's letter was very strong. The Italians said, that had an English Secretary of State, immediately after the expulsion of James the Second, given the French Government to understand that the majority of Englishmen were eager for his restoration, such a minister would in all likelihood not long have had a head on his shoulders.

They have been appeased, however, by the Marchese's *point-blank* denial, and frank statement of every particular which occurred in the conversation referred to by Mr. Scarlett. But the English are still anxiously awaiting the reply, in which it is to be hoped the English minister may, in some way, explain to both Governments this strange discrepancy. TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

As some of the journals, in discussing the question of the management of the Literary Fund, allude to the fund projected by certain Fellows of the Royal Society for the relief of scientific men, and assume that the management of this trust will involve expense, we may state, on authority, that the dividends accruing from the Scientific Relief Fund will be administered gratuitously,—Mr. Weld, the Secretary of the Royal Society, as we are informed, having been required to keep the accounts of this fund.

On the day previous to the departure of the mail from Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring received a characteristic Chinese deputation. Twenty-two schoolmasters desired an interview, bearing twenty-two laudatory addresses, after which a procession, accompanied by music, entered the vestibule of Government House and presented sundry scrolls, in beautiful writing, conveying the expression of good wishes for his future health and prosperity. A looking-glass was brought forward, with this inscription:—"Your Government (has been) bright as this mirror." Next came a shining brazen vase, filled with pure water, to represent the "pure administration of justice." Next a large porcelain jar, filled with fragrant flowers, bearing an inscription which conveyed the prayers that long life and all its attendant blessings might be the Governor's privilege. Sir John addressed the deputation, expressing the great delight he felt at witnessing and having been allowed efficiently to co-operate in the spread of knowledge among the Chinese inhabitants—at the vast increase in the number of schools and scholars

—and the constantly growing demands upon the public purse for the extension of popular education. The deputation, which presented their mementos in the name of the "literati and the people," said they were gratified for what had been done, and assured the Governor that after his departure nothing should be wanting on their parts to extend the benefit of instruction through the Government schools, which are now established in every part of the colony. The native local authorities also presented a beautiful scarlet silk scroll, with an inscription in large velvet characters, betokening the "eternal memory of a virtuous administration," and a flattering address on white silk, bearing the seals of all the Chinese commercial firms in the colony. The addresses and presents were borne on gilded open sedan chairs to the portico of the official residence of the Governor.

The Surrey Archaeological Society held their Annual Meeting on Tuesday last, at Richmond. The most important feature was an extensive and well-arranged temporary museum in the Cavalry College Lecture-Room. The various objects of interest were explained to visitors by Mr. W. H. Hart and Mr. Henry Bohn. Mr. Daniel Tyssen contributed an interesting series of casts and rubbings of marks and arms from various English church-bells, and also an iron stand for an hour-glass, bearing date 1693, and the initials R.M., which stood formerly on the pulpit of Hackney Church. Numerous deeds and charters, including an elaborate pedigree of the family of Dilke of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, were exhibited by Mr. J. J. Howard. The principal feature of the collection was a series of autographs contributed by Mr. R. Cole, and well arranged in numerous frames under glass. Among them were twenty-one Royal autographs, letters by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, William Cowper the Poet, Lord Chesterfield, Flora McDonald, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Cromwell, General Monk, G. F. Handel; together with deeds bearing signatures of Raleigh, Lord William Russell, Sir Kenelm Digby, Catesby, Marlborough, Horne Tooke, and General Wolfe. The unique signature of Thomas Otway appears on a letter of attorney, with E. G., the initials of "Ellinor Gwyn," and dated 1680. A fine specimen of German book-binding, dated on the border of the cover 1470, was exhibited by Mr. Bohn. An interesting little statue, painted and gilt, of St. John Nepomuck, with his foot on a bridge, was contributed by Mr. Spence, from the late collection of Sir Gordon Bremer. A beautiful small ivory standing Madonna and Child, inscribed "in Locarno," but quite Spanish in character, belonged to Mr. Bohn, who likewise contributed a remarkable ivory carving, with Saxon attitudes, but not corresponding execution, representing the Ascension. The walls of the apartment were decorated with numerous rubbings of church brasses, and one actual brass of three skeletons, as "les trois Morts," from Weybridge, attracted considerable attention. A large funeral vase, with numerous receptacles for urns, and a perforated vase in the centre to receive fuel for warming them, discovered at Milo, was contributed by Mr. Christie. Numerous remains from Wroxeter, and various Greek and Etruscan vases, were exhibited by Mr. Wright and others. An extensive series of tapestry, wrought at Mortlake in the neighbourhood, from the compositions of Raphael, deserved attention. In the morning, the Members assembled in the parish school-room, for purposes of general business and to hear papers read by Mr. J. W. Flower 'On the Family of Cobham, of Lingfield, Surrey,'—by Mr. Chapman 'On the Antiquities of Surrey,' and 'Notes from Parish Registers,' by Mr. W. H. Hart. The latter gentleman, by a happy system of generalizing his subject, contrasted it with the prosy nature of the first-read paper. The Members adjourned to the church, interesting chiefly to the eye by tablets to James Thomson, and to Edmund Kean and Mrs. Flaxman,—and then assembled, at 3 o'clock, in the Museum, where Mr. Wright gave a very interesting report or lecture upon the most recent excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium. The brilliant day was closed with a "cold collation," at the Castle Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Abinger.



A magnificent manuscript on Hawking and Hunting, in the Latin language, and written by Antonius de Lampugnano, in 1459, upon vellum, adorned with exquisite illuminations, and executed, it is said, for Francesco Sforza, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, amongst other valuable books from the late Mr. Broderip's library, for 155*l.*, and was purchased by Mr. Boone, of Bond Street.

The Irish Rolls Court has been again occupied with the Copyright question. This second case also concerns the photographers. Messrs. Hanilton & Bewley, it would appear, have been taking copies by the process of photography of several prints published by Mr. E. Gambart, of London, namely, 'The Departure, Second Class,' 'The Return, First Class,' 'The Schule Scaling,' 'The Horse Fair in Paris,' (Rosa Bonheur), and 'It is I, be not Afraid.'—Mr. Brewster, Q.C. applied on Tuesday last for an injunction to restrain them. He was proceeding to state the facts of the case, when he was interrupted by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., who said he did not intend to oppose the motion, as he was satisfied it was one in which an injunction would be granted.—The Master of the Rolls said it was only necessary to have heard the notice of motion which Mr. Brewster had read, to feel satisfied that the injunction ought to be granted in this case. The only question which could be disputed by the respondents was this—whether the petitioners were the owners and proprietors of the several copyrights in the pictures stated in the petition. If this fact were so, and it appeared to be conceded by Mr. Sullivan, then it was plain that the respondents had no right to take photographs or other copies of these pictures for the purpose of selling them for their own benefit.—Mr. Purcell said it was right on behalf of the respondents, Messrs. Bewley & Evans, to state that they were quite ignorant that these pictures were the property of the petitioner, or that they were acting illegally in taking copies of them. The very moment they became aware of the fact they at once desisted, and expressed their regret for what they had done.—The Master of the Rolls said he had lately had occasion to look at the cases and authorities, which he had then before him, and no doubt could be entertained as to the illegality of the act. But the alleged ignorance of the respondents afforded no excuse. They knew they were appropriating for their own benefit the property of their neighbour. It was absurd to say that they thought they were justified in doing so. A man who picked a gentleman's pocket might as well say that he did not know the act was contrary to law, and that he desisted when he became convinced of the fact. No one had a right to appropriate to his own use the property of another, and literary or artistic property was just as valuable as any other species of property, and equally under the protection of the law.

Mrs. Mair, a granddaughter of Mrs. Siddons, will give readings from three of Shakspeare's plays between the 11th and 18th of July, at Long's Hotel, Clifford Street, Bond Street. At the invitation of Lady Noel Byron, a small party of private friends attended the reading of 'Macbeth' during the present week.

Mr. Cowper has obtained a return of all letters and memorials addressed to the Committee of Council on Education, or the Trustees of the National Gallery, with reference to the admission of the public in the evening to the Turner and Vernon galleries of pictures, and of the answers thereto. In applying to the House of Commons for these returns he said, "The Turner and Vernon pictures are now placed in rooms in which no provision is made for their being exhibited by artificial light, and he wished therefore, in the interest of the public, to call attention to the subject. A moment's reflection would show that a picture-gallery, to be serviceable for the extension of education in Art among the people must be seen in the evening. No less than 300,000 persons had visited the Sheepshanks collection in the evenings, and this would show the interest which workmen and those who are employed during the day take in such exhibitions. Persons who come to London on business generally find their day occupied, and they would be glad to go to a picture-

gallery in the evening, instead of having recourse to less instructive amusements, and the working-classes are almost virtually excluded from our galleries by the present arrangement." The House gave leave to print the correspondence without discussion.

Mr. T. Beaven Rake adds a note on our review of Dean Trench:—"In your review of 'The Select Glossary' I find this remark—'If the Dean is correct, as he no doubt is, in deriving "secure" from *sine curâ*, we cannot but be surprised at his failing to detect that "sincere" is from *sine cerâ*.' A reference to page 197 of 'Trench on the Study of Words,' 3rd edition, will show that the Dean has not failed to detect this derivation, for he there says that—"Sincere" may be, I will not say that it is, without wax (*sine cerâ*), as the best and finest honey should be."—My object in directing attention to this circumstance is to show that the apparent omission in 'The Select Glossary' is really only a non-repetition from 'The Study of Words'."

Mr. W. W. Saunders, according to his annual custom, invited a party of entomologists to meet the President and Council of the Entomological Society at dinner, at the White Hart, at Reigate, on Wednesday last. More than fifty gentlemen responded to his invitation. Most of them assembled early in the morning, and accompanied their host on an entomological excursion in the neighbourhood.

The obituary of this week includes the name of the ex-Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, who, about three years ago, resigned the see over which he had presided just twenty years, and withdrew into private life on an annuity of 4,500*l.* He had previously held the Bishopric of Chichester during five years. Dr. Maltby's connexion with literature was but slight. He published some sermons, and edited Morell's 'Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum.' At the time of his death, on Sunday last, he was in his 90th year, and about two-thirds of his long life was spent in the service of the Church, or of that party in it designated by the term "Evangelical."

The Société Impériale de Médecine, Chirurgie, et Pharmacie offers prizes of 300 francs for the best essays 'On the Value of Caustics in Treatment for Cancer,' and 'On the Influence of Cultivation on Vegetables used for Medical Purposes.' The essays for the first subject to be delivered on or before the 1st of January 1860, and for the second, on or before January 1861.

On the 20th of June Hans Michelsen, the oldest and most eminent of the sculptors of Norway, died, at Christiania, at the age of seventy. When Thorwaldsen had presented the Cathedral of Drøninghem with a cast of his statue of Christ, Michelsen was ordered by King Karl Johann to execute statues of the Twelve Apostles for the same church. This was the most important work of his life. Afterwards, by order of King Oscar, he executed four old Norwegian kings for Oscar Hall, besides busts of Holberg, Peter Colbjørnsen and others. Michelsen was a man of considerable talent, but his artistic education and development began at too late a period of his life, and he was recalled from Rome too early. In his old age he lived in retirement, being, although of a humorous turn of mind, not easily accessible.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—THE EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN.—Admission from Eight till Seven o'clock; One Shilling. Catalogues, One Shilling. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 5*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, the Works of DAVID COX.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara, is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers, to the Queen, at the GEMMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—The magnificent Exhibitions at this Unrivalled Institution, for which, until the present management, the sum of 4*s.* 6*d.* was demanded as the entrance fee, are now, with the Varied Novelties for the Present Season, consisting of Musical Entertainments, Dissolving Views, Magic and Mystery, Marvels of Clairvoyance, the gigantic and beautiful Dioramas of Paris, Lisbon, and London, &c., to be seen any Morning, from Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to all-past Ten, for One Shilling; Children under 10 years, Sixpence.

Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, top of the Haymarket (open for Gentlemen only).—Dr. Kahn will deliver Lectures daily, at Three and half-past Eight, at his unrivalled and original Museum, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Lectures, &c., free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the Author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 269, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven a.m. till Ten p.m. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Scientific Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world; also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 10.—Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—Rev. Dr. Booth, C. George, Esq., F. H. Elliott, Esq., T. Cooke, Esq., Rev. F. Redford and J. E. Richard, Esq. were elected Fellows.—Occultation of Saturn by the Moon on the 8th of May, as observed at the Cambridge Observatory, by Prof. Challis.—'On the Present State of the Controversy respecting the Amount of the Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion,' by the Rev. R. Main, President.—'Results of Observations of Small Planets, made with the Transit Circle at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the month of May, 1859,' by the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultation of Saturn, as observed at Hartwell on the 8th of May, 1859,' by Norman Pogson, Esq.—'Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, on the 8th of May, 1859,' observed by F. Morton, Esq., at Wrotesley Observatory.—'On the Successive Illuminations of the Lunar Crater Geminus,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'Description of Various Processes made use of for Finding out the Configuration of Optical Surfaces,' by M. Léon Foucault.—'On a New Method of Clearing Lunars,' by Lieut. Col. R. Shortrede.—'Note on the recent Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, and on Experiments for ascertaining the Polarization of the Moon's Light,' by Prof. Secchi.—'On the Deduction of the Latitude from Transits over the Prime Vertical,' and 'On a Method of Determining the Latitude by Transits,' by Capt. J. F. Tennant, B.E.—'Note on  $\nu$  Scorpii,' by Capt. Noble.

CHEMICAL.—June 16.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. Griffith, T. Bloxam, and T. Fogg were elected Fellows; and Messrs. J. Hooker, G. R. Prosser, and W. Oppenheim, Associates. Dr. Williamson read a paper 'On Gas Analysis.' He explained his original instrument, by the use of which all calculations for changes of temperature and pressure were rendered unnecessary. He had now so far elaborated his apparatus as to allow of the absorption of the gas by liquid re-agents, and of its measurement at two considerably removed pressures.—Prof. Brodie read a paper 'On the Combination of Potassium with Carbonic Oxide.' At one stage of the process, the absorptive action was sufficiently intense to sustain a column of 20 inches of mercury. The resulting compound had a composition represented by the formula  $K_2C_2O_4$ .—Mr. J. J. Griffin described a new gas-burner, by means of which he was able to melt several ounces of copper, or cast-iron, in ten minutes.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 20.—H. B. Jones, M.D., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Colours of Shooting Stars and Meteors,' by J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D.

May 27.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Ossiferous Caverns and Fissures of Devonshire,' by W. Pengelly, Esq.

June 17.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On Phosphorescence, Fluorescence, &c.' by Prof. Faraday. The agent understood by the



word "light," presents phenomena so varied in kind, and is excited to sensible action by such different causes, acting apparently by methods differing greatly in their physical nature, that it excites the hopes of the philosopher much in relation to the connexion which exists between all the physical forces, and the expectation that that connexion may be greatly developed by its means. This consideration, with the great advance in the experimental part of the subject which has recently been made by E. Becquerel, were the determining causes of the production of this subject before the Members of the Royal Institution on the present occasion. The well-known effect of light in radiating from a centre, and rendering bodies visible which are not so of themselves, as long as the emission of rays was continual—the general nature of the undulatory view, and the fact that the mathematical theory of these assumed undulations was the same with that of the undulation of sound, and of any undulations occurring in elastic bodies, were referred to as a starting position. Limited to this effect of light it was observed that the illuminated body was luminous only whilst receiving the rays or undulations. But superadded occasionally to this effect is one known as *phosphorescence*, which is especially evident when the sun is employed as the source of light. Thus, if a calcined oyster-shell, a piece of white paper, or even the hand, be exposed to the sun's rays, and then instantly placed before the eyes in a perfectly dark room, they are seen to be visible *after* the light has ceased to fall on them. There is a further philosophical difference, which may be thus stated: if a piece of white oyster-shell be placed in the spectrum rays issuing from a prism, the parts will, as to illumination, appear red, or green, or blue, as they come under the red, green, or blue rays; whereas if the phosphorescent effect be observed, *i.e.*, that effect remaining after the illuminating rays are gone, the light will either be white, or of a tint not depending upon the colour of the ray producing it, but upon the nature of the substance itself, and the same for all the rays. The ray which comes to the eye in an ordinary case of visibility, may be considered as that which, emanating from the luminous body, has impinged upon the substance seen, and has been deflected into a new course, namely, towards the eye; it may be considered as the same ray, both before and after it has met with the visible body. But the light of phosphorescence cannot be so considered, inasmuch as *time* is introduced; for the body is visible for a time sensibly after it has been illuminated, which time in some cases rises up to minutes, and perhaps hours. This condition connects these phosphorescent bodies with those which phosphoresce by heat, as apatite and fluor-spar; for when these are made to glow intensely by a heat far below redness, it is evident that they have acquired a state which has enabled them for a time to become original sources of light, just as the other phosphorescent bodies have by exposure to light acquired a like state. And then again there is this further fact, that as the fluor-spar, which has been heated, does not phosphoresce a second time when reheated, still it may be restored to its first state by passing the repeated discharge of the electric spark over it, as P.arsall has shown. Then follows on (in the addition of effect to effect) the phenomena of *fluorescence*, and the fine contributions to our knowledge of this part of light by Stokes. If a fluorescent body, as uranium glass, or a solution of sulphate of quinine, or decoction of horse-chestnut bark, are exposed to diffuse daylight, they are illuminated, not merely abundantly but peculiarly, for they appear to have a glow of their own; and this glow does not extend to all parts of the bodies, but is limited to the parts where the rays first enter the substances. Some feeble flames, as that of hydrogen, can produce this glow to a considerable degree. If a deep blue glass be held between the body and the rays of the sun, or of the electric lamp, it seems even to increase the effect; not that it does so in reality, but that it stops very many of the luminous rays, yet let the rays producing this effect pass through. By using the solar or electric spectrum, we learn that the most effectual rays are in most cases not the luminous ones, but are in the dark part of the spectrum; and so the fluorescence

appears to be a luminous condition of the substance, produced by dark rays which are stopped or consumed in the act of rendering the fluorescent body luminous: so they produce this effect only at the first or entry surface, the passing ray, though the light goes onward, being unable to produce the effect again; and this effect exists only whilst the competent ray is falling on to the body, for it disappears the instant the fluorescent substance is taken out of the light, or the light shut off from it. When E. Becquerel attacked this subject he enlarged it in every direction. First of all, he prepared most powerful phosphori; these being chiefly sulphures of the alkaline earths, strontia, baryta, lime. By treatment and selection he obtained them so that they would emit a special colour: thus, seven different tubes might contain preparations which, exposed to the sun, or diffused day-light, or the electric light, should yield the seven rays of the spectrum. The light emitted generally possessed a lower degree of refrangibility than the ray causing the phosphorescence; but in some instances he was able to raise the refrangible character of the ray emitted to that of the exciting ray. By taking a given preparation, and raising it to different temperatures, he caused it to give out different coloured rays by the single action of one common ray; this variation in power returning to a common degree as the temperatures of the phosphori became the same in all. He showed that *time* was occupied in the elevation of the phosphorescent state by the ray; and also that time was concerned in various degrees during the emission of the phosphorescent ray: that this time, which in many cases was long, might be affected, being shortened by the action of heat, and then the brilliancy of the phosphorescence for the shortened time was increased. He showed the special relation of the different phosphori to the different rays of the spectrum, pointing out where the maximum effect occurred; also that there were the equivalents of dark bands, *i.e.* bands in the spectrum, where little or no phosphorescence was produced. These phosphori were many of them highly fluorescent. Thus, if one of them was exposed to the strong voltaic light, and then placed in the dark, it was seen to be brilliantly luminous, gradually sinking in brightness, and ultimately fading away altogether: but if it were held in the rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum (the more luminous rays being shut off) it was again seen to be beautifully luminous, but that state disappeared the instant it was removed from the ray. Now this is fluorescence, and the same body seemed to be both phosphorescent and fluorescent. Considering this matter, and all the circumstances regarding time, Becquerel was led to believe that these two luminous conditions differed essentially only in the *time* during which the state excited by the exposure to light continued; that a body being really phosphorescent, but whose state fell instantly, was fluorescent, giving out its light while the exciting ray continued to fall on it, and during that time only; and that a phosphorescent was only a more sluggish body, which continued to shine after the exciting ray was withdrawn. To investigate this point he invented the *phosphoroscope*; an apparatus which may vary in its particular construction, but in which discs or other surfaces illuminated by the sun or an electric lamp might, by revolution, be rapidly placed before the eye in a dark chamber, and so be regarded in the shortest possible space of time after their illumination. By such an apparatus Becquerel showed that all the fluorescent bodies were really phosphorescent; but that the emission of light endured only for a very short time. An extensive series of experimental illustrations upon the foregoing points was made with fine specimens of phosphori, for which the speaker was indebted to M. Becquerel himself. The phosphoroscope employed consisted of a cylinder of wood, one inch in diameter and seven inches long, placed in the angle of a black box with the electric lamp inside, so that three-fourths of the cylinder were external, and in the dark chamber where the audience sat, and one fourth was within the box, and in the full power of the voltaic light. By proper mechanical arrangements this cylinder could be revolved, and the part which was at one instant within, rapidly

brought to the outside, and observed by the audience. As the cylinder could be made to revolve 300 times in a second, and as the twentieth part of a revolution was enough to bring a sufficient portion of the cylinder to the outside, it is evident that a phosphorescent effect which would last only the 1-3000th or even the 1-6000th of a second might be made apparent. All escape of light between the moving cylinder and the box was prevented by the use of properly attached black velvet. The cylinder was first supplied with a surface of Becquerel's phosphori. The effect here was, that when by rotation the part illuminated was brought outside the box it was found phosphorescent. If the cylinder continued to rotate it appeared equally luminous all over, and when the rotation ceased, or the lamp was extinguished, the light gradually sank as the phosphorescence fell. Then a cylinder having a surface of quinine or *asculin* was put into the apparatus. Whilst the cylinder was still it was dark outside; but when revolving with moderate velocity it became luminous outside, ceasing to be so the moment the revolution stopped. Here the fluorescence was evidently shown to occupy time: indeed, the full time of a revolution: and taking advantage of that, the self-shining of the body was separated from its illumination within, and the fluorescence made to assume the character of phosphorescence. Another cylinder was covered with crystals of nitrate of uranium, a hot saturated solution having been applied over it with a fine brush. The result was beautiful. A moderate degree of revolution brought no light out of the box; but with increased motion it began to appear at the edge. As the rapidity became greater, the light spread over the cylinder, but it could not be carried over the whole of its surface. It issued as a band of light where the moving cylinder left the edge of the box, diminishing in intensity as it went on, and looking like a bright flame, wrapping round half the cylinder. When the direction of revolution was reversed, this flame issued from the other side; and when the motion of the cylinder was stopped, all the phenomena of fluorescence or phosphorescence disappeared at once. The wonderfully rapid manner in which the nitrate of uranium received the action of the light within the box, and threw off its phosphorescence outside, was beautifully shown. The electric light, even when the discharge is in rarefied media, or as a feeble brush, emits a great abundance of those rays, which produce the phenomena of fluorescence; but then if these rays have to pass through common glass they are cut off, being absorbed and destroyed even when they are not expended in producing fluorescence or phosphorescence. Arrangements can however be made in which the advantageous circumstances can be turned to good account with such bodies as Becquerel's phosphori or uranium glass. If these be enclosed within glass tubes, having platinum wires at the extremities, and which are also exhausted of air and hermetically sealed, then the discharges of a Ruhmkorff coil can be continually sent over the phosphori, and the effects both fluorescent and phosphorescent be beautifully shown. The first or immediate light of the body is often of one colour, whilst on the cessation of the discharge the second or deferred light is of another; and many variations of the effects can be produced. In connexion with rarefied media it may be remarked, that some of the tubes by Geissler and others have been observed to have their rarefied atmospheres phosphorescent, glowing with light for a moment or two after the discharge through them was suspended. Since then Becquerel has observed that oxygen is rendered phosphorescent, *i.e.* that it presents a persistent effect of light, when electric discharges are passed through it. I have several times had occasion to observe that a flash of lightning, when seen as a linear discharge, left the luminous trace of its form on the clouds, enduring for a sensible time after the lightning was gone. I strictly verified this fact in June, 1857, recording it in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and referred it to the phosphorescence of the cloud. I have no doubt that that is the true explanation. Other phenomena, having relation to fluorescence and phosphorescence, as the difference in the light of oxygen and hydrogen exploded



in glass globes, or in the air, were referred to, with the expression of strong hopes that Becquerel's additions to that branch of science would greatly explain and extend them.

## FINE ARTS

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—An interesting landscape, called 'The Heart of the Andes,' by Mr. Church, an American painter, is to be seen at the German Gallery, New Bond Street. The wide wooded plain, intersected by a stream, at the foot of a range of huge mountains, one of which mingles its snow with the sky, offers little in its broad features distinguishing its romance from that of the finest Swiss scenery,—vastness of scale only being brought home to us by comparison. The air, too, might belong to a more northern district. The sky has no sapphire-tint deeper than ours,—clouds hang upon the blue, and a steam gathers round the margin of the water, as may be seen any autumn day in the heart, not only of South America, but of South Wales. The foreground details of flowering shrub and tree-fern, and those strangling *lianas*, which, with serpent-likeness, interlace tree and tree, are touched with excellent minuteness and spirit, and without Pre-Raphaelite dryness. Richer no study of details could be, yet the details do not distract the eye; while they tell us how far from our own dog-roses we are. The central part of the landscape, though carefully painted, has a heaviness and timidity hardly in concord with the capital side-scenery of the foreground. More air, too, we cannot but fancy, might have been given to the distance; but the picture, whether as transcript or as work of Art (we have not yet agreed to accept the first as implying the second), does credit to the rising school of Transatlantic painters, and is well worth a visit.

Last week the collection of ancient and modern pictures, originally formed by the Hon. General Phipps, and afterwards the property of the late Hon. Edmund Phipps, was, by order of the executors, disposed of by Messrs. Christie & Manson. The principal specimens brought high rates. Giorgione: A Female Head, 115 guineas (the Marquis of Lansdowne).—David Teniers: a Smoker sitting at a Table, and two other figures, 99 guineas (Vanbeyck).—Elsheimer: Tobit and the Angel, the picture engraved by Count Goudt, formerly in the collection of Mr. Watson Taylor, 155 guineas (Farrer).—Canaletto: View of the Dogana at Venice, from St. Mark's Quay, with figures and boats, with the companion,—View of St. Giorgio, Maggiore, 291 guineas (Gambart).—Watteau: a Conversational Champêtre, 100 guineas (Farrer).—Watteau: the companion picture, 97 guineas (Anthony).—Canaletto: View of the Thames from the Adelphi Terrace, 141l. (Webb).—De Hooghe: Interior of an Apartment, 169 guineas.—Van der Neer: a River Scene, 200 guineas (Farrer).—Jan Steen: The Music-Lesson, cabinet size, 215 guineas (Mawson).—Van der Capella: a sea-piece, 170 guineas (Farrer).—Emanuel de Witte: Interior of a Church, with a Congregation, 150 guineas (James).—David Teniers: Interior of the Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold of Austria, 260 guineas (James).—Leslie, R.A.: Gil Blas and the Actress, 138 guineas (Marquis of Lansdowne).—G. S. Newton, R.A.: The Gentle Student, 200 guineas (Mawson).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Portrait of the Earl of Harrington, 118 guineas (Lord Stanhope).—Sir David Wilkie, R.A.: Sportsmen reposing, containing portraits of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Lady L. C. Phipps, 383 guineas (the Marquis of Hertford).—D. Roberts, R.A.: Interior of a Cathedral, 102 guineas (Rhodes).—W. Collins, R.A.: The Boat-builders, a group of figures on the beach, 220 guineas (Jones).—Bonnington: The Widow and Child, 180 guineas (Mawson).—Sir David Wilkie, R.A.: Portrait of Lady Mary Fitzgerald, 195 guineas (James).—Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.: a Highlander and his Daughter, 815 guineas (Mawson)—understood to be for the Marquis of Hertford).—Sir A.W. Callcott, R.A., 1830: a Distant View of Dort, 270 guineas (Jones).—

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., 1832: Count d'Orsay's Dog, 505 guineas (Poole).—Hogarth: an Interior, containing portraits of Mr. Dudley Woodbridge and Capt. Holland, seated at a table in a library, 235l. (Agnew).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: his own portrait, 212 guineas (Farrer).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Portrait of Mrs. Nesbitt; secured for the Marquis of Hertford, by Mr. Mawson, at the price of 600 guineas.—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Contemplation, portrait of Mrs. Robinson, 800 guineas (Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford).—The sale realized 9,255l.

"The likenesses of their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Two Sicilies," a note from Naples tells us, "have been exhibited liberally in all the shop-windows of the Two Sicilies. As works of Art it is impossible to praise them. The police, however, have been making every effort to force a sale for them. They have sent copies to private persons and hotel-keepers, offering them for sale, and when the hint was not taken, sending for those who refused to appear at the Commissariat. This is diffusing a love for the Fine Arts with a vengeance. I cannot give you a single notice of any work that has issued from the press for months, aye for years, of any importance; yet Naples is not deficient in men of talent or in men who can think and write. How can there be a literature in a country where, for eleven years, thousands and tens of thousands of persons have been unable to obtain collegiate degrees; that is to say, where education has been discouraged? Many still remain subject to the same pains and penalties; for the narrow amnesty which has just issued only permits those who were under the surveillance of the police for offences committed in 1848 and 1849 to enter into their civil rights. Those who were placed in the category of the *suspects* for offences committed between 1849 and 1859 are still at the disposal of the police,—are still denied passports,—are still excluded from public offices,—are still prohibited from obtaining degrees. It is a good priestly policy which is pursued here, and if it be persevered in a little longer the dynasty of the Bourbons may boast, if it chooses, that it has brutalized a nation. I said that tens of thousands of persons have for eleven years been socially degraded and disabled from following amongst other pursuits the learned professions; I spoke within limits. The Prime Minister of this country himself speaks of 100,000 families who have been in that position. A Decree professes to relieve them—but words are not acts in this country, and we have yet to see if it will be put in operation."

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE CONCERT.—Beethoven's Pastoral Rondo; Charles Mayer's Concerto; Mozart's Duet, Two Pianos, will be performed. Programme ready. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 13, at Two o'clock, Hanover Square Rooms.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., Reserved 3s., Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family.—A GRAND CONCERT, for the benefit of the Institution, by the Associates, the former and the present Pupils of the Royal Academy, will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 12, at Two o'clock.—Tickets for the Directors' Box, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Stalls, 7s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four, 21s.; to be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses, and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

St. MARTIN'S HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 13, at Eight, under the Direction of Mr. John Hullah. Artists: Miss Banks, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Martin, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Palmer; Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Santley, Pianoforte; Miss F. Howell, Violin; Mr. Carrus Cello; and George Collins, Organ. Mr. Hopkins.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO IN LONDON. Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; the usual DAY REPRESENTATION EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Dress Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall.

## UNIFORM MUSICAL PITCH.

Sir J. F. W. Herschel has addressed the following important letter on the present discussion on Musical Pitch to Dr. Whewell, Chairman of the Musical Pitch Committee at the Society of Arts:—

"Sir,—I regret that it was not possible for me to attend the meeting of the Society of Arts on the subject of a fixed musical pitch or diapason;

but understanding, from the reported proceedings of the meeting (as, indeed, might have been reasonably expected) that a Committee has been formed to consider the subject more deliberately than could be done in a general meeting, I beg leave to offer my opinion in the form of a letter.

The subject is extremely simple in itself. All are agreed that the present pitch is inconveniently high and *must* be lowered. All are desirous that when once lowered it should be kept from rising again, to which there is a continual tendency, arising from a distinct natural cause inherent in the nature of harmony, viz., the excess (amounting to about eleven vibrations in ten thousand) of a perfect fifth over seven-twelfths of an octave, which has to be constantly contended against in upward modulations, whenever violins or voices are not kept in check by fixed instruments. But perhaps all are not aware that the evil of fine ancient vocal compositions having thus been rendered impracticable to singers in their original normal key is a very great one, inasmuch as transposition to a lower normal key involves the sacrifice of the adaptation of the peculiar character of the key (a character intended and felt by the composer), and the substitution of a totally different incidence of the temperament on the series of notes in the scale, and goes, therefore, to mar the intended effect and injure the composition, as much as an ill-chosen tone of varnish would damage the effect of a fine Titian.

"Since, however, all are agreed that the pitch must be lowered, the only remaining question is, how much? Now, if there were any prospect that this operation which has now to be performed, and which our French neighbours consider themselves to have performed, could be repeated some twenty years hence, I should be disposed to acquiesce, for the mere sake of acquiescence, in the conclusion they have come to, viz., to fix A (for the present) at 870 vibrations per second, which is equivalent to fixing c at 522, looking forward to a future step in the same direction which should bring it to 512; there to remain henceforward invariable. Such a c, being the ninth octave of a fundamental note corresponding to one vibration per second, has a claim to universal reception on the score of intrinsic simplicity, convenience of memory, and reference to a natural unit, so strong that I am amazed at the French not having been the foremost to recognize and adopt it, when it is remembered that their boasted unit of length, the metre, is based on the subdivisions of a natural unit of space, just as the second (a universally used aliquot of the day) is of time; the one on the linear dimensions, the other on the time of rotation of the earth.

"But as there is not the least chance that the present move will be otherwise than final, I confess myself disposed in this matter to be more French than the French themselves; to act once for all; to adopt the c of 512 vibrations, and so to carry out this as part and parcel of a complete natural metrical system, which would recommend itself to all nations on its own merits, while possessing the additional and not inferior merit of meeting more fully than the half-measure proposed, the wishes of the singer, and the requirements of that most perfect and charming (because most naturally affecting the feelings) of all instruments, the female voice: which I consider, in any discussion of the kind, ought to be held paramount to any possible claim on the part of wood, brass, wire, or catgut. It is clearly the interest of any lover of music that the pitch should be such as can be maintained by a vocalist, not merely in her highest vigour of youth, but up to an age when the voice, though still perfect, and, in fact, improved and mellowed by time and practice, is yet unable, without painful effort, to reach the extreme elevation it could accomplish without difficulty at an earlier period.

"If a change be made, I do not believe the instrument-makers would find their interests at all more or less affected whether the pitch were lowered to, and permanently fixed at, 522 or 512. In either case, they would stand disembarassed at once and for ever of the necessity of consulting the varying convenience and caprice of their customers in different places, and it must (assuredly



it ought) to be to them a matter of perfect indifference what the requirements of the public in that respect may be. As to what is alleged of the superior brilliancy and 'sonority' of instruments pitched a comma or two higher than others, I regard it as mere professional jargon, unworthy of the slightest consideration.

"I will add only one further remark. The 512 c is independent of any standard of length or of the velocity of sound. It has nothing to do (as seems to have been assumed in one of the letters read to the meeting) with 32 feet as the length of an organ pipe, supposed (but very erroneously) to yield its fourth lower octave. If we would introduce extraneous considerations of this kind, we might take as a fundamental unit, on the French metrical system, a wave-length of one metre, or its binary multiples or submultiples. This would give (taking the velocity of sound in dry air at the freezing temperature at 1,090 feet) an E of 664.4 vibrations for the nearest approach to the new French E, corresponding to an A (tuned as a fourth above it) of 886 vibrations, the difference between which and the French standard lies in the wrong direction, and which coincides exactly with the Bordeaux pitch, as stated in the reports of the French commission. Again, if we take the velocity of sound at the British standard temperature (62°) at 1,124 feet or 342.6 metres, we shall be led to an F of 685.2 vibrations, corresponding to an A of 856, and a C of 514, a very near approach indeed to our own proposed C.

"Or again, if we combine the British standard yard as a wave length, with a velocity of 1109.6 feet per second, corresponding to the mean temperature 49.27 Fahr. at Greenwich, so as to get a purely British fiducial note, we are led to an F sharp of 739.7 vibrations, corresponding to a C of 526, which, though nearly approximating to the French C, lies above it, and is on that account objectionable. As the origin of a musical system, moreover, it would be an anomaly to take as the fundamental (or, more properly, fiducial) note of the diatonic scale the sharpened fourth of its key-note. And a similar objection, *mutatis mutandis*, lies against both the former modes of derivation. Theoretically speaking, also, as the mean velocity of sound varies in different climates, all such modes of humouring or cooking a fundamental note into conformity with a predetermined result must be condemned.

"I am, &c., J. F. W. W. HERSCHEL."

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—Neither the Dissolution, nor Handel, nor the War, so deadly to music abroad, appear fatally to have damaged the tune-ful world of Opera at home. Drury Lane Theatre has been crowded nightly to see the pretty ways of Mdle. Piccolomini, and to hear the grand voice of Mdle. Tietjens,—the other *prime donne* (among them Miss Balfe) having been laid aside. In one respect the public is wise to take Time by the forelock,—since it is too evident that the German lady's "golden age" is rapidly passing.—No voice, were it twice as fine, twice as strong as hers was originally, will bear misuse, consequent on false production of the tone, without losing its quality. This is the case with Mdle. Tietjens; whose intonation, moreover, is no longer unimpeachable. When will singers learn that if they would sing long they must sing properly?—Either heard *per se*, or as taken in contrast with Signor Mongini, Signor Giuglini improves; while the third tenor, M. Bélart, in 'La Figlia,' carries off the honours, by his singing, from the entertaining behaviour of the Siennese lady. This artist has not been "made enough of" by his managers.—As a brilliant tenor he is almost the best on the stage.

Now that Mr. Smith's subscription season is virtually over, we may ask how far he has fulfilled the following promise of his advertisement, already extracted in this journal as a curiosity:—"During the present season, of the following nine operas, five (at least) will be produced, viz., Verdi's grand opera, 'Macbeth,' for the first time in this country; Mercadante's opera, 'Il Giuramento,' lately performed with such *éclat* at Paris; Rossini's opera, 'Guglielmo Tell'; Flotow's opera, 'Martha'; Rossini's opera, 'La Gazza Ladra,' with a powerful

cast; Mozart's opera, 'Nozze di Figaro'; Gluck's opera, 'Armida'; Verdi's opera, 'Les Vêpres Siciliennes'; and, should time permit, Petrella's new and successful opera of 'Ione'; Ossia, 'L'Ultimo Giorno di Pompei,' with new and extensive scenery and decorations." The above reminds us of that never-to-be-forgotten *programme* of an extinct opera-house, in which, besides four or five other novelties—a new work by M. Meyerbeer among the number—there was advertised the cast of Mendelssohn's coming 'Tempest,'—an opera which Mendelssohn had expressly refused to write. When will managers only announce that of which they are secure?—A series of twenty performances to come is announced at Drury Lane. Possibly during this some of the new operas promised may be produced.

That Covent Garden Theatre is prospering may be inferred from the encroachments of the stalls on the pit, which one move more will reduce to a bench and a half or thereabouts.—It is more strange than pleasant to notice the alterations already rendered expedient in amendment of the outlets and entrances to so costly a new building,—here taking the form of narrow supplementary staircases patched in—there, of doors broken: neither expedient affording much relief.—The Sprite who seems determined not to allow London one edifice which shall be handsome, convenient, and perfectly fit for the uses to which it will be put, has been there also! Let us now speak of what is to be heard.—'Don Giovanni' has drawn its traditional crowds. As usual, Signor Mario has, with practice, improved in his acting of the part, particularly in the last scene of the opera. Nothing more picturesque than his appearance ever was seen on the stage; but our feeling as regards his assumption of the character, with the musical transpositions involved, is what it was—that the effect does not justify the temerity.—We like Madame Penco's *Zerlina* better than we had expected. Nature did not intend that she should play the part; but she sings some of Mozart's music with a steadiness and skill not to be overlooked by those who, like ourselves, have taken exceptions at other of her performances.—Mdle. Marai, on the other hand, who began with every good promise as a *seconda donna*, is going on so inaudibly that we cannot conceive her keeping her place in her theatre. A *piano* should be heard, not seen. In the *terzetto*, 'Ah taci,' *Elvira* sits duly at the window, but the *soprano* music is nowhere; and though the blank can be filled up by faith and recollection, we do not go to 'Don Giovanni' to enjoy the ingenuity of mnemonic exercises.—The orchestra is superb; here and there, however, in some of its entrances and replies *troppo sforzato* for the music of Mozart.—No composer requires more fullness, more fineness of effect, in rendering than he,—none so badly abides *forcing*.—We may speak another day of the appearance of Madame Penco in 'I Puritani,' which took place this day week.—A Correspondent of the *Gazette Musicale* (writing from London, but curiously ill-informed as to London matters) announces that Madame Czillag is engaged at the *Royal Italian Opera* for three years.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—M. Biletta's concert gave us an opportunity of hearing his drawing-room operetta 'Caught and Caged,' more than once mentioned in the *Athenæum*, yet only yesterday week tried for the first time in London. The music is like most of M. Biletta's—delicate, graceful,—with touches of a *finesse* and humour which are more frequently found among French than Italian composers. The story, though ingeniously managed by Mr. J. P. Simpson, seems to us to err on the side of complication—belonging to the "cloak and sword" school of modern French comic opera, in which, if one link is lost, it is hopeless henceforth to attempt to comprehend the mystery of the history acted. Too simple (no scandal against M. Scribe) a subject for opera cannot be; provided it includes one or two real situations. 'Nina,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'Leonora,' will be set and set again, so long as the world lasts.—The 'Duke d'Olonne' and 'The Crown Diamonds' not. None of the original singers were in the cast of 'Caught

and Caged,' save Mr. J. G. Patey, who pleased us greatly. He has a decided talent for comic opera;—speaks clearly without bombast, and humorously without coarseness,—while his singing is sufficient to its occupation.—Herr Reichardt did very well, considering that he had to fight his way through much difficult dialogue in a strange language.—Two nieces to Mr. G. Osborne appeared as the two ladies of the *operetta*. Though they were presented as amateurs, they stood in no need of such allowance as is generally granted to those on "the debateable land" of music.—One, in particular, is lively as a singer, and expressive as an actress. There ought to be more of these pleasant entertainments: since they are infinitely more amusing than ninety-nine out of the hundred miscellaneous concerts.

The Concert of Herr Molique, as one of the most valuable and valued of living artists, must be set by itself, because of its superior interest. He always gives us something to hear, out of the common way. This time, it was Herr Molique's first pianoforte trio (with its remarkable and original *scherzo* and *adagio* in one)—a clever violin duett of his composition, played with Herr Joachim; and a song written expressly for Mr. Santley, a good song to boot, extremely well sung.—The pianoforte part in the *Trio* was taken by Mdle. Anna Molique,—a young lady who only stands in need of more frequent appearances in public to stand in the very first rank of *pianistes*. She has execution to any quantity demanded; and only too much fire, which calls for a tempering and restraining hand. Her playing of Beethoven's thirty-two variations (how different, these, from Handel's *suites* of thirty-two and more variations—both in theme and treatment!) was good.

On Saturday Herr Derfler gave his *Matinée*; also Mr. John Thomas. The latter artist does credit to the dear old instrument of the Principality, both as a composer and as a player;—and judged wisely in associating with himself (seeing that his was a harp concert) that remarkable lady *Fräulein Mössner*. Such amicable rivalries are interesting and useful. Mr. Thomas was further assisted by Mdle. Artot, by Miss Lascelles (who shows signs of improvement), by M. Depret,—by that polished singer M. Jules Lefort—and by M. Mortier de Fontaine, who played one of Beethoven's late Pianoforte sonatas—the delicate one in A flat, Op. 110—rather too violently for our taste.

Thirty pieces—only thirty—of music, conducted by four conductors, were in the *programme* of Mr. Benedict's second concert, on Monday. Thirty remarks would fill a column—there is nothing, therefore, to be done, as the alternative, save to take tithe, and speak only of what was most remarkable. First and foremost, as a piece of singing, we must commemorate Signor Badiali as having given the bass song from the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini, in the most masterly style possible. Then, as show-players, Miss A. Goddard and M. L. de Meyer, in a duett for two pianofortes by the latter, claim a line. Their playing was better than the music. Miss Anna Whitty made her first appearance under trying circumstances, being called out to sing a rather sickly duett from 'Les Vêpres' of Signor Verdi, with Signor Mongini, whose fixed idea is to emit the utmost amount of sound possible, without studying the interests of his music or the convenience of his partner. For the present, we can only say that Miss Whitty's voice appears agreeable and fairly trained,—and that she seemed to us superior to the best of the southern ladies from Drury Lane who figured at the concert. Mr. Santley was the next best man to Signor Badiali. Mr. Benedict's *programme* was further "starred" by the names of Madame Hayes, Mdle. Artot, and that tower of strength among violinists, Herr Joachim.

Besides the above, the week has included concerts by Mr. Osborne,—by Miss Elizabeth Philp (hitherto known as an amateur composer),—by Miss Spiller and Miss Clara Mackenzie in partnership, an *Italian Opera Concert* at the Crystal Palace, (where to-day Mr. H. Leslie's choir is to sing) and a meeting of the *Réunion des Arts*.—Yesterday a *Matinée* was given by Signor Pezze, whose violon-



*cello* is beginning to make its way at our concerts of chamber music, in conjunction with Signor *Gilardoni*, the redoubtable *contra-basso*.—*Henri Katten*, the prodigy, has also given his concert.

**STRAND.**—A new piece, adapted by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, from 'La Marquise de Seme-terre,' was produced on Monday under the title of 'The School for Coquettes.' Miss Swanborough, the heroine coquettish, made her re-appearance most richly attired as *Lady Amaranth*. Her admirer, *Sir Aubrey Glenmorris*, was personated by Mr. Parselle, and his poor deserted wife was nicely represented by Miss Oliver, whose dress also bespoke the opulent lady. *Lady Aubrey*, adopting the advice of *Lady Amaranth*, plays the coquette in order to win back her husband, and succeeds. She manages to attract to her service all the fops that swarm about the principal, with the exception of *Lord Arthur Bramble* (Mr. Swanborough), who pairs off ultimately with *Lady Amaranth*. The piece exactly suits the company, and was elegantly acted in what may be designated as the style of high comedy, much to the satisfaction of a fashionable audience, by whom at the fall of the curtain it was much applauded.

**STANDARD.**—The melodrama of 'The Black Doctor' was added on Monday to the bill;—but the tragedy of 'Medea' still continues to be acted every evening, and is likely to be so until the close of the dramatic season at this house.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—A number of the *Working Men's College Magazine* has been sent to us, interesting as evidencing the depth and width and range which musical culture has taken in this country. A communication from Mr. Litchfield is printed, giving reasons for the preference of the system of musical training adopted in the said College. This is the "Tonic Sol-Fa Method," the promoters of which are without limit and misgiving in recommending themselves,—but seem (as we have, not long since, pointed out) unable to do so without decrying and cavilling at other methods. There is somewhat too much of "*Prenez mon ours*" in such eagerness to suit our ideas of what is wholesome and courteous in Art and Education,—something too much reminding us of the battles, wranglings, and assaults of the Logierians (with their *Cheiroplast*, which now lives only in *Lady Morgan's* 'Florence MacCarthy'), and their scheme of training a bunch of pianists at a time. — For ourselves, we are as far as ever from being convinced that it is easier to master two alphabets than one, in a case, moreover, when the first alphabet must be inevitably laid aside as utterly useless after the early stage of learning. Till a score printed like a table of logarithms can be read as promptly as one under the conditions of ordinary musical notation, we shall demur to the extra complication brought into musical teaching by the device of punctuated letters, which are afterwards to be translated into musical signs. There is nothing which is not simple to those who have pondered it; even General Thompson's "Enharmonic Organ," is to be learnt, he believes, in six lessons! Nor are we satisfied that the results described as so triumphant would bear examination better than, if so well as, those of methods more closely in accord with the forms accepted. — In all class-teaching of music, let it be borne in mind, there must be something of disappointment,—something of empiricism. The quick and the slow, the guesser and the plodder, the timid and the bold, cannot be brought forward at the same rate to the same point. There may be many a good reader at sight unready at playing and singing, because of his nervousness,—there may be many a student, who picks up what he knows one half by imitating his neighbours, deriving the other half from intuition. Time is the only test of every method, and to this the promoters of the scheme in question would do more wisely to trust, than to spend energy in commending themselves and decrying others.—Self-praise and controversy do not make a pleasant mixture.

The *Builder* gives a minute account of the organ

at the new show church of St. Margaret's—"Organs" perhaps should be the word: the instrument being divided into two halves, each complete in itself, placed at a considerable distance one from the other. The two organs in one contain upwards of sixty stops, including couplers. The instrument, built by Mr. Hill, is said to have been planned with a view to antiphonal effect—

"To effect the arrangement [says the *Builder*] was, however, attended with difficulties of no slight nature. The unprecedented distance of the organs apart necessitated a great amount of horizontal action, with its accompanying friction and inertia. This was, however, overcome by the use of a plan of suspending the trackers, and the use of the pneumatic lever, so that the south organ, though played on the north side, at a distance requiring 80 feet of vertical and horizontal action to a note, answers as promptly to the touch of the organist as that of the organ immediately behind him. Upwards of two miles of tracker are consumed in the action of the south organ, most of which traverses the vaults under the chancel, which receive, also, the wind trunks and stop action connecting that organ with the manuals. The pneumatic principle has been adopted also for drawing the stops of the latter organ, the great distance and consequent weight of the rods rendering the ordinary plan impracticable."

This seems merely a reproduction, in a new form, of the old plurality of organs, to be seen in some foreign churches; as, for instance, that of St. Antony, at Padua, where there were four organs at the four corners of the centre of the cross under the dome or lantern. There, however, a plurality of organists must also have been required: here we are told, on the same authority that—

"Though each organ has its individuality of tone, when combined the effect is one of perfect unity, so that it is not possible for an auditor in the body of the church to detect any disruption of the volume of sound."

—Such church-sumptuousness as this ought to lead to church-composition; and that that, though wrought on old principles, might be new in style, we have a proof in the service-music written for English Protestant worship by Mendelssohn.

The Commemoration festivities at Oxford began this day week by a miscellaneous concert, at which Miss Vinning, Mdle. Finoli, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper and Allan Irving, were to appear; and, we are glad to see, two first-class instrumentalists, Herr Wieniawski and Miss Arabella Goddard. There was stately music at the chapels on Sunday; and on Monday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the 'Lobgesang' was performed, with Madame Novello, Mrs. Hepworth, and Mr. Sims Reeves in the principal parts.

We read that Herr Marschner is about to retire from the post of *Kapellmeister* at Hanover, which he has filled during so many years.

The news from Paris is small, this week. M. Rota, the composer of *balléts*, has brought an action against the management of the *Grand Opéra*, for breach of engagement.—The composer at the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* who has this year carried off the grand prize, is M. Giraud. Honourable mention, too, was made of M. Paladilhe, whom we have named, in former years, as a prodigy from whom much was expected. A young tenor, M. Peschard, has been singing very well at one of the concerts of the *Conservatoire* in 'Le Comte Ory,'—no easy task, the part demanding accomplishment as well as voice. The opera by Prince Poniatowski, for the *Grand Opéra*, seems delayed, because not completed.—M. Méry and Reyher have been improvising another "Victory" *Cantata*, which was executed in the state theatre.—Complimentary music of the same kind, by M. Cohen, has been produced at the *Théâtre Lyrique*,—and a *Cantata*, 'Solferino,' at the Vaudeville Theatre.—It is said that at or shortly after the re-opening of the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris (the management of which is not about to change), Madame Viardot will appear in Gluck's 'Orphée.' We hope that this will prove only the first revival of his five superb operas.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Aid to Science Instruction.*—The following minute has been recently passed by the Committee of Council on Education:—My Lords proceed to revise the minutes which have been passed in the Science and Art Department for the encouragement of scientific instruction among the industrial classes of this country who have already received primary education.—I. All former minutes relating to science or trade schools, and scientific class-

instruction, except those referring to navigation, public lectures, and the training of teachers (as hereafter appended), are hereby cancelled, and the following regulations are substituted in their place, —II. The Science and Art Department will hereafter assist the industrial classes of this country in supplying themselves with instruction in the rudiments of—1. Practical and descriptive geometry, with mechanical and machine drawing, and building construction—2. Physics—3. Chemistry—4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to mining)—5. Natural history—by augmentation grants in aid of salary to competent teachers, and by payments and prizes on successful results, and grants for apparatus, &c.—III. Any school or science class, either existing or about to be established, and duly approved by the Science and Art Department, may apply, through its managers, for a certificated teacher, or for the certification of any teacher, in any one or more of the above-named branches of science.—IV. Examinations for certificates of three grades of competency to teach any of the above-named sciences will be held annually by the department, in the last week of November, in the metropolis, as follows:—Nos. 1, 2, and 5, at South Kensington. No. 3, at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford Street. No. 4, at the School of Mines, Jermyn Street.—V. Annual grants in augmentation of salaries of teachers so certified to teach in any of the above-mentioned sciences, will be given as follows:—For the first grade of competency, 20*l.*; for the second, 15*l.*; for the third, 10*l.* Any teacher holding a certificate of competency to give primary instruction will receive, from the Science and Art Department, a sum equal to the augmentation grant which has been attached to such certificate, in addition to the grants above mentioned.—VI. Such grants will only be made while the teacher is giving instruction in a school or science class for the industrial classes, approved by the department.—VII. The Department will require that suitable premises shall be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held; that the names of ten students shall be entered whose fees for half a year shall have been paid in advance; and that the local managers shall guarantee, for the support of the schools and teachers, from fees or local funds, a sum at least equal to the grants so long as they shall be paid. If at any time neither fees of pupils nor local funds cover the requisite amount, it must be inferred that there is no demand for instruction in the above-named sciences, in that locality, which the Government is justified in aiding; and the assistance of the department will be withdrawn.—VIII. Every school or class having a certified teacher will be inspected and examined once a year by the Department, and the Queen's prizes of an honorary kind will be awarded to successful students.—IX. Payments will be made to the teacher on each first-class Queen's prize obtained by the student, 3*l.*, on each second class, 2*l.*, and on each third class, 1*l.*—X. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, fittings, diagrams, &c. 50 per cent. on the cost of them, will continue to be afforded to schools and classes in mechanics and similar institutions.

*Recovery of Waste Places.*—A large meeting of the working men and women of St. Giles's was held at the Bloomsbury Mission Hall, on Monday night last, to adopt measures to secure at their own cost the erection of a free drinking fountain. The site suggested is in the midst of a cluster of gin palaces, in a densely populated neighbourhood. It is felt that to those who live in single rooms in close dwellings pure water for drinking will prove a blessing. The movement having originated with working-men, they have determined to enjoy the credit of success. More than half the required sum has been subscribed, and we learn that offers of assistance beyond their own class have been declined. At this drinking-fountain a trough will be provided for dogs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. T.—B. L.—J. R. W.—J. A.—S. & M.—Trespasser.—H. W.—R. S. E.—F. E.—M. A.—received.

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5 years .. 1847 .. 66,122 8 3

5 years .. 1852 .. 232,061 18 4

5 years .. 1857 .. 343,033 3 11

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June, 1859.

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Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

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No. 37, Cornhill, June, 1859.

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“We have examined and carefully analyzed the sample of Thorley’s Food for Cattle sufficiently to be enabled to state of it, that the ingredients of which it is composed are numerous. Of these, some are used on account of their nutritious properties; others from containing sugar and oil, and therefore on account of their fattening qualities; and, lastly, others on account of their tonic and aromatic and gently stimulant properties. The combination is certainly a good one, and well adapted to increase the digestive powers of Horses and other Cattle. It is not intended as a substitute for oats or ordinary cattle food; but it enables animals, by the increased vigour which it imparts to the digestive organs, to extract more nourishment from the food given them, especially from the cheaper articles, such as chopped hay and straw. Professor Apjohn’s Report is strictly correct.”

Such a testimonial, extracted from our leading medical journal, edited by a gentleman of the highest attainments and character, cannot but be demonstrative of the singular efficacy of this remarkable compound; added to which, with praiseworthy anxiety, and to afford the public every guarantee for the purity and nutritious character of the food, it has been submitted to the examination and analysis of that eminent analytical chemist, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., whose Report has been published *in extenso* in the *Mark Lane Express* of 10th January, 1859, and in which the following remarks appear:—

“Comparing Thorley’s Food for Cattle with other cattle foods with the composition of which I am acquainted, I unhesitatingly assert that it is infinitely superior to any others at present known to me. In all those of which I have a knowledge, I have found ingredients to be present which have been added solely on account of their cheapness, that is, for the purpose of adulteration, and to the exclusion of other valuable but more expensive articles. In some of the foods I have detected ingredients which are positively hurtful. I consider, then, that the use of Thorley’s Food is attended, not with an additional, but with a considerable saving of expense. I am glad, therefore, to be enabled to recommend—which I do strongly and conscientiously—**THORLEY’S FOOD FOR CATTLE** as a highly important and valuable compound for the feeding of all descriptions of cattle.”

## IMPORTANT NOTICE:—

Bingley Hall Cattle Show, Birmingham, November 29, 1858:—

Class 6, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Shorthorn Steer, catalogue 59, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq., Broad Hinton, Swindon.

Class 2, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 20, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 20, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Devon Steer, catalogue 81, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 7, First Prize and Gold Medal, and 20*l.* extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorn Cow, catalogue 67, the property of R. Swinerton, Esq.

Class 14, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Longhorn Cow, catalogue 83, the property of R. H. Chapman, Esq.

Class 1, highly commended, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 4, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, Packington.

Class 18, commended, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Short-wooled Sheep, catalogue 174, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford.

Five Prizes were awarded at the Gloucester Agricultural Show, Nov. 23, for Cattle fed on Thorley’s Food.

Smithfield Cattle Show, December 7, 1858:—

Class 9, No. 55, First Prize and Gold Medal, Silver Medal and extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorned Steer, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq.

Class 12, No. 90, Third Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorned Cow, property of Charles Barnett, Esq., Stratton Park, Biggleswade.

No. 347, First Prize and Silver Medal, fed on Thorley’s Food, hest Pig in extra stock, the property of William Baker, Esq., of Purwell House, Christchurch.

Class 6, No. 39, First Prize 25*l.*, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, property of Robert Swinerton, Esq., Wedderburn.

Leicester Agricultural Show, 1858:—

Class 7, Prize 10*l.*, Mr. William Winterton, of Wolvey Villa, Heifer of the Durham breed, fed on Thorley’s Food.

Thornbury Great Monthly Market, December 1858:—

“We must not omit to notice some extraordinary fat oxen, which were exhibited by John Hatcher, Esq., of Marlwood Grange, near Thornbury. We understand that they were fattened on Thorley’s Cattle Food, which article seems to have a wonderful effect on cattle generally, by keeping them healthy, creating an appetite, and causing them to thoroughly digest their other food. It is extensively used in this neighbourhood.”

The above are a few of the many Prizes obtained through the use of this invaluable compound, which is adapted for all kinds of stock, and now in general use throughout the world.

Sold in Cases containing 448 Packages, each Package One Feed—with JOSEPH THORLEY’S signature, price 56*s.* per Case; and in Casks, containing the same quantity loose, with Measure enclosed and signature burnt thereon, price 50*s.* Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

OFFICES—77, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Steam Mills and Manufactory—CALEDONIAN-ROAD, within Five Minutes’ Walk of King’s Cross Station.

Post-office Orders must be made payable to JOSEPH THORLEY, General Post-Office, St. Martin’s-le-Grand.

For export, the 56*s.* Cases only are shipped.

*The Public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.*

Editorial Communications should be addressed to “The Editor”—Advertisements and Business Letters to “The Publisher”—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C.  
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took’s-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 9, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1655.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

**CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.**  
—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.**  
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.  
SESSION 1859-60.

On FRIDAY, the 21st of October next, an Examination will be held for the Matriculation of Students, in the Faculties of ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the close of the first Term, but the last Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of MEDICINE will take place on the 24th of NOVEMBER.

The Examinations for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of October. The Council have the power of conferring Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one in the Faculty of Law; and forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24*l.* each; six in Medicine, three in Law, and two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and four in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l.* each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 10*l.* to 18*l.*

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, is a College of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the Certificates of the Council are received for the purposes of graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate of the University of London.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of examination and courses of instruction, may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,  
WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.  
Galway, 1st July, 1859.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The WINTER SESSION of the Faculties of ARTS, MEDICINE, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE, will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. The system of study pursued at the College constitutes a complete course of education (with Collegiate discipline) in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology, without residence elsewhere; and the Courses of the different Faculties are recognized by the Universities of London and Durham, with which the College is in connection; by the different Medical Examining Boards, and by those of Her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Indian Services.

The College is empowered by Royal Charter to confer a Diploma in Engineering.

Agricultural Students are prepared by a special course of study for the Examination of the Royal Highland Agricultural Society. Students in the Junior department of Medicine are prepared for the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, &c.: those who reside in the College may receive indentures of apprenticeship without premium.

For further information, and Prospectuses, application may be made to the Dean of the Faculty; or to Dr. Boyd, Hon. Sec. to the Medical Faculty, Queen's College.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,**  
SESSION—1859-60.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of October next, will be held in the College, an Examination for Matriculation, and for Scholarships, viz.:

Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, varying in value from 15*l.* to 24*l.* each; for sixteen of which students are eligible on Matriculation.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Registrar of the College.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,**  
SESSION—1859-60.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 19th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will Commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40*l.* each, viz.:—SEVEN in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTEEN in Science, of the value of 24*l.* each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l.* each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar. By order of the President,  
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

**EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.**—Mrs.

HELDENMAIER continues to receive YOUNG LADIES in her Establishment at Lausanne. Mrs. H. being now in England, the opportunity would be favourable for Pupils intrusted to her to travel under her care.—Apply to Mrs. HELDENMAIER, Mr. Ellenberger's, Workshop, Notts.

**SUPERIOR EDUCATION in a GERMAN**

FAMILY in BERLIN.—Two German Ladies (Mother and Daughter), belonging to the higher Classes, resident in Berlin, are desirous of receiving TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES, from 12 to 14 years, in their House, with the view of imparting a sound religious and general Education, including superior instruction in Languages, Music, Painting, &c. &c., by the most eminent Masters. The Daughter has passed the Prussian Government examination, and holds a first-class Diploma to that effect from the Prussian authorities. She has resided in Paris some time, and both Ladies also in England. They can give the highest and unexceptional references from Oxford, Berlin, and Paris. The Ladies, now in England, intend leaving for Berlin in the course of July, when they would be happy to take charge of such Young Ladies as might be intrusted to them.—For further particulars, apply to A. Z., care of Messrs. J. M. & J. Parker, Oxford.

**KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN.**

—The Course of Education is comprehensive. Pupils are prepared for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, the Public Examinations for admission into the Army and Navy, and other competitive Examinations for Merit and similar pursuits there is in a special department. There are three open Exhibitions of 40*l.* per annum each, to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, tenable for four years.

The Terms, which include education with French, German, and Drawing, Board and Washing, are:—For Boys under 12 years of age, 35 Guineas per annum; for Boys above 12 years of age, 40 Guineas per annum. A reduction is made for natives of the Island. Day Boys are received at fees varying from 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter to (for boys above 13 years) 2*l.* 15*s.* per quarter.

Detailed Prospectuses and further information may be obtained from the Principal, the Rev. Dr. DIXON, the College, Castletown, Isle of Man.

The College will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 3, July, 1859.

**ST. JOHN'S HALL AND GREVILLE**  
COLLEGE (united), near Kilburn-gate, London, N.W.

Principal and Warden.—The Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, B.A. Oxon;

Assisted by Ten Masters, three of whom are Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and Two native Professors of French and German.

There are special Professors for Civil Engineering and Hindustani, and a Class is being formed for the study of Chinese.

The Warden's Pupils have obtained, in open competition, the following honours during the present Term:—

Oxford, Lincoln College, Scholarship, A. Trevor, Esq.  
Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, Scholarship, W. M. Anderson, Esq.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall, Scholarship, R. Romer, Esq.  
Addiscombe, First Mathematical Prize, and Engineers, R. P. Pennefather, Esq.

NEXT TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 10th. Intending Exhibitors must enter on that day.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, St. John's Hall, or to the Hon. Secretary of the Trustees of Greville College, 7, Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon,**  
Middlesex.

Head-Master.—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.,  
Assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION BEGINS on the 3rd of AUGUST.

Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head-Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Hon. Secretary, at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.  
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.  
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

**LEWISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Lewis-**  
ham Hill, Blackheath. Founded and Endowed by Rev.

ABRAHAM COLLE, A.D. 1652. Trustees.—The Worshipful Company of Leatherdriers. Head-Master.—Rev. GEORGE F. LACEY, M.A., of Penhroke College, Cambridge.—For Prospectus and terms for Boarders and Day Scholars apply to Head-Master.

**TUITION at EAST COWES PARK, Isle of**  
Wight.—The Rev. THOMAS F. FENN, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Graduate in Honours in 1848, will receive into his House at Cowes, on and after September 1, PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools, &c. Reference may be made to Rev. Joseph Fenn, Blackheath Park, London, S.E., and Rev. Dr. Pears, Barton, Burton-on-Trent.—Address of Advertiser till August 15, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

**A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, educating**  
his son, aged fifteen, for Honours at Cambridge, is desirous of RECEIVING into his Family ONE or TWO quiet, studious BOYS intended for either of the English Universities. In addition to careful private instruction, they would have the privilege of attending the Mathematical Lectures of a highly distinguished Senior Wrangler, and the Greek Lectures of a first-class Oxford Man. The Advertiser's residence is situated at the seaside.—Address F. R. S., to the care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, London.

**EDUCATION.**—BRUSSELS.—Misses GRÉMAR

continue to conduct the EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The utmost attention is paid to the mental cultivation, moral training, and religious instruction of the Pupils. A Protestant Clergyman attends regularly every week to impart religious instruction. The Sunday is observed with strict regard to the customs of Great Britain. Miss GRÉMAR is now in England, and will take charge of the Young Ladies committed to her care on her return to Brussels. Personal interviews, by appointment, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool.—Address, No. 10, Old Burlington-street, London, W.—Prospectuses, also, at Mr. Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly.

**SCHOOL for MECHANICAL, ENGINEER-**  
ING, and SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the College, Chester.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing, suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory, the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry.

The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism may be studied in the various Workshops of the School.

French and German are taught to all who desire it, without any extra charge.

Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam Engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Arthur Riggs, Chester.

**NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN'S SONS**

making a stay on the Continent for the purpose of acquiring the French Language and preparing for the Public Schools or Universities, may find a comfortable Home and the best instruction in the Family of Mr. JULIUS JACKSON, twenty-five years resident on the Continent. French invariably spoken. References to Parents of Pupils. Terms, including French, 10*l.* a month.—Address Mr. JULIUS JACKSON, 859, Montbrillant, Geneva, Switzerland.

**MR. KIDD'S SOCIAL and GENIAL**  
"GOSSIPS," for 1859-60.

"In these charming 'Gossips' is seen, to how large an extent the spirit, the humour, the graphic power, and the pathos which characterize the best descriptions our language possesses of Human Life, Character, and Manners—come also into requisition to render justice to the subjects which fall under the treatment of the Historian of the Animal Creation."—*Liverpool Mercury*, Terms, and a Programme, sent free.—Hammersmith, July 16.

**BOTANY.—FLOWER PAINTING.—A**  
Gentleman, who is the Official Lecturer on Botany at one of the London Colleges, proposes attending at the chief South Coast Watering Places, as well as in London, throughout the summer months, for the purpose of giving PRIVATE LESSONS in BOTANY and FLOWER PAINTING. Individuals or parties will be waited upon.—For terms and particulars apply, by letter, to X. Y. Z., 6, Highbury-hill, Highbury, London, N.

**LADIES' SELECT CLASSES:** not more than Twelve in each Class.

Principals—SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA and SIGNORA

Assisted by a resident English Governess, and by the first Masters. The CLASSES RE-COMMENCE AFTER the HOLIDAYS, on the 12th September.

Signor G. Campanella gives Lessons in Singing and Italian, in Schools and Families. Prospectuses and any information may be had from him at his residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

**HAWORTH HOUSE, TOTTENHAM.**—

Miss JOHNSON receives SIX YOUNG LADIES ONLY, to Board and educate, between 14 and 18 years of age. Two Vacancies after Midsummer.

Terms, Thirty-five Guineas (inclusive). References and Prospectuses on application. Studies to recommence July 20th.

An articulated Pupil required.

**EDUCATION.—Mrs. CHARLTON, Granville**  
House, (near the Manor Park), Streatham, Surrey, assisted by experienced resident English and Foreign Governesses, and visiting Professors of high repute, EDUCATES A LIMITED NUMBER of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN. The Domestic arrangements offer every home comfort.—For terms and particulars apply as above.

**LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—This School

has been removed to a large and handsome Building, on a remarkably healthy site, adjoining Woodhouse Moor, and surrounded by above six acres of playground.

The Head Master, the Rev. A. BARRY, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will now be enabled to receive BOARDERS into his House, adjoining the School. Terms, Sixty Guineas per annum, including all expenses, except the School fees; which, for foundationers, are Six Guineas, for non-foundationers, Sixteen Guineas per annum.

The SCHOOL REOPENS August 15th. Immediate application is requested to the Rev. A. BARRY, Grammar School, Leeds.

**EDUCATION.**—In an Establishment for

YOUNG LADIES, healthily situated near Blackheath, there are now VACANCIES. Terms to fill the vacancies, inclusive of board, laundry expenses, and English and French education, 23 to 26 Guineas per annum, according to the age of the pupil.—For particulars apply, by letter, to G. G., care of Mr. Novello, 35, Foultry, E.C.

**IN a long-established School for the Daughters**  
of Gentlemen, a YOUNG LADY, capable of superintending the MUSICAL PRACTICE of JUNIOR PUPILS, one hour daily, can be received on half terms; lessons from Masters included. Reference to parents of pupils.—Address M. A. B., 120, Cheapside.

**CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.**—The

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for THIS YEAR will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place, at the Crystal Palace, on the following THURSDAY, viz., the 28th July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of the Council and a Statement of Accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day, upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their Selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—SIX THOUSAND**  
CHILDREN of the Metropolitan Charity Schools, as at St. Paul's Cathedral, will SING at the Crystal Palace on the Great Handel Orchestra, on TUESDAY NEXT, July 19th.

Doors open at Ten, performance at Three. Admission, 1*s.*; Children under twelve, 6*d.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.* 6*d.* extra, which may be secured at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall; and, by order of the usual Agents.

The GREAT FOUNTAINS will be displayed half an hour after the termination of the performances.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—ARRANGEMENTS FOR

A WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, July 23rd:—

Monday, open at Nine.

Tuesday, 19th, open at Ten. Great Annual Performance on the Handel Orchestra of the 6,000 children of the Metropolitan Charity Schools; also display of the Great Fountains.

Thursday, open at Ten. Crystal Palace Art-Union Subscription Lists close.

Friday, open at Ten. Excursion of Members and Friends of the series, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company, Covent Garden. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7*s.* 6*d.*, or, if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 5*s.*; Children under twelve, Half-price.

Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. Admission, Five Shillings; Children under twelve, Half-a-Crown.

Sunday, open at 130 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets. Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.



**MESSRS. DEIGHTON & SON, Booksellers,** Stationers, and Printers, Stamp-office, Worcester, have a **VACANCY** for a well-educated Youth as an Apprentice.

**TO BOOKSELLERS.**—A Young Man wishes for a SITUATION in Town or Country, at a moderate salary, not having been out before. —Address Mr. Hobson, 81, Fentonville-road, London, N.

**LOCAL, or other LEADING ARTICLES,** supplied to COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS, at a moderate charge, by an Experienced Writer.—Address L. R. F. White, News-agent, 33, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**WANTED, in a large Country Town, a YOUNG MAN,**—must have a thorough knowledge of the Business, and be a good Salesman. —Apply, stating all particulars, salary expected, &c., to E. O. B., Publishers' Circular Office, Ludgate-hill, London.

**TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.**—A MAN, of gentlemanly Habits and Education, aged thirty-eight, possessing a considerable amount of literary and scientific knowledge, experienced in Correspondence, and in the preparation of Speeches and Lectures, wishes for an APPOINTMENT as Private Secretary, Librarian, &c. He can give most satisfactory references, and his antecedents will bear the strictest investigation. —Address BETA, Post-office, Battersea, Surrey.

**MR. JAMES ROBINSON, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED** FROM No. 7 to No. 5, GOWER-STREET, Bedford-square, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 to 4—5, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

**THE AQUARIUM.**—LLOYD'S DESCRIPTION LIST, 128 Pages, and 88 Cuts, for 14 stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, London, W.

**TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PUBLIC LECTURERS, AND AMATEURS IN SCIENCE.**—A Private Collection of excellent SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS to be DISPOSED OF, a Bargain.—May be seen at 4, Thornhill-grove, Barnsbury, N.

**MONTERRAND COLLECTION** of MAJOLICA, LUCA DELLA ROBBIA, and PALISSY WARE, Fine EARLY ITALIAN and FRENCH FAIENCE, &c., will be ON VIEW on MONDAY NEXT, for a few days, at No. 19, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square (opposite Mirvatt's Hotel). —Admission by cards only, to be had, with descriptive Catalogue, free of charge, on application to Mr. J. PARKINS, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W.

**CHEMICAL ASSISTANT.**—A two-years' Practical Student in a distinguished London Laboratory, offers his services as CHEMICAL ASSISTANT to Gentlemen engaged in the pursuit of the Science, Schools, or other Public Institutions, where it may be taught. Salary a minor consideration, as the advertiser possesses a small independence. —Address, by letter only, to Messrs. WEBSTER & Co. 60, Piccadilly, W.

**DRAMATIC HISTORY.**—For PRIVATE SALE, NOTIZIA DRAMMATICA, a Chronology of the English Stage from 1702 to 1745, in the AUTOGRAPH of ISAAC REED, containing an Account of Plays first acted or revised, and an Obituary, with Anecdotes of Theatrical Managers, Dramatic Authors, Actors and Actresses, Musical Composers, &c., &c., interspersed with Advertisements and Play-bills. The Manuscript consists of more than 600 closely-written pages, and is in a state of perfect preservation, containing much information not to be found in any other collection. —May be seen on application to WRIGHT & Co. Booksellers, &c., 60, Pall Mall.

**ACIERAGE OF ENGRAVED COPPER-PLATES.**—By this patent process, Engraved Plates may be rendered capable of yielding large numbers of impressions. —Apply to HUGHES & KIMBER, Copper and Steel Plate Manufacturers, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, E.C., Agents to the Patente.

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**ARMS on SIDES of BOOKS.**—A Fly Leaf, displaying the Arms of Colbert, Phelypeaux Lamignon and Le Tellier, is appended to FRANCIS HARVEY'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, in old morocco and bright gilt call bindings, 24, str. S. W. The Catalogue will be sent gratis, on receiving a postage stamp.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS,** send Name and County to the Heraldic Office, Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.—Monumental Brasses, Official Seals, Dies, Share and Diploma Plates, in Medieval and Modern Styles.

**HERALDIC ENGRAVINGS.**—Crest on Seal or Ring, 8s.; on Die, 7s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto on Seal or Book-plate, 25s.

**SOLID GOLD, 18 Carat, Hall marked, Sard, Sardonyx, or Blood-stone Ring, engraved Crest, Two Guineas.** Seals, Desk Seals, Morgan's Pencil-cases, &c.

Illustrated Price List post free. T. MORING, Engraver, and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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1. That this Board recognizes with grateful appreciation the pious, zealous, and philanthropic feelings which induced its President, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., notwithstanding his age, advanced age, and at very great personal sacrifice, to undertake a Mission to Rome, to present to the Sovereign Pontiff the Memorial from the late Board of Deputies, on the subject of the Abduction of the child Edgar Mortara.
2. That this Board regrets the refusal of the Sovereign Pontiff to receive the Memorial from Sir Moses Montefiore personally, and sincerely deplores the determination of his Holiness declining to institute further inquiry into the truth of the child's alleged Baptism, and in enforcing its continued separation from its bereaved Parents.
3. That this Board desires to record its emphatic protest against the right or validity of clandestine Baptism, a practice which it believes is opposed to the wishes and intelligence of mankind.
4. That this Board delights to express its esteem and gratitude to its venerable President for the eminent services rendered by him, not only in this unhappy case, but on former occasions, to the cause of humanity and civilization; and it is also mindful of its obligations to Lady Montefiore, her husband's constant companion in his travels, and the sharer of his fatigues and anxieties.
5. That this Board feels assured the sentiments embodied in the foregoing Resolution will find a faithful echo in every Jewish heart, and will insure the sympathy of every friend of human progress throughout the world.
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It is now nearly thirty years since Alfred Tennyson became a name in English literature. The early poems were as lightly spun as gossamer, and as capricious almost in their tendencies as thistle-down. A hundred of them seemed to have come into the world one morning, and nobody could say whither they would flit before night. They served to indicate the set of the current, as the lilies that drift down the waters of the Panama. They were infinitely sensuous, dreamy, Eastern. To appreciate them it was necessary to invoke the spirit of an ambrosial languor,—to strew one's limbs on a soft lawn,—to watch, but not consciously, the glimmer of the light, and fade away into an æsthetic Nirwana. Then the tide of time flowed back with us, and floated our shallop away, between gardenized banks and braided blooms, into a moonlit canal,—where, dropping a silver anchor, we spied trancedly a girl, "with argent-lidded eyes" and "lashes like to rays of darkness."—When that phantom had passed, a bevy of little syrens came up out of the Mediterranean foam, and sang musically upon the uselessness of navigation. Then we had an immortal vision of forlorn Eneone, with her roseless cheek,—of Paris, "the beautiful, evil-hearted,"—of Aphrodite, fresh as the foam,—and queenly Here, at the touch of whose feet "the crocus brake like fire." To sumptuous colour and picture every poem tended. More than any preceding poet, Mr. Tennyson seemed to have written express designs for painters. Palaces of Art, glowing tropical landscapes, representations of gorgeous flowers and fruit, princely gems and jewels in abundance were introduced to give lusciousness and splendour to the earlier poems. A reader longed, not unreasonably, for less brilliance and more legitimate effect,—less of pictorial trick and art, closer observation of Nature,—less of the park, and the lawn, and the boudoir,—of the furniture of man's world, of his surroundings, dress, and person, and a wider analysis of his wants, doubts, aspirations,—a survey, in fact, of the vast world of love, honour, fear, grief, pity, shame.

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scendants chance to be alive now, we shall not attempt to arrest. As old Caxton tells us, and all antiquarians know, there is monumental evidence enough from the Land's End to the Pentland Hills of the reign and glories of King Arthur. He has bequeathed his name to many a noble rock and crag. There are rugged tracks of him in Wiltshire and Devon and Cornwall,—there is a castle of his (at this time sadly out of repair) which any sceptical person who has time may visit this summer in Yorkshire,—at Penrith he has a tilting ground,—and, as everybody knows, near to Holyrood is his "Seat." If more be required, there is the Round Table at Winchester,—there was in Leland's time the skull of Sir Gawaine shown to the curious at Dover,—there is Caerleon on the Usk, beautiful enough for him and his shadowy knights on a still night to hold court in, and "in many other places, many other things." Though Lancelot's sword is rust, and Sir Gawaine's bones are dust, we have faith in the Round Table and in King Arthur.

With the old mass of Arthurian legend Mr. Tennyson has dealt as Homer did with the myths of the classic time. He has subdued and harmonized them to system and dramatic law. He has given us a true ideal of the chivalric time when love, courtesy and magnanimous loyalty flourished—when national honour and patriotism were not mere idle words, but central facts in the minds of the gentlemen of England. Just as Homer carried us over the hills and down the dales of early Hellas, so our English poet bears us to the pleasant rocks and glens of our wave-washed island, gives us sight of lichen rock and moor, and grey tarn, of grass-grown castle-courts, and giant hill-towers, whence we look down on Welsh or English shires, spy fair havens and shipping, green vales and flat meadows. These scenic touches are given allusively, and do not interrupt the course of each poem.

Lancelot is the Achilles of the group, and Queen Guinevere the Helen, and round him and his hapless love Enid and Elaine revolve as subsidiary lights. Far the most perfect in plau and intention is the first idyll. Indeed, for its pathos, it reminds us of one of Chaucer's tales, though its æsthetic beauty and the skill displayed in it are of a higher order. Prince Geraint (a name famous in British story), in his wrath against a caitiff knight who refused to tell the Queen his name, had followed through "grassy glade and valley," until he came upon a little town under a fair ridge. Riding wearily up the long street, he enters the castle court:—

His charger trampling many a prickly star  
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.  
He look'd and saw that all was ruinous.  
Here stood a shattered archway plumed with fern;  
And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,  
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,  
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:  
And high above a piece of turret stair,  
Worn by the feet that now were silent, wound  
Bare to the sun, and monstrous ivy-stems  
Claspt the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms,  
And suck'd the joining of the stones, and look'd  
A knot, beneath, of snakes, aloft, a grove.

And while he waited in the castle court,  
The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang  
Clear thro' the open casement of the Hall,  
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,  
Heard by the lander in a lonely tale,  
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is  
That sings so delicately clear, and make  
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;  
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint;  
And made him like a man abroad at morn  
When first the liquid note beloved of men  
Comes flying over many a windy wave  
To Britain, and in April suddenly  
Breaks from a coppice gemm'd with green and red,  
And he suspends his converse with a friend,  
Or it may be the labour of his hands,  
To think or say, "there is the nightingale!"  
So fared it with Geraint, who thought and said,  
"Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me."



Entering "over a mount of newly-fallen stones, the dusky-raftered, many-cobweb'd hall," Enid is seen, "like a blossom vermeil white." Though in faded silk, the knight loves her, marking how "sweet and serviceable" she is. Nay, the custom of the heroic time is for the daughter of the house to take the knight's horse to stall, and give him corn; and then to bring cakes and wine, so that the guest may be merry. So prettily Enid does this service, that Geraint has a longing "to stoop and kiss the tender little thumb that crost the trencher." When this human weakness touches the knight, the poet tells us that wine had made summer in Geraint's veins; and hearing that on the morrow a tournament was to be held, he determined to lay lance in rest for Enid. The love-making is thus exquisitely told:—

Then, howsoever patient, Yniol's heart  
Danced in his bosom, seeing hether days,  
And looking round he saw not Enid there,  
(Who hearing her own name had slipt away)  
But that old dame, to whom full tenderly  
And fondling all her hand in his he said,  
"Mother, a maiden is a tender thing,  
And best by her that bore her understood.  
Go thou to rest, but ere thou go to rest  
Tell her, and prove her heart toward the Prince."

So spake the kindly-hearted Earl, and she  
With frequent smile and nod departing found,  
Half disarray'd as to her rest, the girl;  
Whom first she kiss'd on either cheek, and then  
On either shining shoulder laid a hand,  
And kept her off and gazed upon her face,  
And told her all their converse in the hall,  
Proving her heart: but never light and shade  
Cours'd one another more on open ground  
Beneath a troubled heaven, than red and pale  
Across the face of Enid hearing her;  
While slowly falling as a scale that falls,  
When weight is added only grain by grain,  
Sank her sweet head upon her gentle breast;  
Nor did she lift an eye nor speak a word,  
Rapt in the fear and in the wonder of it;  
So moving without answer to her rest  
She found no rest, and ever fall'd to draw  
The quiet night into her blood, but lay  
Contemplating her own unworthiness;  
And when the pale and bloodless east began  
To quicken to the sun, arose, and raised  
Her mother too, and arose in hand they moved  
Down to the meadow where the jousts were held,  
And waited there for Yniol and Geraint.

Before Geraint, "the sparrow-hawk," Enid's cousin, bites the dust; and the maiden puts on her faded silk, and follows, like an obedient bride, the knight to King Arthur's court at Caerleon. Queen Guinevere is a wicked woman, and the pure knight fears lest her shadow may fall on his wife. He takes Enid from Court; and by-and-by a distrust grows up, from words of Enid's, overheard in sleep—a distrust thus softly touched:—

But when the Prince had brought his errant eyes  
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance  
At Enid, where she droopt: his own false doom,  
That shadow of mistrust should never cross  
Betwixt them, came upon him, and he sigh'd;  
Then with another humorous ruth remark'd  
The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless,  
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe,  
And after nodded sleepily in the heat.  
But she, remembering her old ruin'd hall,  
And all the windy clamour of the daws  
About her hollow turret, pluck'd the grass  
There growing longest by the meadow's edge,  
And into many a listless annulet,  
Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,  
Wove and unwove it, till the boy return'd  
And told them of a chamber, and they went;  
Where, after saying to her, "If you will,  
Call for the woman of the house," to which  
She answer'd, "Thanks, my lord," the two remain'd  
Apart by all the chamber's width, and mute  
As creatures voiceless thro' the fault of birth,  
Or two wild men supporters of a shield,  
Painted, who stare at open space, nor glance  
The one at other, parted by the shield.

Enid had a suitor in old years; and, strangely enough, he is the lord of the place. He enters "femininely fair and dissolutely pale." The dramatic passage which follows is the gem of the poem:—

And wine and food were brought, and Earl Limours  
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told  
Free tales, and took the word and play'd upon it,  
And made it of two colours; for his talk,  
When wine and free companions kindled him,  
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem

Of fifty facets; thus he moved the Prince  
To laughter and his comrades to applause.  
Then, when the Prince was merry, ask'd Limours,  
"Your leave, my lord, to cross the room, and speak  
To your good damsel where she sits apart,  
And seems so lonely?" "My free leave," he said;  
"Get her to speak: she does not speak to me."  
Then rose Limours and looking at his feet,  
Like him who tries the bridge he fears may fall,  
Crost and came near, lifted adoring eyes,  
Bow'd at her side and utter'd whisperingly:

"Enid, the pilot star of my lone life,  
Enid my early and my only love,  
Enid the loss of whom has turned me wild—  
What chance is this? how is it I see you here?  
You are in my power at last, are in my power.  
Yet fear me not: I call mine own self wild,  
But keep a touch of sweet civility.  
Here in the heart of waste and wilderness.  
I thought, but that your father came between,  
In former days you saw me favourably.  
And if it were so do not keep it back:  
Make me a little happier: let me know it:  
Owe you me nothing for a life half-lost?  
Yea, yea, the whole dear debt of all you are.  
And, Enid, you and he, I see it with joy—  
You sit apart, you do not speak to him,  
You come with no attendance, page or maid,  
To serve you—does he love you as of old?  
For, call it lovers' quarrels, yet I know  
Tho' men may bicker with the things they love,  
They would not make them laughable in all eyes,  
Not while they loved them; and your wretched dress,  
A wretched insult on you, dumbly speaks  
Your story, that this man loves you no more.  
Your beauty is no heauty to him now:  
A common chance—right well I know it—pall'd—  
For I know men: nor will you win him back,  
For the man's love once gone never returns.  
But here is one who loves you as of old;  
With more exceeding passion than of old:  
Good, speak the word: my followers ring him round:  
He sits unarm'd; I hold a finger up;  
They understand: no; I do not mean blood:  
Nor need you look so scared at what I say:  
My malice is no deeper than a moat,  
No stronger than a wall: there is the keep;  
He shall not cross us more: speak but the word:  
Or speak it not; but then by Him that made me  
The one true lover which you ever had,  
I will make use of all the power I have.  
O pardon me! the madness of that hour,  
When first I parted from you, moves me yet."

By the side of this picture we place another,  
—Geraint riding home with his wife after a battle:—

But as a man to whom a dreadful loss  
Falls in a far land and he knows it not,  
But coming back he learns it, and the loss  
So pains him that he sickens nigh to death:  
So fared it with Geraint, who being prick'd  
In combat with the follower of Limours,  
Bled underneath his armour secretly,  
And so rode on, nor told his gentle wife  
What ail'd him, hardly knowing it himself,  
Till his eye darken'd and his helmet wag'd;  
And at a sudden swerving of the road,  
Tho' happily down on a bank of grass,  
The Prince, without a word, from his horse fell.

And Enid heard the clashing of his fall,  
Suddenly came, and at his side all pale  
Dismounting, loosed the fastenings of his arms,  
Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye  
Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound,  
And tearing off her veil of faded silk  
Had bared her forehead to the blistering sun,  
And swathed the hurt that drain'd her dear lord's life.  
Then after all was done that hand could do,  
She rested, and her desolation came  
Upon her, and she wept beside the way.

And many past, but none regarded her,  
For in that realm of lawless turbulence,  
A woman weeping for her murder'd mate  
Was cared as much for as a summer shower:  
One took him for a victim of Earl Doorm,  
Nor dared to waste a perilous pity on him:  
Another hurrying past, a man-at-arms,  
Rode on a mission to the bandit Earl;  
Half whistling and half singing a coarse song,  
He drove the dust against her veiled eyes:  
Another, flying from the wrath of Doorm  
Before an ever-fancied arrow, made  
The long way smoke beneath him in his fear;  
At which her palfrey whinnying lifted heel,  
And scour'd into the coppices and was lost,  
While the great charger stood, grieved like a man.

A bandit carries off Enid, which affords an opportunity for a powerful description of a robber's hall. Geraint reappears, Enid is rescued, and the end is, without weeping, a return into Love's Paradise.

For statuesque effect, the two legends, 'Vivien' and 'Guinevere,' are especially remarkable. In each there are but two prominent figures. These stand out,—sometimes like objects of rare and splendid sculpture,

statues chiselled by a master in his art, and exhibited by one who is exceedingly cunning in the disposition of light and shade. Anon, these figures resemble bas-reliefs, of matchless beauty still, but with accessories about them that attract a willing eye and touch a feeling heart. Occasionally, the craft is that of the medaller. Within a circumscribed limit there is a whole world of magic beauty,—minute, but clearly visible. To these succeed acres of canvas covered gloriously by lovely landscape, and by woods whose pillar-trees are of silver or of gold, according as they are kissed by the moon or shone upon by the sun. Inimitable as this painting is, the human figures are still the chief attraction. The scenery, gorgeous or gloomy, as it may be, is glanced at, indeed, with admiration; but we turn from it to gaze upon the human figures who move therein,—following the story of their passions, their glorious errors, their sublime virtues—becoming sensible of active partizanship, as we are admitted to the secrets of each,—weeping with the weeper, warming under the influences of the great of soul, and smiling, perhaps sometimes fearing, as scenes and incidents pass before us, glowing with tenderness or passion, both equally under the control of the pure and refined master who wrought the magic, and lost not sight of a healthy moral.

We will not damage the reader's interest in 'Vivien' by revealing to him the secret of the story or the instruction conveyed in the moral. We will content ourselves with remarking that if the young will read it with sunny smiles, old gentlemen may peruse it with an immense amount of profitable edification. Something of this may suggest itself to those who look on the pretty picture below:—

The wily Vivien stole from Arthur's court:  
She hated all the knights, and heard in thought  
Their lavish comment when her name was named.  
For once, when Arthur walking all alone,  
Vext at a rumour rife about the Queen,  
Had met her, Vivien, being greeted fair,  
Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood  
With reverent eyes mock-loyal shaken voice,  
And flutter'd adoration, and at last  
With dark sweet hints of some who prized him more  
Than who should prize him most; at which the King  
Had gazed upon her blankly and gone by:  
But one had watch'd and had not held his peace:  
It made the laughter of an afternoon  
That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.  
And after that, she set herself to gain  
Him, the most famous man of all those times,  
Merlin, who knew the range of all their arts,  
Had built the King his havens, ships, and halls,  
Was also Bard, and knew the starry heavens;  
The people called him Wizard; whom at first  
She played about with sly and sprightly talk,  
And vivid smiles, and faintly-venom'd points  
Of slander, glancing here and grazing there,  
And yielding to his kinder moods, the Seer  
Would watch her at her petulance, and play,  
E'en when they seem'd unlovable, and laugh  
As those that watch a kitten; thus he grew  
Tolerant of what he half disdain'd, and she,  
Perceiving that she was but half disdain'd,  
Began to break her sports with graver fits,  
Turn red or pale, would often when they met  
Sigh fully, or all-silent gaze upon him  
With such a fixt devotion, that the old man,  
Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery, and at times  
Would flatter his own wish in age for love,  
And half believe her true: for thus at times  
He waver'd; but that other clung to him,  
Fixt in her will, and so the seasons went.

And, again, this ill-matched yet graceful pair:—

There lay she all her length and kiss'd his feet,  
As if in deepest reverence and in love.  
A twist of gold was round her hair; a robe  
Of samite without price, that more exprest  
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs,  
In colour like the satin-shining palm.  
On shallows in the windy gleams of March:  
And while she kiss'd them crying, "Trample me,  
Dear feet, that I have follow'd thro' the world,  
And I will pay you worship; tread me down  
And I will kiss you for it," he was mute:  
So dark a forethought rold about his brain,  
As on a dull day in an Ocean cave  
The blind wave feeling round his long sea-hall  
In silence: wherefore, when she lifted up  
A face of sad appeal, and spake and said,  
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and again,



"O Merlin, do you love me?" and once more,  
 "Great Master, do you love me?" he was mute.  
 And lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,  
 Writhed towards him, slid up his knee and sat,  
 Behind his ankle twined her hollow feet  
 Together, curved an arm about his neck,  
 Clung like a snake; and letting her left hand  
 Droop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,  
 Made with her right a comb of pearl to part  
 The lists of such a beard as youth gone out  
 Had left in ashes: then he spoke and said  
 Not looking at her, "who are wise in love  
 Love most, say least."

And this lissome lady can sing her love-  
 lays sweetly. Here is music in this shell:—

"In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be ours,  
 Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers:  
 Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all."

"It is the little rift within the lute,  
 That by and by will make the music mute,  
 And ever widening slowly silence all."

"The little rift within the lover's lute,  
 Or little pitted speck in garner'd fruit,  
 That rotting inward slowly moulders all."

"It is not worth the keeping: let it go:  
 But shall it? answer, darling, answer, no.  
 And trust me not at all or all in all."

The legend told in guerdon for this rhyme,  
 with its after-scene, is well worth the telling,  
 too:—

"There lived a king in the most Eastern East,  
 Less old than I, yet older, for my blood  
 Hath earnest in it of far springs to be.  
 A tawny pirate anchor'd in his port,  
 Whose bark had plunder'd twenty nameless isles;  
 And passing one, at the high peep of dawn,  
 He saw two cities in a thousand boats,  
 All fighting for a woman on the sea.  
 And pushing his black craft among them off,  
 He lightly scatter'd theirs and brought her off,  
 With loss of half his people arrow-slain;  
 A maid so smooth, so white, so wonderful,  
 They said a light came from her when she moved:  
 And since the pirate would not yield her up,  
 The King impaled him for his piracy;  
 Then made her Queen: but those isle-nurtur'd eyes  
 Waged such unwilling tho' successful war  
 On all the youth, they sicken'd: counsils thinn'd,  
 And armies waned, for magnet-like she drew  
 The rustiest iron of old fighters' hearts;  
 And beasts themselves would worship: camels knelt  
 Unbidden, and the brutes of mountain hack  
 That carry kings in castles, bow'd black knees  
 Of homage, ringing with their serpent hands,  
 To make her smile, her golden ankle-hells.  
 What wonder, being jealous, that he sent  
 His horns of proclamation out thro' all  
 The hundred under-kingdoms that he sway'd  
 To find a wizard who might teach the King  
 Some charm, which being wrought upon the Queen  
 Might keep her all his own: to such a one  
 He promised more than ever king has given,  
 A league of mountain full of golden mines,  
 A province with a hundred miles of coast,  
 A palace and a princess, all for him:  
 But on all those who tried and fail'd, the King  
 Pronounced a dismal sentence, meaning by it  
 To keep the list low and pretenders back,  
 Or like a king, not to be trifled with—  
 Their heads should moulder on the city gates.  
 And many tried and fail'd, because the charm  
 Of nature in her overbore their own:  
 And many a wizard brood black'd on the walls:  
 And many weeks a troop of carrion crows  
 Hung like a cloud above the gateway towers."

And Vivien breaking in upon him, said:  
 "I sit and gather honey: yet, methinks,  
 Your tongue has tript a little: ask yourself.  
 The lady never made unwilling war  
 With those fine eyes: she had her pleasure in it,  
 And made her good man jealous with good cause.  
 And lived there neither dame nor damsel then  
 Wroth at a lover's loss? were all as tame,  
 I mean, as noble, as their Queen was fair?  
 Not one to flirt a venom at her eyes,  
 Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink,  
 Or make her paler with a poison'd rose?  
 Well, those were not our days: but did they find  
 A wizard? Tell me, was he like to thee?"

She ceased, and made her lithe arm round his neck  
 Tighten, and then drew back, and let her eyes  
 Speak for her, glowing on him, like a bride's  
 On her new lord, her own, the first of men.

King Arthur himself is never seen, or his  
 voice heard, but the seer and the hearer seem  
 the better for his healthy and gracious presence.  
 But there was an angry woman once, who, more  
 wicked than that hapless Guinevere, who,—

Of human frailty constricted mild,  
 Look'd upon Lancelot and snail'd.

—And this light-of-heart looked upon the  
 king, offering herself to that "stainless gen-  
 tleman" as his best and perfect consoler for the  
 faithlessness of his queen. On this sparkling

picture of solace, the pure and unaffected  
 Arthur simply looked blankly, and passed on.  
 We know of old what the *sprete injuria formæ*  
 could effect; but it was never better illus-  
 trated than in the description given of this  
 blameless king, by the lady whose too-ready  
 affection he could not understand, and did not  
 choose to try to comprehend. She is asked  
 what word of loyal praise she might have "for  
 Arthur, blameless king and stainless man":—

She answer'd with a low and chuckling laugh;  
 "Him? is he man at all, who knows and winks?  
 Sees what his fair hide is and does, and winks?  
 By which the good king means to blind himself,  
 And blinds himself and all the Table Round  
 To all the foulness that they work. Myself  
 Could call him (were it not for womanhood)  
 The pretty, popular name such manhood earns,  
 Could call him the main cause of all their crime;  
 Yea, were he not crown'd king, coward, and fool."

But Wisdom has grand comment on your  
 slanderer:—

"Nine tithes of times  
 Face-flatterers and hackbiters are the same.  
 And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime  
 Are prone to it, and impute themselves,  
 Wanting the mental range; or low desire  
 Not to feel lowest makes them level all;  
 Yea, they would pare the mountain to the plain,  
 To leave an equal baseness; and in this  
 Are harlots like the crowd, that if they find  
 Some stain or blemish in a name of note,  
 Not grieving that their greatest are so small,  
 Inflate themselves with some insane delight,  
 And judge all nature from her feet of clay,  
 Without the will to lift their eyes, and see  
 Her godlike head crown'd with spiritual fire,  
 And touching other worlds. I am weary of her."

In 'Guinevere' the power of the poet is, per-  
 haps, after all, at its greatest, for erring as was the  
 otherwise mateless Queen, there is secured for  
 her a gushing fountain of human pity and  
 sympathy,—so peculiar was her temptation, so  
 great her unfeigned repentance, so perfect—not  
 the reparation, for of that there could be none  
 at all, but the humility with which she bore  
 the burden of her penalty. When—

—even the clear face of the guileless King,  
 And truthful courtesies of household life,  
 Became her bane.

Guinevere grew fearful:—

And at last she said,  
 "O Lancelot, get thee hence to thine own land,  
 For if thou tarry we shall meet again,  
 And if we meet again, some evil chance  
 Will make the smouldering scandal break and blaze  
 Before the people, and our lord the King."  
 And Lancelot ever promised, but remain'd,  
 And still they met and met. Again she said,  
 "O Lancelot, if thou love me get thee hence."  
 And then they were agreed upon a night  
 (When the good King should not be there) to meet  
 And part for ever. Passion-pale they met  
 And greeted: hands in hands, and eye to eye,  
 Low on the border of her couch they sat  
 Stammering and staring: it was their last hour,  
 A madness of farewells.

To this erring Queen, too, in her convent-  
 refuge at Almesbury, comes the familiar warn-  
 ing to royal offenders—"too late." But to  
 Guinevere it comes in triplets, sung by a little  
 novice-maid, who looks on the unknown lady  
 with much love:—

"Late, late, so late! and dark the night and chill!  
 Late, late, so late! but we can enter still.  
 Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now."

"No light had we: for that we do repent;  
 And learning this, the bridegroom will relent.  
 Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now."

"No light: so late! and dark and chill the night!  
 O let us in, that we may find the light!  
 Too late, too late: ye cannot enter now."

"Have we not heard the bridegroom is so sweet?  
 O let us in, tho' late, to kiss his feet!  
 No, no, too late! ye cannot enter now."

In the little maid, one of those figures which  
 stand not out in high relief beside the statu-  
 esque representations of Guinevere and Arthur,  
 but which, in this case especially, is exquisitely  
 indicated—there is much wisdom. It is clear  
 that if she only live long enough, she will be  
 heard of,—grave lady Abbess over a quendom  
 of warmly-loving nuns:—

"Ah sweet lady, the King's grief  
 For his own self, and his own Queen, and realm,

Must needs be thrice as great as any of ours.  
 For me, I thank the saints, I am not great.  
 For if there ever come a grief to me  
 I cry my cry in silence, and have done:  
 None knows it, and my tears have brought me good:  
 But even were the griefs of little ones  
 As great as those of great ones, yet this grief  
 Is added to the griefs the great must bear,  
 That howsoever much they may desire  
 Silence, they cannot weep behind a cloud;  
 As even here they talk at Almesbury  
 About the good King and his wicked Queen,  
 And were I such a King with such a Queen,  
 Well might I wish to veil her wickedness,  
 But were I such a King, it could not be."

And, once more, as a sample of the art lavished  
 upon less important objects than the principal  
 figures in the legend, look through the chink  
 of light by which a wondrous world of faery  
 may be seen. The water-nymphs whose white  
 arms held the chill Ulysses,—the scenes of  
 sculptured story on an antique vase, seem dim  
 by the side of these glories. The poets and  
 the painters of the unseen, belief in which is  
 a painful joy, never sang more tunelessly or  
 limned more exquisitely than in this scene,  
 showing how the supernatural world took part  
 in the nuptials of Arthur and Guinevere:—

"Yea, hut I know: the land was full of signs  
 And wonders ere the coming of the Queen.  
 So said my father, and himself was knight  
 Of the great Table—at the founding of it;  
 And rode thence from Lyonnesse, and he said  
 That as he rode, an hour or maybe twain  
 After the sunset, down the coast, he heard  
 Strange music, and he paused and turning—there,  
 All down the lonely coast of Lyonnesse,  
 Each with a beacon-star upon his head,  
 And with a wild sea-light about his feet,  
 He saw them—headland after headland flame  
 Far on into the rich heart of the west:  
 And in the light the white mermaid swam,  
 And strong man-breasted things stood from the sea,  
 And sent a deep sea-voice thro' all the land,  
 To which the little elves of chasm and cleft  
 Made answer, sounding like a distant horn.  
 So said my father—yea, and furthermore,  
 Next morning, while he past the dim-lit woods,  
 Himself beheld three spirits mad with joy  
 Come shaking down on a tall wayside flower,  
 That shook beneath them, as the thistle shakes  
 When three gray linnets wrangle for the seed:  
 And still at evenings on before his horse  
 The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke  
 Flying, and link'd again, and wheel'd and broke  
 Flying, for all the land was full of life.  
 And when at last he came to Camelot,  
 A wreath of airy dancers hand-in-hand  
 Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall;  
 And in the hall itself was such a feast  
 As never man had dream'd of; for every knight  
 Had whatsoever meat he long'd for served  
 By hauds unseen; and even as he said  
 Down in the cellars merry bloated things  
 Shoulderd the spigot, straddling on the butts  
 While the wine ran: so glad were spirits and men  
 Before the coming of the sinful Queen."

At such a scene, who is not disposed to break  
 out into that glorious French lay—"Non;  
 tous les Dieux ne sont pas partis"?

Extremely grand is the scene in the convent  
 after King Arthur has discovered Queen Guin-  
 evere's guilt, and he stoops over her, so that  
 she "felt the King's breath wander o'er her  
 neck."

We give the conclusion of the speech:—

"How sad it were for Arthur, should he live,  
 To sit once more within his lonely hall,  
 And miss the wonted number of my knights,  
 And miss to hear high talk of noble deeds  
 As in the golden days before thy sin.  
 For which of us, who might be left, could speak  
 Of the pure heart, nor seem to glance at thee?  
 And in thy bowers of Camelot or of Usk  
 Thy shadow still would glide from room to room,  
 And I should evermore be vexed with thee  
 In hanging robe or vacant ornament,  
 Or ghostly footfall echoing on the stair.  
 For think not, tho' thou would'st not love thy lord,  
 Thy lord has wholly lost his love for thee.  
 I am not made of so slight elements.  
 Yet must I leave thee, woman, to thy shame.  
 I hold that man the worst of public foes  
 Who either for his own or children's sake,  
 To save his blood from scandal, lets the wife  
 Whom he knows false, abide and rule the house:  
 For being thro' his cowardice allow'd  
 Her station, taken everywhere for pure,  
 She like a new disease, unknown to men,  
 Creeps, no precaution used, among the crowd,  
 Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes, and saps  
 The fealty of our friends, and stirs the pulse  
 With devil's leaps, and poisons half the young.  
 Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns!



Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart  
Than thou resented in thy place of light,  
The mockery of my people, and their bane."

Thus far we have unveiled the story of one of the four great songs here sung, and given echoes of the music of two others. We therefore leave our readers to make their own acquaintance with the heroine of the remaining story, 'Elaine, the Lily-Maid of Astolat,'—save what they may learn, from one sweep of the lyre, in the song of 'Love and Death':—

"Sweet is true love tho' given in vain, in vain;  
And sweet is death who puts an end to pain:  
I know not which is sweeter, no, not I.

"Love, art thou sweet? then bitter death must be;  
Love, thou art bitter; sweet is death to me.  
O Love, if death be sweeter, let me die.

"Sweet love, that seems not made to fade away,  
Sweet death, that seems to make us loveless day,  
I know not which is sweeter, no, not I.

"I fain would follow love, if that could be;  
I needs must follow death, who calls for me;  
Call and I follow, I follow! let me die."

Criticism is but dull music after such minstrelsy as we find here; and therefore of the former we will add nothing more, except to cordially recommend this roll of song to all true hearts, and to paraphrase a line in 'Elaine,' by saying to the public,—

— Whether they read or not,

A diamond is a diamond—

and this one especially of the finest water.

*Tobacco: its History and Associations, including an Account of the Plant and its Manufacture, with its Modes of Use in all Ages and Countries.*  
By F. W. Fairholt. (Chapman & Hall.)

Nor many months since, a *gamin de Paris*, not above half-a-dozen years of age, entered one of those shops which deal in sweet temptations to the youthful palate, and proceeded to negotiate a purchase. The luxuries were above his means of attainment, and the little lad, disappointed of *bombons*, bought a pipe and tobacco, and went on his way, smoking. Unconsciously, he exhibited therein one of the uses of the plant. He found in it consolation for his disappointment; his irritation was calmed, and his sorrow was veiled by the smoke of oblivion.

How the weed has been abused is familiar to most persons,—except smokers and snuff-takers. Perhaps it was most abused by Queen Caroline, the wife of George the Second. Her Majesty was unreasonably fond of melon; but she cared not a fig for the pleasant fruit, unless she could eat it plentifully besprinkled with titillating Spanish snuff!

Used or abused, tobacco has stood its ground. Almost entirely useless as it is, in most cases, it has rendered itself to thousands a prime necessary of life. The most terrible despots have fulminated innocuously against the leaf and the powder. Pope Urban could crush the Jansenists, but the smokers and snuff-takers laughed at his threats of excommunication. The Sultan Amurath fulminated more furiously still against the plant and its patrons. The sons of Islam smoked on,—and with the bow-string round their necks puffed out a last defiant *Allah Akbar!*

What the Sultan Amurath was wont to do with regard to smoking, the French physicians were accustomed to do with respect to snuff-takers. They publicly lectured against the powder to attentive and half-convicted assemblies; but,—when their brain became dull and their memories imperfect, and the lecturers unconsciously took out their boxes, dipping therein the finger and thumb, and applying the stimulating pinch to their eager nostril, the whole audience burst into a roar of laughter, and every man who could, immediately followed the practice rather than the precept placed before him.

Numberless are the treatises devoted to the history of this singular plant and to anecdotes connected with it. Mr. Fairholt has added a volume to its many predecessors, and goes gossipingly through the story of tobacco and the three centuries of possession which it has held since certain Europeans first beheld a few American savages "enjoying a pipe." That original pipe was called a *Tobago*,—a Carribean name which Columbus subsequently gave to the island so called, because he thought it resembled the Y-shaped instrument by means of which the savages, as he thought, perfumed themselves. The herb used had different names; probably, in the Tobago, different sorts of herbs were smoked in various countries. There is even some suspicion that there were smokers in England before the great admiral discovered America,—and that the monks, especially those who lived in the unhealthy neighbourhood of marshes, were in the habit of smoking "colt's-foot," in order to keep the bad air from their vigorous stomachs. The latter herb, in more recent times, was often mixed with the Indian weed, by way of adulteration; and, indeed, there are still provincial smokers who maintain that colt's-foot is more agreeable and more useful to smoke than tobacco itself. It is even now offered to the patrons of the pipe at the herb-stalls in the London suburbs.

It is probably true that colt's-foot and similar herbs were commonly "smoked" for especial sanitary and not for luxurious purposes. Tobacco alone has been ordinarily taken for the mere pleasure of inhaling and exhaling it. Some smokers confess to little weaknesses which require the application of a pipe or cigar as a calmant or sedative. John Wesley vigorously opposed even this sort of application. One of his own "preachers," much addicted to tobacco, was compelled by the great "leader" to promise never to smoke a single pipe again. The next time Wesley entered the preacher's room the delinquent was calmly smoking two pipes at once!

The founder of the Methodists even insisted that tobacco meant dissipation: in which opinion he was decidedly wrong. Gravity, perhaps, predominates where there is smoking; but it is a gravity which may unite itself with gaiety. A group of smokers gravely gay or gaily grave cannot be said to be more inconsistent or absurd than a room full of waltzers whirling round to Strauss's adaptation of the 'Miserere' of Verdi.

Snuff-taking, indeed, is, generally speaking, a more serious and solemn affair than smoking. It was certainly most in fashion when our habits were most stiff and our customs most formal. It gave delight to the universal steady and unsteady public alike; and it created large fortunes for half-a-dozen eminent houses of venders, at least. After Queen Charlotte died, and the fashion of snuff-taking went finally out, the fortunes of those half-dozen houses trembled in the balance. The terrors of the proprietors were calmed by the cigar mania which arose, and the fortunes, diminishing for a time, began again to increase. Rundell & Bridge, indeed, and others, experienced a permanent diminution of profits in the department of snuff-boxes,—so long the favourite gift of kings to ambassadors and of anxious nephews to ancient aunts; but then arose the happy and lucrative idea of "testimonials." It became the vogue, and it continues to be so, to terrify everybody into giving a piece of plate to somebody; and the gold and silver smiths continued to be able to keep country-houses, men-cooks, and well-cushioned pews for miserable sinners, as before.

There is one phase of the snuff-box trade that is not generally known. We allude to the presentations made by sovereigns to the diplomatic gentry. The regular gift was a box with a portrait of the august donor, surrounded by diamonds. The order used to be forwarded from Buckingham or Carlton House to Rundell & Bridge, to supply such a souvenir. The goldsmiths forwarded one accordingly, which the King or Prince graciously placed in the hands of the recipient. The latter, on withdrawing from "the presence," bade his coachman drive to Ludgate Hill, where he placed the same box in the hands of the makers, who gave him for the pretty, but not much-coveted, ware a modest but acceptable sum. The box did duty again at the next presentation, was charged for as a new one, and again found its way back to, and was bought by, the makers. The process was an understood thing, and nobody complaining, everybody was satisfied.

But we are straying away from Mr. Fairholt's book, which is rather a collection of materials than history; but by good arrangement of those materials, with little or no original matter, may serve for history—particularly with the pleasant addition of such illustrations as the compiler has included within his volume. Here is a whiff or two from the well-filled pipe:—

"Of literary men Goethe hated tobacco, a very extraordinary thing for a German to do. Heinrich Heine had the same dislike. Of French *littérateurs* Balzac, Victor Hugo, and Dumas, did not smoke; but the smokers are Alfred de Musset, Eugène Sue, Mérimée, Paul de St. Victor, and Madame Dudevant, better known by her sobriquet George Sand, who often indulges in a cigar between the intervals of literary labour; as the ladies of Spain and Mexico delight in doing at all other intervals. Charles Lamb, 'the gentle Elia,' was once a great smoker. In a letter to Wordsworth he says: 'Tobacco has been my evening comfort and my morning curse for these five years. I have had it in my head to write this poem for these two years ('Farewell to Tobacco'); but tobacco stood in its own light, when it gave me headaches that prevented my singing its praises.' Lamb once, in the height of his smoking days, was puffing coarsest weed from a long clay pipe in company with Parr, who was careful in obtaining finer sorts, and the Doctor in astonishment asked him how he acquired this 'prodigious power!' Lamb answered, 'by toiling after it, as some men toil after virtue.' Of other literary smokers in England we may note Sir Walter Scott, who at one time carried the habit very far. So did the Poet Bloomfield. Campbell, Moore, and Byron delighted in its temperate enjoyment, as does our present Laureat Tennyson, who has echoed its praises with Byron in immortal verse. Robert Hall, when at Cambridge, acquired the habit of smoking from being in Parr's company; and being asked why he had commenced, 'I am qualifying myself for the society of a Doctor of Divinity, and this (holding up the pipe) is the test of my admission.' When presented with Clarke's pamphlet on 'The Use and Abuse of Smoking,' he said, 'I can't refute his arguments, and I can't give up smoking.' The 'learned in the law' as well as the dignitaries of the Church have smoked. Lords Eldon and Stowell, and Lord Brougham in early life, indulged thus. The late Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Devonshire gave it aristocratic sanction, and George IV. royally patronized it. Thus, from the throne to the cottage the pipe has been a solace; it has aided soldier and sailor in bearing many a hard privation. Many would rather go without their rations than their pipe, and endure any hardship with it. Here is a modern instance from the late Crimean war:—'A lady told me a story of a man, M—, in her division, which shows how much some of them will venture for a smoke. He had just had one of his toes taken off, under the influence of chloroform. It bled profusely; and the surgeon, after binding it up, went away, giving her strict injunctions not to



allow him to move, and ordered him some medicine, which he would send presently. She was called away to another patient for a few minutes, and went, leaving M—— with strict orders not to put his foot down. On her return to his bedside, to her astonishment he was gone; and after some searching she discovered him, by the traces of blood on the stairs and corridor, sitting down in the yard smoking his pipe with the greatest *sang froid*. She spoke to him seriously about disobeying orders and doing himself an injury; but he was perfectly callous on the subject of his toe. She succeeded, however, in working on his feelings at having disfigured the corridor with blood, and he came back, saying, 'Indeed, ma'am, I could not help going to have a pipe, for that was the nastiest stuff I ever got drunk on in my life'—alluding to the taste of the chloroform."

Or try this:—

"The cigar, though more delicately manufactured, is essentially the same as smoked by the Red Man when first visited by Columbus. We may here describe an Indian mode of tobacco-taking, not yet given in this volume, but which is evidently the origin of the cigar. It is told by Lionel Wafer, in his account of his 'Travels in the Isthmus of Darien in 1699.' He says that when the tobacco-leaves are properly dried and cured, the natives 'laying two or three leaves upon one another, they roll up all together sideways into a long roll, yet leaving a little hollow. Round this they roll other leaves one after another, in the same manner, but close and hard, till the roll is as big as one's wrist, and two or three feet in length. Their way of smoking when they are in company together is thus: A boy lights one end of a roll, and burns it to a coal, wetting the part next it to keep it from wasting too fast. The end so lighted he puts into his mouth, and blows the smoke through the whole length of the roll into the face of every one of the company or council, though there be two or three hundred of them. Then they, sitting in their usual posture upon forms, make with their hands held together, a kind of funnel round their mouths and noses; into this they receive the smoke as it is blown upon them, snuffing it up greedily and strongly, as long as ever they are able to hold their breath, and seeming to bless themselves, as it were, with the refreshment it gives them.' Lieutenant Page, who commanded the American expedition to La Plata, speaks of the universal custom of smoking in Paraguay and inviting visitors to join. The servants, as a matter of routine, bring in a 'small brass vessel, containing a few coals of fire, and a plate of cigars. This last hospitality is offered in every house, however humble its pretensions in other respects; and all men, women, and children—delicate refined girls, and young masters who would not with us be promoted to the dignity of pantalons—smoke with a gravity and *gusto* that is irresistibly ludicrous to a foreigner. My son sometimes accompanied me in these visits, and was always greatly embarrassed by the pressing offer of cigars. I made his excuse by saying "Smoking is a practice we consider injurious to children."—"Si, Señor," the Paraguayan would reply, "with all other tobacco, but not with that of Paraguay." With both sexes tobacco is a constant passion."

After smoking, take a pinch: it is not, however, without its perils:—

"Scented snuffs were sometimes made the recipients of poison. In 1712 the Duke de Noailles presented the Dauphiness of France with a box of Spanish snuff in which she delighted; she kept it for a few days privately; it was charged with poison, which she inhaled; and five days after the present, died of it, complaining of sharp pain in the temples. This excited much attention, and great fears of 'accepting a pinch,' on the one hand, or offering it on the other. It became a general belief that such poisoned snuff was used in Spain, and by Spanish emissaries to clear away political opponents, and that the Jesuits also adopted it for the purpose of poisoning their enemies. Hence it was termed 'Jesuits' snuff,' and a great dread of it was felt for a considerable time. One instance of the dangers inseparable from scented snuff is given

in an anecdote of the Duc de Bourbon, grandson of the great Condé; who took Santeuil the poet to a great entertainment, compelled him to drink a large quantity of champagne, and ultimately poured his snuff-box, filled with Spanish snuff, into his wine. This produced a violent fever, of which Santeuil died, amid excruciating agonies, within fourteen hours after."

But all snuff was not so perilous:—

"In the Memoirs of Barré Charles Roberts, he says, 'When my father was at Paris in 1774, he was told by Count Clouard, then an old man, that he remembered a time when persons were stationed on the Pont Neuf at Paris, with boxes of snuff, which they offered to the passengers. This was a scheme of the manufacturers to introduce it into general use. At the time this was told my father, there was no person in France, of whatever age, rank, or sex, that did not take snuff.' With our brothers of Scotland snuff has found much favour; they are so far identified with its use, that a figure of a Highlander helping himself to a pinch was generally sculptured in wood, and placed as a 'sign' beside the snuff-shop doors, until within the last thirty years, when such distinction ceased. These figures were sometimes the size of life, painted in natural colours, and placed at the door-jamb. The Scots have well earned their distinction; for, in Scotland alone, according to the computation of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the people lay out six thousand pounds per year on snuff; a reckoning probably within the mark."

There are some useful statistical details in this volume, the whole of which, we hope, may secure to the compiler a profitable amount of "Returns."

*James Thomson and David Mallet.* Communicated by Peter Cunningham. (Printed for the Philobiblon Society.)

EIGHT new letters of Thomson the poet are here printed from the originals in the possession of Mr. John Murray for circulation among the members of the Philobiblon Society. Like most letters, which really are letters, they are of interest, and will be welcomed, though they only serve to cut deeper the well-known lines of the poet's portrait. Most of them belong to the early period, before and during the publication of 'The Seasons,' when Thomson was an usher at the Academy in Little Tower Street; and the reader will observe the deference paid by the writer to his countryman and brother poet, who then occupied the more important post of tutor in the family of the Duke of Montrose. Both had but lately come to London with the old dream of provincial youth—both had the world before them, both won honour in their day, though the fame of one, at least, is somewhat faded now. Mallet, however, had a year or two the start, and could, and did, lend a helping hand to his brother poet, which may well add a chapter to 'The Amenities of Literature.' Thomson, it must be confessed, does not shine as a correspondent. His style is heavy, and his diction awkward and affected. "The idea of that poem," he writes to Mallet, "strikes me vehemently,"—"your 'Excursion' thoroughly charms me,"—"there is a particular simple, gentle, unadorned majesty in your writings; they steal on us like the great revolutions of the Heavens, without noise,"—"all that about the breeze is a beautiful instance of strong natural simplicity. I shiver at it. You paint ruin with a masterly hand,"—"your reflections on pride and licentiousness are full of the most spirit-thought,"—"your character of Thirsis is finely selected and engaging,"—and so on. The eight letters, unfortunately, contain more of these compliments *à bout portant*, and more of pompous ejaculation than the reader will care for; but here and there are passages more noteworthy. The picture of Thomson, as yet

unknown to fame, and not so stout, we presume, as in the later days of princely favour, writing his poem of 'Summer' in the intervals between school-hours at the Academy in Little Tower Street, "warbling," as he says, "like a city linnét in a cage," is at least a pleasing one. Thomson did not forget the early services of his friend. In a letter, we believe unpublished, written seventeen years after the first "Dear Mallet" of these letters, the once famous Countess of Hertford, to whom the poet of 'The Seasons' dedicated his 'Spring,' thus writes:

"I have not seen Thomson almost these three years. *He keeps company with scarce anybody but Mallet* and one or two of the players; and, indeed, hardly anybody else will be company with him. He turns day into night, and night into day, and, I doubt, has quite drowned his genius."

The reader will remember Johnson's story that the blue-stocking Countess once invited Thomson to her country-seat to "hear her verses and assist her studies"; and that the poet took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends than in assisting her Ladyship's poetical operations, and, therefore, never received a second "summons." Still later, in the very year before his death, and in the last of these letters, Thomson writes from his house in Kew Lane:—

"Dear Mallet. \* \* I shall relish the pleasure which I know I must have in reading your poem infinitely better here than in a d—d London tavern. The evenings are now too short for reading there a poem of any length, and I am besides much of the humour of Sancho. I love to munch a good morsel of that kind by myself in a corner. There cannot be a more delightful corner than Love Lane is at present. \* \* Should you send me your song for a night or two, the nightingales will strike up at the same time."

The friendship, begun in the obscure days of the Academy in Little Tower Street, continued to the last without a change of note. Thomson must surely have found something better in Mallet than the world has heard of. The letters are not without one or two touches of character. We recognize the indolent lie-a-bed poet in the writer who has borrowed a volume of Travels to read from some sort of circulating librarian, and kept it for seven or eight months, heedless of the score, that had run up to twelve shillings, and is compelled to beg to be allowed to compromise the matter by buying the book outright. Something, too, of the irascibility of Thomson which Disraeli speaks of, may occasionally be noted. "That *British Journal*," he writes, "is more contemptible than language can express. I suspect that Planet-blasted fool, Mitchell." Again: "Far from defending these two lines in my translation, I damn them to the lowest depth of the poetical Tophet prepared of old for Mitchell, Morrice, Rooke, Cooke, Beckingham, and a long &c."—"Gentlemen of the 'Dunciad'" (says Mr. Cunningham), "Mitchell unhappily excepted"; but we remember only two of them as set up by Pope in that celebrated pillory of critics and small poets.

Mr. Cunningham contributes but few notes—deeming more as unnecessary for "gentlemen and scholars." But if it is worth while to be minute, it is worth while to be correct; and if a passage that presents little difficulty is explained, it seems reasonable to expect that one which is obscure should not be without a comment. Was Mallet's poem 'To Mira'—the lady "once too well known," to whom Johnson refers—first published, as Mr. Cunningham says (p. 7), in 'Savage's Miscellany'? 'Savage's Miscellany' did not appear till September, 1726; but Mallet, in a letter to Ker, dated 21st of February, 1725, speaks of his poem to Mira as then published "in a new miscellany, without



my knowledge." The only letter which has "no date" (p. 20) should clearly be placed after, and not before, that of the 2nd of August, 1726. The allusion to Pope's letters (published in August), and the journey of Hill, who was then in Scotland, show the period. The "*British Journal* of Saturday last" must, therefore, have been, as Mr. Cunningham will find on examining the file in the British Museum, that of the 24th of September or the 1st of October, 1726, in which the attacks on Savage and "Mira," to which Thomson, we believe, refers, and which he suspected to be the work of Mitchell, appeared.

There is a passage of some interest in the letter of the 13th of June, 1726, which, however, required elucidation:—

"Think you it then an easy matter to lose the approbation I had set my heart upon? Is the generous thirst for fame romantic? \* \* Have you set a price on my fame? *Twenty guineas, twenty curses on them! if they serve me that trick. I expected that our names should have lived together there*, when money and all its lovers shall perish. All the first page might still stand entire, and the others filled out a thousand ways. *If you will have a satire*, a remedy the age much wants, and which may be executed with a good design, a public spirit and success, I need not mention to you the avarice, littleness, luxury, and stupidity of our men of fortune; the general barbarous contempt of poetry—that noblest gift of Heaven!—our venal bards as you have lashed them already,—our lewd, low, spiteful writers; hornets of Parnassus, operas, masquerades, fopperies, and a thousand things."

Mr. Cunningham has a note on the twenty guineas, "the *very sum* Sir Spencer Compton (Lord Wilmington) gave Thomson for the Dedication of 'Winter.'" But an explanation of the passage quoted will do away with this supposed remarkable coincidence. 'Winter' was not then, as Mr. Cunningham appears to think, unpublished. The poem "in the press," for which Millan had bought paper, was indeed the 'Winter,' but a *second edition*, and for this Mallet had written some satirical lines aimed at Sir Spencer Compton, who had neglected to send the poor poet the usual fee for the dedication to him. Only a few days, however, before the date of this letter, on the 4th of June, Sir Spencer, whom the mother of the poet Pope is said to have christened "the Proser," and who we therefore suppose cared little for poetry, had been induced to make tardy amends. Twenty guineas is "the very sum" which Thomson had just received from him. Hence the exclamation, and hence the embarrassment. Could Mallet's flattering but satirical lines, "To Mr. Thomson on his publishing the second edition of his poem called 'Winter,'" now appropriately appear? Thomson, as appears in a little pamphlet of Hill's letters, published about 1751, consulted Hill upon this case of "infinite delicacy," but finally writes that Mallet—

"promised me to alter them, as I wrote to you; but in a following letter told me, that after several attempts he found it absolutely out of his power; and rather than lose them, I resolved to print them as they at first were."

The satirical lines accordingly appear before the second edition. Rather than the poet should "lose" the verses, poor Sir Spencer paid twenty guineas for nothing but to figure among those who "see not with discernment's eye," and

Whose wealth enlarges not the narrow mind.

Curious readers who now and then delight to stroll in the by-ways of literary history, must at some time have met with a question which figures more than once in Mr. Cunningham's notes. Who was "Mira," otherwise "Clio," the lady "once too well known" whom John-

son mentions in connexion with Thomson,—the lady who wrote the lines signed 'Mira' prefixed to 'Winter'? and was she, asks Mr. Cunningham, the "Mrs. Stirling" mentioned in these letters? We answer that she was not. Mrs. Stirling, from the second mention of her (p. 38), in conjunction with "Mrs. Graham," was evidently some respectable lady in the Duke of Montrose's family at Shawford, who would probably have felt herself little flattered by Mr. Cunningham's suggestion. Clio was a lady of a hundred lovers, yet one who confined her favour so exclusively to the world of small poets, that a list of her admirers might be mistaken for the index of names to Pope's 'Dunciad.' From Bond, Mitchell and Mallet, to Thomson, Aaron Hill, Richard Savage, and Dyer, Clio, now flattering and caressing, now flattered and carressed, seems to have passed and repassed with an ease quite unintelligible to those who have not the key to the ordinary raptures of the school to which the lady belonged. Poor John Dyer, the simple author of 'Grongar Hill,' appears to have fallen for a time hopelessly into the power of the syren Clio, and is sighing and dying about her in most of his short poems. Mr. Wilmot, who, in his pleasing sketch of Dyer, also speculates on the lady's identity,—is puzzled at finding how rapidly Mira, not Clio, becomes the object of the poet's idolatry; nor can he understand how the lady should be equally in love with Dyer and Savage, and he might have added a score of others at the same time. Hints from the lady's own account of herself—her poems, which are not destitute of talent—and from the writings, scandalous and otherwise, of her contemporaries, have enabled us to piece together a longer story of this mysterious lady's life than any but very curious readers would care to have. In brief, Clio was a daughter of a Major Fowke—a Miss Martha Fowke—who was born, as her monument in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, tells us, at Hertingfordbury, on the 1st of May, 1690, and who died the 17th of February, 1736. She, the inscription informs us, was "lineally descended from the Fowkes of Staffordshire." Her brother was the Lieut.-General Thomas Fowke, who, as Governor of Gibraltar, was involved in Byng's affair and "broke," as Walpole says, because "of two contradictory orders" he "chose to obey the least spirited," and to whom Lloyd referred in his prophetic verses:—

So ministers of basest tricks  
(I love a fling at politics)  
Amuse the nation's court and king,  
By breaking F—ke and hanging Byng.

The lady contributed a "portrait," or poetical description of herself to 'Hammond's Miscellany,' published in 1720, and took her pseudonym of "Clio" from certain Ovidian "Epistles of Clio," published for her by the famous Mr. Curll. She married a Mr. Arnold Sanson, a wealthy Leicestershire gentleman, but appears to have troubled the peace of mind of small poets to the last. This will, perhaps, be enough by way of answer to the query of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Wilmot.

*A Year's Campaigning in India, from March, 1857, to March, 1858.* By Julius George Medley, Captain Bengal Engineers. With Plans of the Military Operations. (Thacker & Co.)

Capt. Medley is one of the sixty-four officers of the Bengal Engineers who were engaged in the Indian campaign of 1857. Of these, twelve were killed and twenty-two wounded—a sufficient proof of their devoted service. To belong to such a band is of itself a glorious distinction; but Capt. Medley has the further praise of

having been one of the foremost among that foremost band. He took a leading part in the erection of the batteries before Delhi, was selected for the difficult and dangerous duty of reconnoitring the breach, and will have his name handed down in history as having led and been wounded with the column which stormed the Cashmere bastion, and paid for its achievement by the death of Nicholson. At Lucknow Capt. Medley's services were scarcely less distinguished, and he has now happily wound up his campaigns by writing the most lucid and graphic account of them that has yet appeared.

To the historian of the Indian revolt this volume will be indispensable for reference. It opens with an account of the short but brilliant struggle with the Bozdars, of which the following extract will give an idea:—

"The enemy had watched our dispositions in perfect quietness; but while the Brigadier was explaining the position from which the heavy guns were first to open, one of their leaders called out to us from the opposite ridge, where he stood with his long matchlock in hand, and white dress and turban shining in the sun. We shouted in reply, and then he asked 'Why don't you come? What are you waiting for? Why did you turn back yesterday?' To which a guide who was with us replied, 'Brother, be content—we are coming directly.' At length, all being ready, the Brigadier gave the word; a shot from one of the 9-pounders echoing with a grand sound over the hills, gave the signal to the infantry to ascend the heights from the ends of the ridges, where they were drawn up. I was then with the Brigadier at the smaller pass. A portion of the infantry was lying down in the nullah to assist the artillery in covering the ascent of their comrades to the summit. Hitherto, not a shot had been fired by the enemy; but no sooner had the troops begun to ascend the steep rocks, than a line of white smoke gleamed from the ridge in front, and a shower of bullets fell in the pass. Simultaneously, from every ridge and favourable spot where the enemy lay so well concealed, a sharp, biting fire was poured on the artillery, on the covering party in the nullah, and on the men ascending the heights. Our men, however, swarmed up the hills at a surprising rate. The enemy's fire was sharply returned, as our soldiers advanced, and the hill sides were dotted over with men hardly visible at a distance, except as the puffs of smoke showed the line of attack. Meanwhile, the artillery had been throwing shells with beautiful precision, making them burst just over the ridges,—varied with round shot, which smashed the rocks to atoms, and sent the splinters flying around. The enemy, however, fought hard; they had the vantage ground, and almost all the wounds received by our men were severe, from the direction of the balls which were fired from above. Our wounded were going fast to the rear; but the Sepoys pressed steadily on, and the enemy, seeing us determined to close, fell slowly back, still fighting bravely. As he retired, our artillery advanced a little along the nullah, and again unlimbering, pitched the shell and shot as before, keeping well in front of our own infantry, as they pressed on the retreating foe;—for three hours the action lasted in this way, our men steadily gaining position after position, and driving the Bozdars along the ridge. The incessant noise of the musketry, and louder peals of the artillery, had quite a different sound from what would have been heard in the plains; each report was multiplied by a thousand echoes, and the continued reverberation was indescribably grand. Not being wanted in my own more immediate department, I was doing duty as aide-de-camp to the Brigadier, and rode about, taking orders from one pass to the other, so that I saw the whole fight very well. At length the enemy were forced back to the end of their position; our troops were everywhere pressing on them, and having gained the highest ridges, were no longer on the worse ground; the Bozdars were driven to their last Sanghurs,—these were shelled by the heavy guns, and then stormed by the 3rd Sikhs, and the enemy fled over the hills in every direction."



It must be added that the Bozdars are as faithful as they are brave. After the action just mentioned a treaty was made with them which, under the greatest temptations, they honourably maintained, and they have never since given the smallest trouble. More, when the British troops were withdrawn to suppress the mutinies, this tribe, which had lately shown themselves such determined foes, actually furnished a contingent to defend the frontier.

The force that broke up after this expedition was soon to meet again before Delhi. It was then that Capt. Medley first saw General Nicholson, of whom he gives the following striking description:—

"As we stopped to change horses, the General sent out to us to take one of his officers on to Umballa; and as my companion knew him, I went with him to the tent, and, for the first time, met this remarkable man. Imagine a man 6 feet 2 inches high, and powerfully made in proportion, with a massive-looking head and face, short, curly grey hair, and long black beard—the expression stern and quick, according well with the deep voice and abrupt speech, but full of animation, and with a very pleasant smile. The whole face and figure showed a man of iron constitution, indomitable energy and resolution, great self-reliance, and born to command; and I could quite understand the extraordinary influence he possessed over all who came in contact with him, in spite of a *hauteur* of manner and a certain want of tact, which often gave offence to men who did not know the sterling qualities of his character."

We do not propose to follow Capt. Medley through the campaigns in which he bore so fine a part, and which he has chronicled so well. The scenes he depicts have been made familiar to us by many pens; but of the volumes which have been written regarding them, we may safely predict there will be few more lasting than his own.

*The Life and Times of Charles James Fox.* By the Right Hon. Lord John Russell. Vol. II. (Bentley.)

THERE was little biography in Lord John Russell's first volume, and there is less in the second. It was evident from the beginning that we should have nothing but a book about the times in which Fox happened to live. Lord John Russell is a sketched of parliamentary debates: it is to "the House" that his affections belong; he interests himself mildly in evidences of personal character, in pictures of private manners, in things that tell to what heat the blood of our ancestors rose when America was lost to the Georges, and France to the Bourbons. He can describe a great Sheridan or Chatham speech; but he breaks down over an illustrative dinner; he can fix the colours, the lights, and the shadows of a day which heard the great peer declaiming:—"My Lords, I am astonished and shocked to hear,"—or which listened to Sheridan working out his shadowy image of an Indian forest; then he is at home. Set him to etch off an evening with the Prince of Wales, a breakfast at Mrs. Fitzherbert's, or an afternoon of fashion in the Park, and he is at once in the Stony Desert. His work, then, is a monument to the memory of a favourite statesman, built of rough stones, and inscribed with irregular characters, including a good deal of old-fashioned quotation from the classics. As a summary, blending many historical with a few individual details, it is agreeable and not useless reading; for Lord John Russell has a keen appreciation of political men and public events, which, of course, does not debar him from expressing his likes and dislikes, suggesting his party views, and glorifying the name he bears. Although sometimes formal, and often pompous, his new volume is

written, for the most part, in a plain, clear, unassuming, and even chatty style; like the former one, it is a memoir.

The thread is taken up in the spring of 1783, when the Coalition assumed office. This episode affords an opportunity for a portrait of the King, whom Lord John Russell regards from the Charles-James-Fox point of view, or even from a worse. To condense his language would be to describe the "sacred personage" in question as a brooding intriguer, a pusillanimous hypocrite, a man of impotent hatreds and imbecile obstinacy. Lord John Russell's narrative can bear no other construction. He had already blamed Fox for ever consenting, whether from modesty or indolence, to occupy a subaltern position, and he seems to think that, even in the Portland arrangements, he might have been placed higher. We scarcely see how this could have been, for it was manifestly impossible that the King should send for him, as he did for Pitt. Those were days in which, as the noble author very elaborately shows, prerogative had a meaning, and was largely governed by its caprices. However, since the new Cabinet was altogether hateful to the royal mind, one obnoxious member more or less was of no great consequence, Great George having resolved, while they were kissing hands, that he would kick his "new tyrants" down stairs upon the first possible occasion. The son of Chatham stood at his right hand; he relied on David to slay Goliath; he saw what eloquence lay in the heart of that youth, or, at least, something like instinct told him that Pitt would be a valuable servant. Pitt was favoured because Pitt dared to grapple with Fox, and that not ingloriously. Therefore, when Fox kissed hands, and when, as old Lord Townshend said, "he saw the King turn back his ears and eyes just like the horse at Astley's when the tailor he had determined to throw was getting on him," it was felt that, when the struggle came, the Court might hope, before long, to match itself victoriously against the Portland party. At the outset, Lord John Russell insists, so great was the reputation and influence of Fox abroad, that it might have been dangerous to attempt his overthrow: his manners, his methods of business, his despatches, the tone of his negotiations—all were models; the King of Prussia and the Empress Catherine were among his enthusiastic admirers. Only M. de A. Vergennes said: "*C'est un fagot d'épines que ce M. Fox.*" And he was worse, in the King's sight. His Majesty might forgive his patriotism, but could not pardon his friendship for His Majesty's son. It was, as every one knows, over the proposal of an allowance to the Prince of Wales that the first serious stumble took place. In that instance, the Prince and the Secretary of State acted wisely together.

When treating the question which originally embarrassed the new government, and ultimately led to their overthrow, Lord John Russell adopts almost the tone of Burke in his strictures on Indian topics. He is less indiscriminate, but altogether as severe. Witness his introduction to a rapid historical abstract:—

"In order that the reader who has not studied the history of India, may have a conception of the magnitude of the evils to be encountered, it may be useful to trace an outline of some of the most striking of the events which in the course of a few years had crowned the British nation with the brightest glory, and sunk *fit* in no common infamy. Lord Clive and Warren Hastings may be considered as the Cortez and Pizarro of our Indian empire. But if, like the Spanish adventurers, they had a mild and unwarlike race to contend against, they had obstacles to overcome which did not embarrass the

conquerors of Mexico and Peru. They had to meet European enemies in the field, and they had to satisfy a corrupt and craving corporation at home. They accomplished both these objects; they defeated the foreign enemy and bribed the domestic master; but in doing so they tarnished the good name of England."

Then ensues, as might have been feared, a long discussion on the ministerial East India Bills. The first is praised. It was not, says Lord John Russell, the production of Burke: Burke did certainly dictate the instructions on which it was founded; but Fox was responsible for the whole, in principle and detail. The second measure was of far inferior merit. It contained an attempt to control the government of a territory at the distance of a six months' voyage from England, by a number of regulations, which could hardly have been enforced in the Channel Islands. Here, the onus is laid on Burke, who probably was "allowed the most ample discretion." But the attack fell on Fox; and a noble radiance glittered round his name when, in defence of him, and the bill he was introducing, Burke delivered that immortal panegyric, which honoured him and his great brother orator alike. Pity that two such men could not have been friends for life. Amid the ruins of that half-completed edifice of legislation fell Charles James Fox, who was ordered to send his seal by his Under-Secretary, "as a personal interview would be disagreeable," and who was never again a Minister of State until 1806, when, in broken health, and with the germs of a fatal malady in his constitution, he rallied once more to office before passing away. Lord John Russell leads off into his narrative of the party struggles that followed, with one of the old and ever-pleasant anecdotes:—

"On Thursday night, the 18th of December, Mr. Fox was dismissed from office. On the following day (the 19th), Mr. Pitt was made First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon the same day the House of Commons met. At three o'clock Lord North entered the House and took his seat on the Opposition Bench. Mr. Fox, who soon followed, finding Mr. Dundas on the same bench, jocularly took him by the arm, saying, 'What business have you on this!—go over to the Treasury Bench.' This incident raising a laugh, in which both parties heartily joined, was a good-humoured prelude to one of the most violent party contests of modern times."

Of course, the Coalition being destroyed, valiant parliamentarians put the usual question which statesmen put about fallen enemies, and children about torpid wasps: "Is it dead, and may we stamp on it?" Mr. Martin it was who solemnly assured the House that a starling ought to be nested under its roof, and pensioned, to cry, "Coalition! Coalition! cursed Coalition!"—"Well," retorted Lord North, from the breezy flats of Opposition, "admitting the patriotic candour which caused the proposal, I submit that this House is in possession of a Martin which will serve the purpose quite as well." So Parliament laughed, and left its jokes on record to be repeated from age to age.

However antique, too, the following is, in Lord John's second volume, a refresher. It refers to Sheridan:—

"In fact, he soon became a frequent, and even a very brilliant speaker. It was his habit to prepare much, and sometimes so to cover the texture of his discourse with the embroidery of ornament, that the staple of his argument was concealed in figures and in fringe. Yet, when Mr. Pitt ventured with juvenile insolence to suggest, that 'the elegant sallies of his thought, the gay effusions of his fancy, his dramatic turns, and his epigrammatic point,' should be reserved for their proper stage, Mr. Sheridan, after some remarks on the taste of this sarcasm, happily retorted: 'But let me assure the



right hon. gentleman that I do now, and will at any time he chuses to repeat this sort of allusion, meet it with the most sincere good humour. Nay, I will say more, flattered and encouraged by the right hon. gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the compositions he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of presumption, to attempt an improvement on one of Ben Jonson's best characters, the character of the Angry Boy in the "Alchymist." Yet, like the Wharton of Pope, Sheridan, with the eloquence of Burke, and the wit of Charles Townshend, the husband of a lovely and affectionate woman, the prodigy of his time, forfeited character, happiness, and permanent fame for the indulgence of an insatiate vanity, the triumphs of successful gallantry, and the applause of convivial carousers:—

Though wondering senates hung on all he spoke,  
The club must hail him master of the joke;  
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?  
He'll shine a Tully, and a Wilmot too.

—A character so showy, and a vanity so irritable, could have little in common with Fox, who was always simple, sincere, and in earnest. Accordingly, although they acted for many years together, there never seems to have been a very cordial or intimate friendship between Fox and Sheridan."

The ferocious joke of Wilkes against Thurlow has been told by every tongue. Not so universally remembered is Burke's pendant to it:—

"Lord Thurlow found reason to believe that his safest position was on the side of the King. He accordingly rose in the House of Lords, and, expressing in solemn terms his gratitude to the Sovereign on the throne, he ended with the pious ejaculation, 'When I forget my King, may my God forget me!' Wilkes who was standing under the throne, exclaimed to his neighbour, 'He'll see you d—d first!' Burke, with more decency, and equal wit, said 'The best thing that can happen to you.' Mr. Pitt was of course informed of the intrigue which had preceded this pious exclamation, and from this time had no trust in his Lord Chancellor."

There is a hint of Whig rebuke to the Duchess of Devonshire for canvassing with "her charms, her activity, and her zeal," at the Westminster election, in favour of the popular candidate. But that was the least of the scandals. The worst was when a man, having been accidentally killed, the Court party charged its opponents with a political murder, four individuals being actually put on their good deliverance at the Guildhall for the felonious killing and slaying of Nicholas Casson. From this point, by a rapid transition, Lord John Russell turns to sun himself in the pleasantries of the *Rolliad*, to which several genial pages are devoted; but the subject is trite. A notice of the several passages satirized preludes a variety of personal sketches of character, including Burke and Sheridan, the Irish trumpeters of debate, and Henry Dundas, the Scotch Lord Advocate, who is temperately treated:—

"He was by nature and constitution a jolly, genial companion in a drinking party; not much attached to any cause, nor very scrupulous, either in public or in private life. Yet no one could deny that he was shrewd, able and bold beyond any of his contemporaries. Accordingly he appears to have been the only man to whom Mr. Pitt gave his unreserved confidence."

To the connexion between Fox and the Prince of Wales, the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and the incidents thence arising, Lord John Russell devotes an interesting chapter, which presents, however, no new aspect of the circumstances, considered as history. It is seldom that we find in the volume anything pretending to be stated as upon original authority. But the following was told to Lord John Russell by the late Lord Leicester, then Mr. Coke, "great Coke of Norfolk," who hated so viciously the badges of knighthood:—

"Mr. Fox, as was usual with him, paid a visit

at Holkham in the autumn. Just after his departure, Mr. Coke received a letter from the Prince of Wales, telling him the Prince would be at Holkham that day. Accordingly, about seven o'clock he arrived, and towards eight the company in the house assembled for dinner. As soon as the dessert was on the table, the Prince rose, and begged to give a bumper toast, 'The health of the best man in England—Mr. Fox.' Much wine was drunk, and just before leaving the dining-room, it being then near one o'clock, the Prince again rose, and again gave as a bumper toast, 'The health of the best man in England—Mr. Fox.' At nine o'clock the next morning he left Holkham, on his return to London. It was obvious that the object of the Prince was to find Mr. Fox at Holkham, and to seek a reconciliation. Some time after this, when Mrs. Fitzherbert was sitting down to dinner at the Duke of Clarence's, she received a note from the Prince, plainly showing that his affections were estranged from her. He was, in fact, under a new influence."

Fox visited Gibbon at Lausanne, in 1788; then he started for the rich and gorgeous Italian galleries, never taking up a newspaper during the whole of his tour except once, and then only to see which horse had won at Newmarket. Suddenly a letter reached him; back to England; again in the whirl of party-politics; and as familiar with everything as though he had never left town for a day! He came, he saw, he comprehended, as by one broad, clear flash of the mind, all that was going on. There was the King witless at a levée; there was the Prince of Wales patient in the expectation of power; there was Mr. Pitt digging for precedents; there was Mr. Sheridan ridiculing the "bad Latin and bad French" uncarthied by Parliamentary Committees; and that matter being at length arranged, triumphantly so far as Fox was concerned, there was the French Revolution to look at. Lord John Russell is hard and harsh in his treatment of the Jacobin leaders; but he has little mercy, either upon King or nobles, except that he thinks Marie Antoinette was pretty, and her husband helplessly virtuous. It is in Du Barry's boudoir and the grottoes of the Parc aux Cerfs that he finds the sources of the blood that afterwards flowed. He proceeds, after speaking of antiquity and Jesuitism, to say:—

"Following such examples, Voltaire, Hume, and D'Alembert could conceive no better Utopia than a state of society in which the higher classes should enjoy Epicurean contempt of religious obligations, and the lower classes should believe and tremble. But such a partition of the community is happily impossible: that which is to the instructed portion of a nation an object of contempt and ridicule, will not long continue to be to the uneducated portion of it an object of reverence and of worship. But the mighty question now arose, What was to be put in the place of the crumbling faith of the people? When the temples of Rome were deserted, a pure religion and a sound morality took the place of the ruined shrines and corrupt manners of the heathen world. When Germany and Great Britain broke the images of saints, and renounced the doctrines of Popery, the Holy Scriptures were opened to the multitude as the rule of faith and the guide of life. But France?"

—And so forth. Instead of Fox, we have Rousseau, Mirabeau, the King and the Queen, —who launched herself into the tempest, "in the boat of Cleopatra, with silken sails and silver oars,"—we have an epitome of the blood-stained narrative; then a chapter on the Revolution in its relations to the Continent; and after far-spreading digressions, Lord John Russell returns to his friend Fox, only to quote from his speeches and those of Burke, leading up to the celebrated declaration, "I have done my duty at the price of my friend." On the eve of the great war, Lord John Russell thinks:—

"The genius and benevolence of Fox, the calmness and sagacity of Washington might, in such a spirit, have found the means of sparing to Europe rivers of blood and heaps of treasure. But Mr. Pitt, never very strong upon foreign affairs, and taken unawares by this fearful portent, found no solution of the difficulty but in yielding to the timid alarms of the commercial classes, and the ignorant fears of the 'thoroughly frightened' landed gentry."

There is a very positive statement on the subject of the much-misunderstood sundering of Mr. Fox from the Duke of Portland:—

"This rupture must have been painful to the Duke of Portland. From a position of splendid insignificance he had been raised by Mr. Fox to the headship of the great Whig party, in disregard of the claims of the Duke of Richmond and of Mr. Fox himself, to that high position. He had scarcely any of those qualities which gave Lord Rockingham, though not an effective speaker, a commanding influence in the councils of his party. He had no art in reconciling differences, he had no great public virtues which made him an object of reverence to the nation. The Duke of Portland bore a fair character, and that was all. Yet, as he was the recognized leader, it became a matter of extreme consequence to the alarmists to bring him to their side. Their visits to him were continual. One night three of their chiefs passed with him two hours of incessant importunity, dragging from him only monosyllables, and beholding his silent, dejected face. At length, on a subsequent day, they obtained from him authority to Sir Gilbert Elliot to express his sentiments in the House of Commons in opposition to those of Mr. Fox."

The party fell to pieces on the night when Burke brought on so vast an anti-climax by throwing a piece of Birmingham cutlery on the floor of the House. Portland, Fitzwilliam, Windham and Burke took one way; Fox, Sheridan, Earl Grey, Erskine, Whitbread, Coke, Lambton, Lord John and Lord William Russell, and the Duke of Bedford took another. We may trace the fissure in the Whig mountain thence to our own days, at least partially. The war was the line of division; and Lord John Russell's (the present) views are thus clearly and wisely stated:—

"The question in the end again recurs, Was it necessary, and consequently was it just, to swell the tide of blood by the addition of foreign invasion? The favourite charge against the victims of the Reign of Terror, the charge most easy to invent, the charge impossible to rebut, was that of wishing well to the foreign enemy, and being ready to open to him the gates of France. The sieges of Condé, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Maubeuge roused the spirit of patriotism, and bound together those who proudly asserted the cause of national independence with those who ruled in the name of a bloody, jealous, and implacable democracy. It is clear that the fearful tumult was incarnadined, and its period prolonged by the external war. The guillotine was fed with the heads of young women who had hailed with garlands the King of Prussia at Verdun, and of persons of all classes who had rejoiced in the successes of the Allies, in the capital, the country, and the provincial towns. The musketry and the cannon of the Republicans revenged at Toulon and La Vendée the cause of the Convention against the English. Wherever an innocent man was obnoxious for his wealth, his virtues, or his talents, the suspicion of wishing well to the Allies furnished a ready accusation, a speedy conviction, and a certain execution. Every evil influence was augmented, every bitter enmity was heightened, every ferocious clamour was made louder by the interference of hostile strangers. Yet, if the aim of the Allies had been to march at once to Paris, to extinguish the raging fire of the Revolution, to place a constitutional King on the throne, and to proclaim a general amnesty for the past, we might have thought that, although the attempt was imprudent, and the end unattainable, yet that the generosity and greatness of the enterprise in some degree atoned for the rashness of the political crusade. The royal family, cruelly per-



secuted; the nobles, among the highest and most refined members of European society, reduced to poverty and proscribed; the clergy, many of whom were patterns of Christian patience and humility, sent to die by hundreds,—might pardonably have excited somewhat of the spirit of chivalry on their behalf. But when we find an Emperor of Germany appropriating a fortress, and a King of Great Britain conquering an island—when we find emigrants, and Louis the Eighteenth in their name, protesting against the friendship of the Allies,—we are lost in amazement at the effrontery which could cover a scheme of plunder with the cloak of religion and humanity."

So Fox thought,—and so think the statesmen who, to this hour, point their more elaborate speeches with "it was the opinion of the late Mr. Fox,—and he was no fool,—." Concerning him, we hope, Lord John Russell will have more to say in his next volume. The one before us is scarcely more, as we have hinted, than an interesting fragment of memoirs on the affairs of Europe during the ten years from 1793 to the bursting forth of the great anti-Jacobin crusade. But it bears up the main argument of its author, that the differences between George the Third and Fox give one clue, at least, to twenty years of English parliamentary history.

*Our Brothers and Cousins: a Summer Tour in Canada and the States.* By John Macgregor, M.A. (Seeley & Co.)

DURING a three months' tour, Mr. Macgregor took a large surface view of Canadian and United States society. His point of arrival in the New World was at Halifax, whence he made a flying journey; glancing at New Brunswick, Ottawa, Saratoga, Philadelphia, Washington, and the Far West. We look with some mistrust on the opinions of a writer evidently prejudiced and accustomed to assume, when speaking of colonial or American manners, a tone of patronizing, not to say flippant, superiority. Mr. Macgregor describes his book as "a timid effort"; but we miss the timidity altogether. In its place, we find a sort of rough and rapid sketching, and a superabundant fluency of small talk, generally disparaging to the Transatlantic character. Seldom does Mr. Macgregor speak so seriously of a great popular institution as of the web-footed, ebony-black, curly-tailed dog which is the pride of Newfoundland. We can imagine, however, how a Briton's dignity must have been startled by being forced to wear a stamped paper shirt-collar, bought at a store beyond Lake Tameas-quota. In Canada, moreover, the Old-World senses are not a little confounded by sounds and sights unexpectedly new:—

"The streets with plank pavement and always up-hill; houses with bright tin roofs; reading-rooin with Kentucky papers and the *Record*; policemen with caps and blue batons; *calèches* with driver on the footboard, whom you call 'Captain'; steamers with engines on the upper deck; Indians with Christian hats even on their 'squaws'; horses with numbers on their foreheads; shops with French and English sign-boards;—all these are features that tell of a mixed race, a new people, and a foreign clime."

Then, at Saratoga, how shocking to a gentleman, half tourist and half missionary, to see the full-skirted belles, without bonnets, moving about as "if the whole town were the grounds of a private house":—

"Yet all is managed with propriety, however little good taste there may be in parading the streets with bare arms, thin gauze-like ball dresses, and nothing on your head."

—Is Mr. Macgregor aware that such is the feminine costume of all hot countries? A

Sicillana or Neapolitan would shock his "good taste" quite as much as the dames of Saratoga.

Iron coffins, with glass panes in front of the face, might, as well as bare-legged girls with hooped dresses, have seemed to Mr. Macgregor oddities, to say the least. He reserves his strongest language, however, for the politics of the Republic:—

"At Cincinnati I attended a great political Convention, where 2,000 people kept a noisy order in their entanglement of politics. The presiding genius was a long Yankee, who took off his coat, and appeared in his shirt-sleeves, without any apology. The whole affair would be an utter impossibility away from America. Every gentleman and well-educated man (and, by the way, they are marvellously few) abjures politics; and, in proportion to his sense, appears anxious to assure you he is not a politician. The land is ruled by a very indifferent set of men, raised to a brief power by hired underlings, who make it their daily calling. No one thing forebodes worse for these great people than the absence of men of probity and talent from their politics."

The result of all this appears to be, from Mr. Macgregor's point of view, that America is not going ahead, but only spinning round!

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Lees of Blendon Hall.* By the Author of 'Alice Wentworth.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—"The Lees of Blendon Hall" is a powerful and well-sustained story of strong and somewhat morbid interest. It is a tale of domestic tragedy;—the first faint indications of crime, strengthen step by step till all the links of circumstances are joined into a terrible coil of certainty, which crushes alike the innocent and guilty. The skill with which the gradual unveiling of the truth is managed is remarkable; we do not recollect to have seen anything of the kind better done. Alswitha Lee is a softened type of Electra: her passionate love for her brother,—her lonely life, overshadowed as it is by the guilt of her mother, and the crimes of her mother's husband,—the tragical fate of her own father dimly remembered,—the banishment of her brother,—her own instinctive loathing for those she is compelled to live with,—are all indicated with masterly power. The one gleam of sunshine, Alswitha's love for Hugh Wyndam, only makes the whole web of sin and sorrow more ghastly. For what it is, the book is as well done as could be, but the whole story has a close, stifling atmosphere about it. The reader feels as though compelled to breathe the air of a haunted house, or of an evil dream, and he will close the book sorrowfully.

*Chances and Changes.* By the Author of 'My First Grief.' (Saunders & Otley.)—This "story of love and friendship," as its second title calls it, would be rather pretty if it were not for the affectation of thought and style which makes it very silly at times. There are some good conversations and acute remarks: it is a story upon which the author has evidently entered with all her heart, but the characters are endowed with a sentimental perfection, which is to real life what Westall's peasants used to be to real flesh-and-blood ploughmen and labourers. One of the heroines, named Gertrude, on the point of marriage with a man she adores, and who loves her passably well, breaks off the engagement, and turns Sister of Charity, for no other reason than because she fancies that if he had previously seen another young lady, named Mary (who, by the way, was also on the point of marriage herself), he would have preferred her. Such transcendental generosity and delicacy would have been inconvenient in real life. The young lady the gentleman would have married leaves him; the young lady he might have preferred marries according to programme,—so he is left lamenting; but Gertrude, having the gift of second sight, has trusted to widowhood, and, sure enough, Mary's first husband dies soon after marriage, and Gertrude has the melancholy satisfaction of seeing her married the second time, according

to her wishes, and they all live very happily in the sweetest of villages in Somersetshire.

*Hawksview: a Family History of our Own Times.* By Holme Lee. (J. Blackwood.)—This one-volume story is to our taste the best sustained and most artistic work of the author. It has the excellencies of her former works without the overstrained points of morality on which they have mainly hinged. There is more truth and reality in this book; the descriptions of nature are no more and no longer than the incidents require,—they are what descriptions should be—illustrations of the action, and not set up to show the author's own cleverness. The rescue of Capt. Vescey when surrounded by the tide, and his accidental discovery of his wife and child, are extremely well done; there is nothing superfluous, and it is very true both to nature and human nature. The character of Clara, the unhappy, ill-used wife, is delicately shaded; her own share in her misfortunes is well shown, and her sorrowful death rounds all her faults with the reader's sympathy. As to Capt. Vescey, the master of Hawksview, he is a study for a ruffian, and the subdued tone of colouring only adds to the effect. The interior of an unhappy home is drawn with sorrowful truth. The Rector and his wife are pleasant people to read about, and we recommend 'Hawksview' to such of our readers as are in search of a satisfactory story, neither long nor elaborate.

*Emily Morton: a Tale. With Sketches from Life and Critical Essays.* By Charles Westerton. (Westerton.)—Charles Westerton, the stern Roman stoic of a churchwarden, has here shown himself as tender-hearted as any "gushing" school girl! He here records his faith, not only in love, but in broken hearts. Emily Morton, the very tenderest and most dove-like of heroines, is as ethereal as a wreath of mist. She floats through the story, and disappears like a cloud. Nothing could be more poetical. The reader asks, what has become of her? Mr. Westerton answers, she has gone to be an angel! As for the hero, who basely wins her heart by—looking at her, he is unworthy to wear a coat, and is punished for his baseness till even the most remorseless reader will cry—"Hold, enough!" The author tells us in the Preface, of all the encouragement and praise his tale received whilst in manuscript, how he was told it might take its place beside the 'Julia de Roubigne' of Mackenzie, and many other notes of admiration;—he would have done well to be satisfied with this, and not to have risked his laurel slips in the cold air and uncongenial soil of twenty years after,—for so long, at least, has this tale been written. The reader of the present day will be apt to laugh instead of cry over a story so entirely destitute of common sense, and for which his tears have been so studiously bespoken. The sketches from life, and the critical essays which eke out this small volume, are flat—neither bad nor good, but indifferent.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Practical Guide for Italy. To See all that ought to be seen, in the Shortest Period and at the Least Expense.* By an Englishman Abroad. (Longman & Co.)—This handbook belongs to an excellent series, but is it timely? Who will undertake the Italian pilgrimage until those regiments have once more been barracked, those siege-trains laid up, those cavalry squadrons dismounted? The Peninsula is now the "hot corner" of Europe, and it is not the pleasantest thing in life to follow Dr. Syntax under fire. However, when the fitful fever is over, the manual by "An Englishman Abroad" will be found serviceable to folks who would tread the dust of Montebello and Magenta, and trace the line of blood and ashes that marks the path of liberation. As a minor handbook, with a strictly useful purpose, we can recommend it.

*The War in Italy, and all about it.* By J. H. Stocqueler. With a Map of the Seat of War. (Lea.)—A very slight compilation. Mr. Stocqueler briefly and plainly sketches the geography of the Italian peninsula, and adds a narrative, jotting on the historical relations of Piedmont with France and Austria. As if so small a volume could not



have been better filled, a good deal of leading-article matter is supplementarily introduced.

*Rifle Volunteers: how to Organize and Drill them.* By Hans Busk. (Routledge & Co.)—If soldiering could be taught by a book, Mr. Busk would be a very efficient teacher. He understands his subject. Addressing himself to a question of the day, he begins with generalities, and passes on to formations, skirmishing, military signals, and all else that the rifleman should study. We can imagine a gallant volunteer rather perplexed, at first, by these instructions; but Mr. Busk intends his little volume simply as an aid. It contains an abundance of useful details, compressed into a small space, on fire-arms, ammunition, organization, and manual and platoon exercise. Now that the spirit of "militia glory" is alive, such a handbook may be acceptable.

*Handbook to the English Lakes.* By James Payn. (Whittaker & Co.)—This is a compact little book, written by one who evidently knows the English lakeland, and tells enough about roads, steamers, and inns, to make the work desirable for tourists.

*Heroes of the Laboratory and the Workshop.* By C. L. Brightwell. Illustrated by John Absolon. (Routledge & Co.)—Mr. Brightwell takes for his text the well known lines,—

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begun,  
Each evening sees it close;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned a night's repose.

—In this spirit he gives us a score of sketches, in which we see the names of Arkwright, Berthollet, Brindley, Caxton, Cellini, Davy, Erard and Moutal, Graham and Breguet, Ghiberti and Matsys, Jacquard, Lenoir, Aberkämpf, Palissy, Rennie, Roubo, Sennfelder, Stephenson, Vaucanson, Watt, and many others. The account of each is necessarily brief, but is intended for those who cannot procure the more detailed lives.

*Grave and Gay.* Parts I. and II.—*The Under-Housemaid.* Parts I. and II. By the Author of 'Stories and Lessons on the Catechism,' &c. Edited by the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., Oxon. (Mossley.)—These four volumes are addressed to servants in gentle and sensible language, urging them to serve their earthly masters in obedience to the commands of their Heavenly One, and pointing out many of their general failings and weaknesses, which pain their employers and injure themselves.

*A Life-Long Story; or, Am I my Sister's Keeper? Facts and Phases for the Times.* Dedicated to the Women of England, by One of Themselves.—(Simpkin & Marshall.)—This Life-Long Story, though in but one volume, contains materials and characters sufficient for three. The history of Mary Grenville serves as the vehicle for the introduction of some stern facts concerning dressmakers, their long hours, their unwholesome workrooms, and their miserable pay. Now, these facts are, unfortunately, neither original nor romantic, and are, moreover, but the echoes of long-repeated cries; but, as they are woven into the texture of an interesting tale, they may, perhaps, serve to remind the gay and the happy that the suffering of their less fortunate sisters is not altogether a fiction. The work has evident signs of being a virgin production, and consequently has some marks of the untrained hand—such as a redundancy of characters which, in some places, impede the action of the story, and an occasional want of connexion between the chapters, which is somewhat perplexing; but these are, on the whole, trifling defects in a first work, and could be easily remedied in any future production.

*Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them.* By Mrs. Bayly. (Nisbet.)—We have here an account of the progress made by the City Missionaries and the visitors in that hitherto moral plague-spot, Notting Dale—or the "Potteries,"—a place devoted almost exclusively to the rearing of pigs, and, consequently, neither the most civilized nor the most salubrious spot within the London circuit. The account is merely local, but will, doubtless, be of interest to all who take pleasure in such movements.

*Public Lectures, delivered before the Catholic University of Ireland, on some Subjects of Ancient and*

*Modern History, in the Years 1856, 1857, and 1858.* By J. B. Robertson. (Dolman.)—The spirit of these lectures is intensely Papal. Mr. Robertson reaches his climax of historical prophecy in the last page of a somewhat desultory and digressive Appendix, by anticipating the eternal maledictions of Heaven upon Louis Napoleon should he disturb the Holy Father. His lectures, strongly tinged with this sentiment, are of a varied character. In the first, Mr. Robertson speaks of himself, and tells how he was patronized by Daniel O'Connell. Thence, he proceeds to examine the records of Phœnician civilization and trade, and to present, in his fourth section, a view of ancient Egyptian commerce, institutions, arts and sciences—penetrating, of course, into the great, unsettled, and, to all appearance, insoluble question of Egyptian chronology. Following this is a lecture, in a philosophic-historical vein, entitled 'Theory of the Christian Monarchy—the Ancient Political Institutions of Spain—the Absolutism introduced by Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles the Second, and consummated by Philip the Second.' The next discourse is an analysis of the British Constitution of 1688, as compared with the old European monarchies and the modern representative systems. "In the seventh and eighth lectures," says Mr. Robertson, in a somewhat pompous and turgid Preface, "I endeavour to sound the causes, moral and political, of that great disruption of the social bonds which occurred in France in 1789." Among his qualifications for this task he adduces his "religious creed" as "a key to the solution of many political problems," and a lengthened residence in France. It may now be surmised what manner of philosophic historian stands in the porch.

*Science and Art of Chess.* By J. Munroe, B.C.L. (Low & Co.)—An American book, full of good situations and games, with a short preliminary history and account of the game. It is a useful addition to the learner's studies.

*The Order of Nature considered in reference to the Claims of Revelation.* By the Rev. Baden Powell. (Longman & Co.)—We cannot discuss this book without more of theological argument than our plan allows. Its heads are:—an Historical Sketch of the Progress of Physical Science, as bearing on Religious Belief; the Order of Nature, as bearing on Theology in general; the Natural and the Supernatural; Revelation and Miracles; the Rationalistic and other Theories of Miracles; Theological Views of Miracles; and Conclusions. The book is well worth reading. Prof. Powell is a liberal theologian and a rigid philosopher; he is too much of the school of Faraday, whom he greatly admires; too much disposed to set out with clear views of the naturally possible and impossible.

*Mental Arithmetic.* By Hugo Reid. (Longman & Co.)—This is a short and neat system of arithmetic, with attention paid to the mental processes.

*An Essay on the Cause of Rain.* By G. A. Rowell.—This book is sold by the author (at Oxford), and is headed by an imposing list of subscribers in the University. Mr. Rowell's views on the formation of rain by loss of electricity in the clouds have been before the world since the Meeting of the British Association in 1847; they are here collected and enforced with clearness and ability.

Among new editions we have from Messrs. Black, Vol. XVIII. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*,—and also a fourteenth edition of their *Picturesque Tourist of Scotland*.—From Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. we have *The Fool of Quality; or, the History of Henry Earl of Morland*, by Henry Brooke, Esq., with a Biographical Preface, by the Rev. C. Kingsley,—and Vols. VII. and VIII. of the *Parent's Cabinet*.—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" *Woman's Thoughts about Women*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library" *Petrarch's Sonnets and Life*, and to his "Cheap Series" *The Convalescent*, by Mr. N. P. Willis.—*Rita: an Autobiography*, has been added to Mr. Bentley's "Standard Library,"—he has also published Vol. II. of Mr. James's *Naval History of Great Britain*.—*The Sisters of Charity*, by Mrs. Jameson (Longman),—*Eliza Cook's Poetical Works* (Routledge),—*Almack's, a Novel* (Saunders, Otley & Co.),—Mr. Hodgson has added to his New Series

of Novels *The King's Secret*, by Mr. Tyrone Power, —Mrs. Trollope's *Travels and Travellers* (Knight), —*The Orphans of Lissau* (Simpkin), —*The School Girl in France*, by Miss M'Grindell (Simpkin), —*Guide to the Channel Islands* (Adams).—Of second editions lying on our table we notice the Rev. J. H. Riggs's work, entitled *Modern Anglican History* (Heylin),—Dr. Moore's *Ancient Mineralogy* (Low), —*Common Sense or Deception Detected* (Kent),—and the *Diagnosis of Surgical Cancer*, by J. Z. Laurence (Churchill).—The following have entered their third editions:—*The Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry*, superintended by the Rev. R. Main (Murray),—*The Instructive Picture Book, or a Few Attractive Lessons from the Natural History of Animals*, by Adam White (Edmondston & Douglas), —Dr. Turnbull on the *Curability of Consumption* (Churchill),—Chapman's *Every Day French Talk* (Bateman),—*The Practical Rhine Guide and Practical Paris Guide* (Longman),—*Freedom of Labour*, by J. Plummer (Waddington),—*The Sanitary Reform of the British Army* (Chambers),—a volume of *The Brucian* (Tottenham, Coventry),—*The British Controversialist for 1859* (Houlston), —Vol. XIII. of *The National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge* (Routledge), and Vol. XVII. of *The Monthly Packet* (Mozley).—Translations consist of M. About's *Roman Question*, translated by Mr. Coape (Jeffs),—*The Minor Poetry of Goethe*, translated by Mr. T. G. Thomas (Low),—and Halm's *Gladiator of Ravenna*, translated by Prof. De Vericour (J. Blackwood).—Reprints comprise Part I. of *Tales from Bentley*,—*The Flyers of the Hunt*, by J. Mills (Ward & Lock),—Dr. Blakey's *Old Faces in New Masks* (Kent),—from 'Household Words' *Old Styles*, by Mr. H. Spicer (Bosworth),—Dr. Tulloch's *Leaders of the Reformation* (Blackwood),—Ferguson's *Railway Readings, or Prose by a Poet* (Routledge),—*Rambles among Woods*, by W. Swinton (Low),—and from the 'Western Farmer' *Fruits, Flowers, and Farming*, by H. W. Beecher (Low).

Of serials in progress we have, as the latest numbers issued, from Mr. Murray, Part VI. of *Byron's Poetical Works*, and Part V. of *Boswell's Life of Johnson*,—from Messrs. Longman, the concluding Part (VII.) of *The Rev. Sydney Smith's Works*, Part IV. of *Moore's Poetical Works*, and also Part II. of Macleod's *Dictionary of Political Economy*,—from Mr. Bentley, Part II. of *Thiers's French Revolution*,—from Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Part VI. of *The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, Part XXI. of Mr. Thackeray's *Virginians*, and also Part I. of *Plain, or Ringlets?*—Part XL. of Routledge's *Shakespeare*,—Part VI. of Routledge's *Illustrated Natural History*,—Part IX. of *The Gallery of Nature*, by the Rev. T. Milner (Chambers),—Part III. of Chambers's *Encyclopædia*,—Part VIII. of Beeton's *Dictionary of Useful Information*,—from Messrs. Groombridge, Parts XCV. and XCVI. of Lowe's *Natural History of Ferns*, and Part XIV. of Bree's *History of the Birds of Europe*,—from Messrs. Blackie, Part XX. of *The Comprehensive History of England*, and Parts XVII. and XVIII. of *The Comprehensive History of India*,—Part II. of Cassell's *Illustrated Family Bible*,—Part IV. of Cassell's *Popular Natural History*,—Part IV. of *La Bella Balia* (Jeffs),—Part XV. of *Tyas's Wild Flowers of England* (Houlston), and No. 9. of *Beadwell's Guide to Typography* (Bowering).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alexander's Legend of the Golden Prayers, and other Poems, 5s. Argus's The Adventures of a Donkey, new edit. 16mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Bull's The Sense Denied and Lost, edit. by Johns, 8s. 4s. 6d. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Lectures by Maugham, 10s. 6d. Burns's Scotch Songs, with Accom. by Montgomery, Book 2, 1s. Calder's Exercises in Mensuration, with their Solutions, 12mo. 2s. Children's Picture Gallery, The, 4to. 8s. 6d. bds. Complete Guide to the English Lakes, 5th edit. edit. by Hudson, 5s. D'Ambly, Les Cartes à Jouer, et la Cartomancie, 8s. 6d. 3s. 6d. Darton's Movable Books, "The Book of Trades," 4to. 2s. bds. De Foe's Robinson Crusoe, illust. by Grandville, new edit. 5s. cl. Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words, 4s. 6d. cl. Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Em. Person, 59, 2 series, 21s. Girlestone's Reflected Truth, 8s. 6d. cl. Greene's Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Protozoa, 8s. 2s. swd. Horace's Odes, literally trans. by Robinson, Vol. 2, Part 2, 7s. cl. Hutton's Introduction to the Study of Greek, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Illustrated London News, Vol. 34, folio, 18s. cl. gilt. Maundrell's Biographical Treasury, 11th edit. 8s. 10s. cl. Morphy (Paul), the Chess Champion: his Career, 1s. 6d. cl. Outline of English History in Verse, An, square, 1s. 6d. cl. Oxenden's The Earnest Communicant, new edit. 12mo. 1s. cl. Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, by Chevallier, 2nd edit. 10s. 6d. Phil's How to Brew Good Beer, 8s. 4s. 6d. cl. Poetry for Repetition, edited by Twells, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.



Polehampton's Memoir, &c. edit. by Polehampton, 3rd edit. 5s. cl.  
 Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, 3 ed. 6s.  
 Richmond's Annals of the Poor, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Schiller's William Tell, with Notes by Meissner, 12mo. 2s. bds.  
 Schmidt's German Reading-Book for Beginners, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Scott's Waverley Novels, railway edit. 'The Pirate,' 1s. 6d. bds.  
 Smith's A Summary of the Law of Christ, f. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Storch's The Boy with the Bible, tr. by Schmidt, 2nd edit. 2s. 6d.  
 Thoughts during Sickness, 2nd edit. f. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Tylor's J. F. J. Memoir, by Burton, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 3s. cl.  
 Tutton's Sketches of 23 Great Emperors, Kings, &c. 6s. 6d. cl.  
 Watt's Scripture History, new edit. f. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Wickenden's (Rev. W.) Poems, 5th edit. f. 8vo. 7s. cl.  
 Wolfe's Home Duties, A. f. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Williams's Letters on Anglican Orders and other Matters, 3s. 6d.

VAUXHALL.

WE cannot let Vauxhall expire without a word of notice. The old manor ground of the mercenary Fulke de Breauté,—the "henchman," as he may be called, of King John,—is about to be covered with bricks and mortar. Previous to this, the gardens are to be open to the public for a week, by way of dying out gaily. The land on which Fulke erected his hall now belongs to Canterbury Cathedral, by a very ordinary process. The manor of Fulkeshall fell, by attainder, to the crown. It was successively held by the Despensers and the Damories; but the latter exchanged it with Edward the Third for an estate in Suffolk; and the manor was conferred on Edward the Black Prince, who piously left it to the Church of Canterbury. This bequest was respected by a monarch who upset more wills than all the Ecclesiastical Courts together; and Henry the Eighth left the little estate to the gratified Dean and Chapter.

The old manor-house, like the gardens in its vicinity, served many purposes; and these were not always of a gay aspect. Saddest of sad young ladies, Lady Arabella Stuart, was confined here, under the guardianship of Sir Thomas Parry. The house was then known as Copt Hall. Some years later, there was some doubt whether a college of artisans or a public garden and "assembly" would be ultimately established here. The pleasure-seekers were delighted by the establishment of a place of gaiety and dissipation; and, wearied with the stale yet lively pleasures of that very rustic locality, "Spring Gardens," Charing Cross, they flocked, with the glad eagerness of unhappy idlers in search of a new sensation, to the "New Spring Gardens," on the Surrey side of the Thames. This was about the year 1661. So that, in round numbers, the place may be said to have had a reign—a reign of vicissitudes—which has lasted two centuries.

From the very first the seasons were uncertain. In sickly years they were ill-attended; but, generally speaking, under the Stuarts they were resorted to by the "quality" of a very bad sort, in very great numbers. The richer, not the better class of citizens, imitated the people of quality, and here they plucked cherries, and gallants broke a cheese-cake with their ladies; lovers sipped and looked foolish over their syllabubs; while amateurs of the faster school fluttered about, scattering compliments among the flame-coloured petticoats. But there were faster gentlemen there than these in the Stuart days; gay ruffians of the Killigrew stamp; all plume, velvet, gold lace, and bad principles, with swords to support them. These town rogues were the terror of "civil ladies" in masks; and were sometimes not less so to the ladies of a less "civil" quality. The gardens must have presented a strange sight in those days; for while the hot-brained young "rogues" were assaulting the arbours, and dragging the women away from them, at the sword's point, a more orderly public might have been seen in another part, listening with rapture to the nightingales, or, elsewhere, beating time to the fiddles and Jews' trumps, while walking about, laughing, talking, and mightily diverting themselves.

Were the gay ruffians and revellers anti-Hanoverians? Certain it is that with the coming of "Great Brunswick," as Dr. Young absurdly called George the First, the sunny glory of the place suffered an eclipse. Few went there where the lively mask tapped Sir Roger de Coverly lightly on the shoulder, and the knight, blameless and stainless as Mr. Tennyson's King Arthur, himself, bade the baggage, who had audaciously invited him to partake of a bottle of mead,—to "begone!" But, as Brunswick established itself on the seat of the

Stuarts, the gardens recovered their dignity. Early in the reign of the Second George, Mr. Tyers opened them, with much addition to their old routine of feasting and flirting. He had good luck enough to win the presence of the Prince of Wales, occasionally;—a very good representative of the royal and noble ruffianism of the olden time. Around the Prince gay crowds of masks, dominoes, and lovers of a *Ridotto al fresco*, nimbly trooped; and high Art had, in good time, its cunning to add to the attractions, for Hogarth glorified much canvas or panel there, and Roubiliac set up the statue of Handel,—great Master of that Art of which Apollo was only the god.

Small, however, were the influences of the deity about the Rotunda, where he was practically worshipped in those famous "Vauxhall ballads,"—sublime namby-pamby of text, to a stupendous unmeaningness of tune.

The usual guides who take the public by the hand state, that the name of "Spring Gardens" clung to the place till about the year 1785. But this is not the case. *Foxhall* was commonly spoken of in the time of old Tyers. Walpole, in 1750, in company with Lady Caroline Petersham, drunken Lord Granby, and far-too-jolly Sir Harry Vane, made a night of it at "Vauxhall," where the gentlemen cut up the chickens which frolicsome Lady Caroline stewed in a saucepan over a lamp in one of the bowers. Fielding, too, who published his 'Amelia' in 1751, sends some of his friends in that story to as turbulent but a less pleasant night at roaring "Vauxhall."

Fireworks came in with the French revolutionary wars, and with them came high prices and unpronounceable Greek (or quasi-Greek) names, which did not describe the entertainments they pretended to designate. The fee for admission ran up, by instalments, from one shilling to four; but the patronage of fashion did not rise in an equal ratio, and the gardens, which did not blossom sweetly under the first of the Georges, sank into cheapness and ruin under the last so named of that illustrious race of monarchs. The weather, too, had been their unkind enemy. The special *fête* days were ever so notoriously damaged by deluges of rain, that men of pastures would not cut their hay on that day; while one of the Tyerses (we forget now which) was so continuously unlucky, that farmers laid down broad acres of turnips as they heard of the continuation of his proprietorship.

One week more of modified madness—a melancholy gaiety—and streets will rise where well-dressed folly so long and so riotously reigned,—where Billington poured forth her honeyed notes and Incedon his "linked sweetness,"—where Il Diavolo Antonio swung by one foot on the slack wire, pealing forth from a silver trumpet, as he swung, the overture to 'Lodoiska,'—and where the terrible gaieties of the night were succeeded by the terrible penalties of "next morning." What is to come for a week is the "wake" of a dead, not the reproduction of a living, Vauxhall. The lights, and the drink, and the garishness will be there where the song of the old nightingales has long been silent—for ever.

WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

July 13.

WITH regard to the presence of works of Art in the Upper Drift, the subject easily divides itself into two heads:—First, are the objects discovered genuine works of Art? and, secondly, were they actually found in strata deposited at a period contemporary with the organic remains with which they are associated?

The first duty of all inquirers is to free their minds from all prepossessions respecting the antiquity of the human race. On this point most geologists may be charged with having heretofore had the strongest preconceived opinions respecting the late date of the appearance of man on the world, in confirmation of which I may appeal to the writings of Buckland and many others. They were, therefore, no more likely than other observers to adopt in haste any hypothesis that might tend to prove his extreme antiquity. They were, however, so far prepared for such a contingency,

that their habits of thought might lead them to accept good evidence when offered with comparative facility, and their daily occupations give them some advantages in dealing with the question.

For more than twenty years, like others of my craft, I have daily handled stones, whether fashioned by Nature or Art; and the flint hatchets of Amiens and Abbeville seem to me to be as clearly works of Art as any Sheffield whittle. It does not matter whether they occur under unexpected circumstances or not. The question is, is there reason to believe that flints are ever so fashioned by natural processes? Certainly flints moulded "by motion in water" assume forms quite the reverse of implements made by man, or even of flints fractured by any mere blow, or by the action of the weather. The action of running water, or of waves on a beach, is to remove all asperities and other accidental marks on stones of every description. So thoroughly is this the case, that stones that have been simply scratched by the onward motion of a glacier, lose not only their finer structures, but all their angles get rubbed off, and they become rounded and water-worn by attrition, as they rattle on each other in their passage down the stream. This result is universal, not only in brooks and rivers, but also on sea-shores, like the Chesil Bank, for instance,—where all the stones, instead of being sharply fractured, are water-worn and rounded. Atmospheric influences often produce angularity in stones; but these weather-broken fragments never possess those repeated small fractures at the edge, the result of many taps, and that peculiar artificial symmetry so evident in the presumed flint hatchets of Abbeville.

With respect to their position in the Drift, we have the testimony of various independent observers, both French and English. I accept this part of the evidence from Mr. Prestwich alone, as I would accept the evidence of the existence of the planet Neptune from Prof. Adams. Mr. Adams's peers know his value, and all British, and most Continental geologists are aware, that Mr. Prestwich is not only a man of long-tryed experience, but is alike skilful and cautious in all his determinations.

A. C. RAMSAY.

RAPHAEL AND HIS FRIEND TADDEO TADDEI.

24, Gresham Street, July 12.

HAVING, in your Number for the 8th of March 1851, been kind enough to insert a notice of mine on the subject of Andrea Mantegna, his family and friends, whose portraits I had discovered in one of the compartments of the 'Triumph of Julius Cæsar,' at Hampton Court, perhaps you will now further oblige me, by finding room for this communication respecting a portrait, by Raphael, of one of his early patrons and friends.

For several years past I have had in my possession a portrait of an Italian gentleman. It is on pannel, and nearly the size of life, though little more than the head and shoulders are visible. I always regarded this as a work by Raphael. This has since been confirmed by the initials of that painter being found on the collar; but the party represented remained, until recently, unknown. Within the last few days, however, I have had the satisfaction of discovering the name of Taddeo Taddei on it, as well; and make no doubt of that being really the name of the individual represented.

It will be in the recollection of those of your readers acquainted with the history of Raphael, that the name of Taddeo Taddei is mentioned, with reference to the great painter's visits to Florence, with the greatest honour—for when he went there to study, he was received into the house of Taddeo, where he remained during his stay—comprising nearly two years—that is, from 1506 to 1508.

This fact, and the gratitude of Raphael in return, is thus recorded by Vasari:—

"He was, indeed, esteemed in that city, but above all by Taddeo Taddei, who being a great admirer of distinguished talent, desired to have him always in his house and at his table,—thereupon Raphael—who was kindness itself—that he might not be surpassed in generosity, painted



two pictures for Taddeo, wherein there are traces of his first manner, derived from Pietro, and also of that much better one which he acquired at a later period by study, as will be related hereafter. These pictures are still carefully preserved by the heirs of the above-named Taddeo."

Raphael himself, in a letter to his uncle, dated Florence, April the 11th, 1508, thus speaks of Taddeo:—"Further, I would beg you, my dear uncle, to tell my uncle and aunt Lasanta, that Taddeo Tadei, the Florentine of whom we have repeatedly spoken, is coming to Urbino, and hope they will do him honour without stint, and I hope you will do so too for love of me, since there is no man to whom I am more obliged than to Messer Taddeo."

Such is the individual for whom the great artist felt so great an affection, and whose portrait has now been discovered.

There is a circumstance which surprisingly confirms the fact of the portrait being that of Raphael's early patron and friend, which is this:—The Cartoon for the celebrated picture of the 'Entombment,' (engraved by Amsler,) is known to have been prepared by Raphael, at Florence, and most likely in the very house of Taddeo. Now, the figure to the extreme left in this composition, wearing a turban, and assisting in bearing the body of Our Saviour, has precisely the same features as the before-mentioned portrait—and no doubt the painter introduced it out of compliment to his protector, whose dignified aspect, so frequently before him, seemed suited to be employed in such an honourable office.

In the extract from Vasari, it will be observed, that he simply says, that Raphael presented Taddeo with two pictures, without specifying what the subjects were. It has been said, that they were both Madonna pictures, and that one of them is now in the Belvedere Gallery, at Vienna,—the other, in the Bridgewater Collection (the circular 'Holy Family'). This, I presume, is only conjecture, as the Bridgewater picture came from the Orleans Gallery, and the Vienna one was purchased not many years ago. Now, although I do not wish to assert anything that cannot be supported by facts, yet, I think, I may venture to say that, in the absence of any proof to the contrary in Vasari, it would not be very unreasonable in me to suppose that one of the two pictures, so stated by him as given to Taddeo, was a portrait, and not a religious subject, and as such may be the very picture now in my possession.

As I am desirous of the fullest investigation of the correctness of the foregoing statement, I shall be most happy to produce the work in question to any one taking an interest in the subject, on an appointment being made for that purpose.

J. O'CONNELL.

#### THE GREAT VOLCANO OF MAUNA LOA, IN THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

ACCOUNTS have been recently received of another eruption of this fearful volcano, which in violence far exceeds those which have already made Mauna Loa a name of terror. It is remarkable that as far back as October 1856 the Rev. T. Coan, in a letter written at that date from Hilo, states that although the island of Hawaii was apparently tranquil after a recent eruption of Mauna Loa, he believed that a stream of lava was still flowing more than sixty miles longitudinally under its own refrigerated cover, and there were many signs in 1857 that the volcano was only slumbering. In September of that year a lake in glaring fusion occupied the crater, and the great cauldron was observed to boil furiously on the southern side. It appears that the volcano burst forth on the 23rd of last January. Several persons sailed from Honolulu to witness the stupendous phenomenon, and the following description of it is taken from the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*.

From the distance at which we observed it, about ten miles, the crater appeared to be circular and perhaps 300 feet across. It may prove to be 500 feet or even 800 feet across. The rim of the crater is surrounded by cones of stones and scoriae, these cones constantly varying in extent, now growing in size,

and again all tumbling down. The lava does not run out from the side of the crater like water from the rim of a bowl, but is thrown up in continuous columns like the Geyser springs, as represented in school geographies. At times this spouting appeared to be feeble, but generally, as if eager to escape from the pent-up bowels of the earth, the lava rose to a height nearly equal to the base of the crater. The columns and masses of lava thrown out were ever varying in form and height. Sometimes, when very active, a spire or cone of lava would shoot up like a rocket, or in the form of a huge pyramid, to a height nearly double the base of the crater. If the mouth of this be 500 feet across, the perpendicular column must have been 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Then, by watching it with a spy-glass, the columns would be seen to diverge and fall in all manner of shapes, like a fountain.

This part of the scene was one of true grandeur: no words can convey a full idea of it. The molten fiery redness of the lava, ever varying, ever changing its form, from the simple gurgling of a spring to the hugest fountain conceivable, is a scene when viewed that will be painted in all its splendour and magnificence on the memory of the observer till death. Large boulders of red hot lava-stone, weighing hundreds if not thousands of tons, thrown up with inconceivable power high above the liquid mass, could be seen occasionally falling outside or on the rim of the crater, tumbling down the cones and rolling over the precipice, remaining brilliant for a few moments, then, becoming cooled and black, were lost among the mass of the surrounding lava. The observer cannot help watching it with intense delight, the only drawback being the severe cold of the night.

On leaving the crater, the lava-stream does not appear for some distance—say an eighth of a mile—as it has cut its way through a deep ravine or gulf, which hides it from the eye. The first that we see of the lava, after being thrown up in the crater, is its branching out into various streams, some distance below the fountain-head. Instead of running in the large stream, it parts and divides into a great number, spreading out to five or six miles in width. For the first six miles from the crater the descent is very rapid,—the flow of lava varying from four to ten miles an hour. But after reaching the level plain the stream moves slower. Here the streams are not so numerous as higher up, there being a principal one, which varies, and is very irregular, from an eighth to half a mile in width, though there are frequent branches running off from it. This principal stream reached the sea, near Wainanali, on the 31st of January, after a flow of eight days. When it reached the sea, it spread out about half-a-mile in width. Some of the finest scenes of the flow were the cascades or falls formed in it before the lava reached the plain. There were several of them, and they appeared to be changing, and new ones formed in different localities as new streams were made. One, however, that remained apparently unchanged for two days, must have been 80 to 100 feet in height. First there was a fall; then below were cascades or rapids. To watch this fall during the night, when the bright, red-hot stream of lava was flowing over it, at the rate of ten miles an hour, like water, was a scene never to be forgotten. On reaching the plain, where it is more level, the lava-stream, of course, moves along more slowly and less divided than above. The stream which had run into the sea had apparently ceased flowing, and was cooled over, so that we crossed and re-crossed it in many places; and through the fissures we could see the molten lava with its red-hot glow. An intense heat issued out from them. In many places the surface was so hot that the soles of our shoes would have been burnt had we not kept in rapid motion.

On the afternoon of our arrival at the encamping-ground a new stream started some few miles below the crater, which had evidently been dammed up by some obstruction, and came rushing down with tremendous noise and fury through the thick jungle which lay in its track, burning the cracking trees, and sending up for a time a thick smoke, almost as dense as that from the crater. This

stream, from the time that it broke away from its embankment, moved at the rate of two miles an hour till it reached the vicinity of our camp, when its progress was checked, and it moved not more than a quarter of a mile an hour. But it formed a grand sight. Here was a stream of lava rolling over the plain, 20 to 25 feet in height, and about an eighth of a mile in width, though its width varied a great deal, sometimes broader, sometimes narrower. It was, in fact, a mass or pile of red-hot stone, resembling a pile of coals on fire, borne along by the liquid lava-stream underneath. As it moved slowly along large red-hot boulders would roll down the sides, breaking into a thousand small stones, crushing and burning the trees which lay in the track.

The poor inhabitants of Wainanali, the name of the village where the fire reached the ocean, were aroused at the midnight hour by the hissing and roaring of the approaching fire, and but just in time to save themselves. Some of the houses of the inland portion of the village were partly surrounded before the inmates were aware of their danger. The village is, of course, all destroyed, and its pleasant little harbour filled up with lava.

Further accounts state that the volcano is dominated by a vast column of smoke, which, it is calculated, attains the extraordinary height of 10,000 feet.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A London Committee has been formed for promoting the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, of which the following noblemen and gentlemen are members:—Earl Stanhope, Viscount Hill, Lord Londesborough, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Lindsay, B. Botfield, Esq., M.P., The Hon. R. W. Clive, M.P., R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., H. Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., W. Tite, Esq., M.P., C. C. Babington, Esq., Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Rev. Dr. J. C. Bruce, T. Bury, Esq., R. Chambers, Esq., Sir James Clark, Bart., C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Hepworth Dixon, Esq., J. Forster, Esq., S. C. Hall, Esq., J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F. Hindmarsh, Esq., Rev. T. Hugo, Dr. H. Johnson, J. Mayer, Esq., Sir R. I. Murchison, F. Ouvry, Esq., C. R. Smith, Esq., Vice-Admiral W. H. Smyth, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., A. Way, Esq., T. Wright, Esq. Other names are being daily added to the list.

The warm weather seems to have an active influence on literature. We hear that Mr. Owen Maddy is engaged upon a work called 'Thomas Davis, or Irish Aspirations,'—which is likely to throw light on society in Ireland during the Repeal movement and the closing years of O'Connell's life. The correspondence of Davis is said to be stamped with all the freshness and genial sincerity of his interesting character. Mr. Bentley has a promising list of announcements. In addition to which we hear the 'Lives of the Princes of Wales,' by Dr. Doran, spoken of. The author of 'John Halifax' is also engaged on a new story, 'A Life for a Life'; Lady Charlotte Pepys is at work on the illustration of 'Female Influence'; and the author of 'Charles Auchester' is underlined for another appearance in a new book, 'Almost a Heroine.' As for the popular novelists, if we may give credit to report, they are more than usually lively in this oppressive season. While our literary labourers are at their toil, some of those abroad are receiving distinguished honours at the hands of Continental sovereigns. Among these is M. Eugene Rendu, author of a little manual on Primary Instruction in Germany, France and England. The King of Portugal has ordered this work to be translated into Portuguese, and he has conferred on the author the cross and riband of the Order of Christ.

When Sir Fretful Plagiary read that well-known line from his new play, "Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee," a faint idea struck his audience that they had heard that passage somewhere before. In a somewhat different way, a Mr. Davies, writing to us from Warrington, states that, on reading the account of the plot of Mr. Tom Taylor's original comedy, 'The Contested Election,'



he was struck by its resemblance to a little drama of his own, which had been represented successfully on the Warrington stage. The piece is named 'Our Town.' Mr. Davies proceeds to say:—"As 400 copies of the play were sold, I registered it at Stationers' Hall, and, in February last, I also forwarded a copy to Mr. J. Stirling Coyne, Secretary to the Dramatic Authors' Society, with the view to further registration; but his reply was, 'that the Society do not undertake in any way the registration of pieces.' He, however, retained the copy I sent him." The author having subsequently "forwarded two copies to Mr. Robson," who declined to produce the drama, "I thought," says Mr. Davies, "no more of the matter until reading your account of Mr. Tom Taylor's play, when I was struck with the close resemblance between the two dramas. I send herewith a copy of my play, and am confident a perusal will satisfy you that two distinct minds could not independently produce plays, each showing the gross venality of small boroughs; each introducing a wealthy grocer averse to political or municipal honours, but pushed on by an ambitious wife, who is again the tool of a penurious adventurer—Micky Doyle, in 'Our Town,' Mr. Dodgson, in 'The Contested Election.' \* \* Messrs. Micky Doyle and Dodgson are each made to write the candidate's address; the latter part of both pieces is sustained by remittance of half-notes, and they alike are liable to the charge of allowing minor personages to rise into unwonted importance." Mr. Davies adds his belief that his friends of the "Blue Pig" evidently give rise to Mr. Taylor's "Blue Lambs"; and points out that "the chief difference between the two works seems to arise from the fact of mine representing a municipal, and Mr. Taylor's a parliamentary election."—We have omitted some hard phrases from Mr. Davies's letter, the substance of which we insert as suggestive of an addition to the Curiosities of Literature,—and nothing doubting that a satisfactory reply will be given by the author of 'The Contested Election,' which piece Mr. Davies has neither seen nor read.

Thirteen portraits were presented to the National Portrait Gallery during the last year. Government has offered to the Trustees of the Gallery Hayter's 'Reformed Parliament, 1833.' Want of room prevents the present acceptance of this gift. The number of pictures purchased amounts to forty-four.

On the subject of All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, a Correspondent makes these remarks:—"It is not true that 'no poor person dare enter,' nor is there any bearded pew-opener; the fact is, there are no pews; and that as the sittings are not paid for, or reserved in any way, the poor have a perfect right to the possession of all or any of them."

By way of supplement to the paper on the Water-Glass of Fuchs and Kuhlmann, we feel pleasure in making honourable mention of the name of Mr. Ransome, of Ipswich, who has been for fifteen years experimenting on the practical applications of the soluble silicates. Mr. Ransome received a Telford Medal in 1848 from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a prize medal in 1851, for his *artificial silicated stone*; and he has in this country patented most of the applications referred to, and employed the silicate of soda in preserving buildings.

The recent opening of the railway into Cornwall, by means of the Royal Albert Viaduct, at Saltash, has forced on the Cornish people the necessity of "uniform time." It would seem that the churchwardens of Camborne are among the most enlightened in this remote district, and the first to perceive the advantages resulting from the adoption of Greenwich time. Their alteration of the parish clock from local to railway time did not meet with the approval of the magistrates acting for the East Division of the Hundred of Penwith, and a lengthened correspondence ensued, resulting in the churchwardens declining to retrograde, and adhering to an arrangement which they think has the merit of guiding the public correctly in a matter which so much concerns their interest and convenience. We are told that Hayle, Camelford, Bodmin and Lostwithiel have also set their clocks to

show and strike Greenwich time only. A Correspondent wishes to know when Plymouth will follow so excellent an example. The pretended inconvenience arising from the tidal tables the Astronomer Royal satisfactorily answered long ago through Sir Stafford Northcote.

The sale of Mr. Hobler's collection of Roman brass medals was concluded during the last week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The prices, generally speaking, were high:—Domitia, *obv.*, fine bust to the right—*rev.*, Empress seated, with long sceptre, near her a boy (young Domitian deified), 60*l.* (this coin was bought at the Campana Sale, when it produced 16*l.*)—Trajanus, with octo-style Temple on the reverse, 15*l.* 10*s.*—Another example, with the Circus Maximus, 11*l.* 11*s.*—Hadrianus, with the Emperor to the left, on a base, addressing soldiers, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Another, a medallion with eagle on fulmen, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Antoninus Pius, relating to Britain, 19*l.* 15*s.*—Another specimen, with the goddess Ops on the reverse, 10*l.*—Another, a rare medallion of grander style of Art, 60*l.*—Faustina Senior, with veiled bust, 21*l.*—A rare medallion of Marcus Aurelius, with youthful bust of the Prince, 15*l.*—Another specimen, with bearded togated bust, 21*l.* 10*s.*—Faustina Junior, with diademed bust, of high Art, 27*l.*—Pertinax, with bearded bust, a remarkably fine specimen, 29*l.*—Septimius Severus, with two winged Victories raising a trophy, 17*l.*—Another specimen, the Emperor with Caracalla and Geta near an altar, 16*l.* 16*s.*—Julia Domna, with palladium and long sceptre, a coin of superlative beauty, 36*l.*—Caracalla, *rev.*, Victoria Britannica, 18*l.* 15*s.*—Geta with Vict. Brit., 12*l.*—Alexander Severus, *obv.*, fine bust, 14*l.* 14*s.*—Volusianus with bare head, and the youthful Caesar on the reverse, 20*l.*—The whole sale produced 1,759*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

From the printed returns of the "Estimates, &c., Civil Services, Education, Science and Art," we collect several items of interest. For the present year, ending March 1860, an increased grant (compared with that of last year) has been made for public education, in Great Britain and Ireland, to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l.* The grants to the Scotch and Irish Universities show but a nominal difference; that to the British Museum is less than that of last year, by nearly 8,500*l.* There has been expended from the Education grants, made between 1839—58, above three millions and a half sterling. The grant in aid of Science and Art, for the current year, amounts to 93,394*l.* 11*s.* Of Schools of Art, we find 77, attended by upwards of 68,000 students. Among the details connected with our National Galleries, it is observable that the number of students who resort annually to Marlborough House exceed those who attend Trafalgar Square, by nearly 1,800. The numbers being at the former 5,874; at the latter 4,095. The picture of the old masters the most frequently copied is the 'Gevartius,' by Vandyck, namely, thirteen times; of the later masters, the 'Sun rising in the Mist,' by Turner, five times. The visitors to the National Gallery in one year, amount to 53,000; to Marlborough House, something less than half that number. In the last year, 10,000*l.* have been expended on eight pictures. The total number of visitors for the year is nearly 800,000. From another return of Estimates, we find England paying pretty liberally to victims of the Nationalities-question. Thus, to Toulon and Corsican emigrants and American loyalists, we pay above 1,100*l.* per annum, and rather more than three times that amount to Polish refugees and distressed Spaniards.

The historian Prescott's cottage has been recently sold, with a modest estate adjoining. It comprised (says a New York paper) a two-story house and about one acre of land, and embraced the celebrated "Swallow's Cave" and "Pea Island." It is the most commanding locality at Nahant. Charles Inches, of Boston, was the purchaser, at 5,350 dollars.

If French gentlemen of learning and of leisure are addicted to sketching a history of the times in which they live, and of the manner in which they are governed, the authorities would also seem to have considerable curiosity to know the opinions of writers, whose sentiments indeed are no great

secret. Thus, the Château de la Benatonnière, the seat of Count Arthur de Beaumont, a legitimist nobleman, was recently overhauled by a critical police; but, says the *Gazette de France*, "the most minute investigations were entirely without result."

M. de Bazancourt and M. Launoy have been ordered from Paris to Italy on a literary mission. They are to fight all the campaign over again, on paper. M. de Bazancourt, whose very French rendering of the Crimean campaign is both amusing and irritating, is charged with the task of describing the operations of the army. M. Launoy, who is the editor of the *Moniteur*, will relate the naval part of the story! These accomplished gentlemen will, no doubt, fulfil all the expectations formed of them.

M. Thiers has been passing some days at Charle-roi, in order to study, on the very stage, the preliminary scenes of the great drama, the *finale* of which was played out at Waterloo. The local papers which record this event add, that the *anciens* of Charle-roi, Gilly, and Fleurus will be particularly happy to narrate to the romantic writer of history the facts of which they themselves were the witnesses. This promises a curious history of the battle, corresponding with the same writer's remarkable record of the engagement at Trafalgar.

"At 3 A.M. on the morning of the 3rd inst.," says a Correspondent, writing from Vesuvius, "the crater, in the direction of Pompeii, formed a fosse, so that it is now impossible to ascertain its actual depth. Flames of various colours proceed from it; the whole crater trembles, and the fissures which were made in it a few days since are now a bed of fire. Towards the Hermitage another opening has been made, with two separate 'chimneys,'—one of which throws out fire-stones, and the other pumice and ashes. The mouth from which the circular flames issued is now much enlarged. At the foot of the mountain, in the direction of Resina, a small crater has been formed, from which are ejected red-hot stones, weighing a pound each. About 200 feet below it, a crater has been formed in a fosse, whence issues red-hot lava, which runs forward so violently that, if it took a straight-forward direction, it must arrive soon in Resina or Portici. It branches off, however, in three different directions. I have to add the loss of three other small estates to the list of those which have been already covered over with lava. His Majesty has already contributed two several sums of 600 ducats and 2,000 ducats, from his Privy Purse, to the relief of the sufferers."

Will Close on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN.—Admission from Eight till Seven o'clock. One Shilling. Catalogues, One Shilling. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will shortly Close.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), OPEN from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 3*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 130, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, the Works of DAVID COX.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, top of the Haymarket (open for Gentlemen only).—Dr. Kahn will deliver Lectures daily, at Three and half-past Eight, at his unrivalled and original Museum, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Lectures, &c. free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the Author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Scientific Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world: also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."



## SCIENCE

## SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 22.—Sir C. Lyell, V.P. in the chair.—‘Further Observations on the Ossiferous Caves near Palermo,’ by Dr. Falconer. Dr. Falconer, in the first place, adverted to his previous communication, read on the 4th of May last, before his collections had arrived in England. In the present paper he submitted, with more detailed explanations, the materials on which his first statements were founded. Dr. Falconer then described the physical geography of that portion of the northern coast of Sicily in which the ossiferous caves abound, namely, between Termini on the east and Trapani on the west. Along the Bay of Palermo, and again at Carini, the hippurite-limestone presents inland vertical cliffs, from the base of which stretch slightly inclined plains of pliocene deposits, usually about 1½ mile broad, towards the sea. The majority of fossil shells in these tertiary beds belong to recent species. At the base of those inland cliffs, but sometimes 50 feet above the level of the plain, and upwards of 200 feet above the sea, the ossiferous caves occur. One of the best known of these is the Grotto di Santo Ciro, in the Monte Grifone, about two miles from Palermo. This cave has been often described. Like many others, it contains a thick mass of bone-breccia on its floor, extending also beyond its mouth and overlying the pliocene beds outside, where great blocks of limestone are mixed with the superficial soil. The bones from this cave had long been known, and were formerly thought to be those of giants. Some years since bones were here excavated for exportation; and M. Christol at Marseilles was surprised to recognize the vast majority of remains of two species of *Hippopotami* amongst bones brought there, and counted about 300 astragali. Besides the *Hippopotamus*, remains of *Elephas* also occur. Prof. Ferrara suggested that the latter were due to Carthaginian elephants, and the former to the animals imported by the Saracens for sport. The Government of Palermo having ordered a correct survey of this cave and its contents, it was found that beneath the bone-breccia was a marine bed, with shells, and continuous with the external tertiary deposits. The wall of the cave to the height of 8 feet from the floor had been thickly bored by *Pholades*; for the space of ten feet higher the side was smooth; and still higher up it was cancellar or eroded. Above the breccia were blocks of limestone, covered by earthy soil, in which bones of *Hippopotami*, with a few of those of *Bos* and *Cervus*, light and fragile, not fossilized as in the breccia, occurred plentifully. In his late visit to the San Ciro Cave, Dr. Falconer collected (besides the *Hippopotamus*) remains of *Elephas antiquus*, *Bos*, *Cervus*, *Sus*, *Ursus*, *Canis*, and a large *Felis*, some of which indicated a pliocene age. Another cave, the Grotto di Maccagnone, about twenty-four miles to the west of Palermo, was lately the especial subject of the author's research, whose attention was directed to it by J. Morrison, Esq. In its form it differs from that of San Ciro, being much wider. Its sides show no Pholad markings nor polished surfaces, as far as they are yet bared. It has a reddish or ochreous stalagmitic crust covering the interior. It agrees with the San Ciro Cave in its situation at nearly the same elevation above the sea and above the tertiary plain; and in its enormous mass of bone-breccia and great accumulation of limestone-boulders covered by the humate soil with loose bones. The floor had already been dug over for bones. Beneath this (as shown by the section which Dr. Falconer made at the mouth of the cave) was the usual ochreous loamy earth (called “cave earth”), with huge blocks of blue limestone, which impeded the operations of search. Then a reddish-grey, mottled, spongy loam, cemented by stalagmite, occurring in thick patches, and called “cinere impastate” by the peasants. This covers bone-breccia resembling that of San Ciro, and, like it, is full of bones of *Hippopotami*. The remains of a large *Felis*, two extinct species of Deer, and of *Elephas antiquus* were met with also. The last is characteristic of the other pliocene caves of Europe. Coprolites of a large *Hyena* occur in

ochreous loam; and especially in a recess on the face of the cliff near the cave's mouth. A patch of the “cinere impastate” was found under the superficial earthy floor of the cave at one spot near the inner wall. The author next described some remarkable conditions in the roof of the cave. About half-way in from the mouth, and at 10 feet above the floor, a large mass of breccia was observed, denuded partly of the stalagmitic covering, and composed of a reddish-grey argillaceous matrix, cemented by a calcareous paste, containing fragments of limestone, entire land shells of large size finely preserved, splinters of bone, teeth of ruminants and of the genus *Equus*, together with comminuted fragments of shells, bits of carbon, specks of argillaceous matter resembling burnt clay, together with fragments of shaped siliceous objects of different tints, varying from the milky or smoky colour of chalcedony to that of jaspery hornstone. This brecciated matrix was firmly cemented to the roof, and for the most part covered over with a coat of stalagmite. In the S.S.E. expansion of the cavern, near the smaller aperture, a considerable quantity of coprolites of *Hyena* was found similarly situated in an ochreous calcareous matrix, adhering to the roof, mingled with some bits of carbon, but without shells or bone-splinters. On the back part of the cavern, where the roof shelves towards the floor, thick masses of reddish calcareous matrix were found attached to the roof, and completely covered over by a crust of ochreous stalagmite. It contained numerous fragments of the siliceous objects, mixed with bone-splinters and bits of carbon. In fact, all round the cavern, wherever the stalagmitic crust on the roof was broken through, more or less the same appearances were presented. In some parts the matrix closely resembled the characters of the “cinere impastate,” with a larger admixture of calcareous paste. With regard to the fragments of the siliceous objects, the great majority of them present definite forms, namely, long, narrow, and thin; having invariably a smooth conchoidal surface below, and above, a longitudinal ridge bevelled off right and left, or a concave facet replacing the ridge; in the latter case presenting three facets on the upper side. The author is of opinion that they closely resemble, in every detail of form, obsidian knives from Mexico, and flint knives from Stonehenge, Arabia, and elsewhere, and that they appear to have been formed by the dislamination, as films, of the long angles of prismatic blocks of stone. These fragments occur intimately intermixed with the bone-splinters, shells, &c. in the roof-breccia, in very considerable abundance; amorphous fragments of flint are comparatively rare, and no pebbles or blocks occur either within or without the cave. But similar reddish flint or chert is found in the hippurite limestone near Termini. In regard to the theory of the various conditions observed in the Maccagnone Cave, the author considers that it has undergone several changes of level, and that the accumulation of bone-breccia below and outside is referable to a period when the cave was scarcely above the level of the sea. Dr. Falconer points out the significance of the fact, that although coprolites of *Hyena* were so abundant against the roof and outside, none, or but very few, of the bones of Hyenas were observed in the interior. He remarked also on the absence of the remains of small mammalia, such as Rodents. He inferred that the cave, in its present form, and with its present floor, had not been tenanted by these animals. The vast number of *Hippopotami* implied that the physical condition of the country must have been very different at no very distant geological period from what obtains now. He considered that all deposits above the bone-breccia had been accumulated up to the roof by materials washed in from above, through numerous crevices of flues in the limestone, and that the uppermost layer, consisting of the breccia of shells, bone-splinters, siliceous objects, burnt clay, bits of charcoal, and coprolites of *Hyena*, had been cemented to the roof by stalagmitic infiltration. The entire condition of the large fragile *Helices* proved that the effect had been produced by the tranquil agency of water, as distinct from any tumultuous action. There was nothing to indicate that the different objects in the roof-breccia

were other than of contemporaneous origin. Subsequently a great physical alteration in the contour, altering the flow of superficial water, and of the subterranean springs, changed all the conditions previously existing, and emptied out the whole of the loose incoherent contents, leaving only the portions agglutinated to the roof. The wreck of these ejecta was visible in the patches of “cinere impastate,” containing fossil bones, below the mouth of the cavern. That a long period must have operated in the extinction of the *Hyena*, Cave-lion, and other fossil species, is certain; but no index remains for its measurement. The author would call the careful attention of cautious geologists to the inferences,—that the Maccagnone Cave was filled up to the roof within the human period, so that a thick layer of bone-splinters, teeth, land-shells, coprolites of *Hyena*, and human objects was agglutinated to the roof by the infiltration of water holding lime in solution; that subsequently, and within the human period, such a great amount of change took place in the physical configuration of the district as to have caused the cave to be washed out and emptied of its contents, excepting the floor-breccia, and the patches of material cemented to the roof and since coated with additional stalagmite.—Mr. Prestwich gave in a few words the results of the examination of the bone-cave at Brixham in Devonshire. The cave has been traced along three long galleries, meeting or intersecting one another at right angles. Numerous bones of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Bos*, *Equus*, *Cervus tarandus*, *Ursus spelæus*, and *Hyena* have been found; and several flint-implements have been met with in the cave-earth and gravel beneath. One in particular was met with immediately beneath a fine antler of a Reindeer and a bone of the Cave-bear, which were imbedded in the superficial stalagmite in the middle of the cave.—‘Observations on a Flint-implement recently discovered in a bed of Gravel at St.-Acheul, near Amiens.’ By John Wickham Flower, Esq. The gravel capping a slight elevation of the chalk at St.-Acheul is composed of water-worn chalk-flints, and is about 10 feet thick; above it is a thin band of sand, surmounted by sandy beds (3 feet 6 in.), and brick-earth (11 feet 9 in.). In this gravel the remains of Elephant, Horse, and Deer have been found, with land and freshwater shells of recent species. From the gravel Mr. Flower dug out a flint-implement, shaped like a spear-head, at about 18 inches from the face of the pit, and 16 feet from the surface of the ground. Mr. Flower in this communication pointed out evidences to prove that this and many other similar flint-implements obtained from the same gravel were really the result of human manufacture, at a time previous to the deposition of the gravel in its present place. Mr. Flower's visit to St.-Acheul was made in company with Messrs. Prestwich, Godwin-Austen, and Mylne, with a view to verify the discoveries made respecting the occurrence of flint-implements in the gravels and peat of the Somme Valley by M. Boucher de Perthes, of Amiens.—A large collection of Osseous remains and Flint-objects from the Grotto di Maccagnone, and others from San Ciro, were exhibited; also specimens of Flint-objects from Brixham Cave, the gravel of Amiens, &c., and a series of Flint-implements from Arabia, North America, Mexico, &c.—The Society then adjourned until the 2nd of November.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—July 6.—B. Austen, Esq., in the chair.—Capt. Sleight and the Rev. E. Salter, M.A., were elected Members.—Dr. R. G. Latham, M.D., read a paper ‘On the Connexion between the Lombards and the Angles,’ in which, from a minute survey of a large mass of historical evidence, he pointed out many curious facts which had not been previously noticed; and which tended to confirm him in his opinion that the Angles, who invaded Northern Italy under Alboin, and whose original seats must have been on the Elbe, were very nearly, if not quite, the same people who, under the same title, invaded England. The evidence he adduced was necessarily slight, as regards the individual facts; but strong as a cumulative argument, and it lay rather along the boundaries than within the actual limits of his-



tory. Dr. Latham showed that it had been already proved by Jacob Grimm, that the language of the Lombard Laws was essentially High-German, of the same class as that of the Bavarians and Alemanni: to this he added the remark, that the name of the first king, Alboin, was essentially English, and corresponded with Elfwín—and that there exist many notices of distinctive customs more or less identifying the first conquerors of Lombardy with the same race who conquered England. It is probable that they entered Italy by the way of Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Pannonia, and that they were ultimately driven out by the Bavarians, from whom the present race have descended. The Scandinavian story of the Conquest of Italy is a pure myth. Dr. Latham pointed out that the chief received authority, Gibbon, could not be relied on in these and similar researches, inasmuch as that historian depended, himself, almost entirely on the previous writings of Paul Warnefrid and Jornandes, neither of whom lived near enough to the times they describe, to have much weight with the critical investigator. These writers are, in fact, simple logographers: they found or collected a certain number of details, on which they rationalized,—they cannot be held as having handed down any genuine native traditions.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 28.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. G. Bennett, of Sydney, made several communications on subjects connected with the Natural History of Australia. 1. 'On the Habits of the Ornithorhynchus, particularly as observed in a State of Captivity.'—2. 'On the Habits of the Long-tailed Belideus in a State of Nature and Captivity.' This paper was illustrated by the exhibition of a living specimen of the animal, lately presented by Dr. Bennett to the Society. 3. 'Notes on Australian Cuckoos.' 4. 'On the Fish *Glyptisodon biocellatus* of Cuvier, as kept in Aquaria in New South Wales.' 5. 'Notes on Sharks, particularly on two enormous Specimens of *Carcharias leucas*, captured in Port Jackson.' 6. 'Notes on the Range of some Species of Nautilus, on the Native Mode of Capture, and the Use made of them as an Article of Food.'—The species of Nautilus referred to were *N. pompilius*, *N. macromphalus* and *N. umbilicatus*. *N. macromphalus* was stated to be captured in wicker baskets, like lobster-pots, on the Isle of Pines, the pots being baited with boiled spring lobsters (*Palinurus*).—M. Schlagintweit exhibited some heads of a species of sheep (*Ovis aries*) obtained in Thibet, with the two horns consolidated together, and which he regarded as having probably given rise to the idea of a unicorn existing in that country.—Mr. Gould exhibited specimens of, and made remarks upon, the new Paradise Bird (*Semioptera Wallarii*) recently discovered by Mr. Wallace on the Island of Batchian; and also exhibited a drawing of the nest and eggs of *Sittella chrysoptera* of New South Wales.—Mr. Woodward exhibited and described some new species of Mollusks collected by Capt. Speke during his late Expedition in Eastern Africa.—Dr. Gray exhibited and described a new species of Volute (*Scapha Maria-Emma*), and a new Salamander from China, forming a second species of the genus *Cynops*.—A series of drawings of Australian nudibranchiate Mollusca, by Mr. G. F. Angas, was exhibited to the Society by Dr. Bennett.—Papers were also read by Mr. Slater 'On a Collection of Birds from Vancouver's Island,' by Mr. F. Moore 'On the Asiatic Species of Silk-producing Moths, with Descriptions of New Species,' by Dr. Baird 'On New recent Entomostraca from Nagpoor,' and by Capt. Speke 'On the Habits of some Mammals as observed by him in the Somali Country.'—The Secretary exhibited an egg of the Apteryx laid in the Society's Gardens.—Dr. Bennett exhibited an egg of the Mooruk (*Casuarina Bennettii*) in a more perfect state than the specimens hitherto received.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited two splendid new butterflies lately discovered by Mr. Wallace in Batchian.—The Meeting then adjourned to the 8th of November.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 8.—Anniversary Meeting.—S. C. Whitbread, Esq., in the chair.—

The following papers were read:—'On Ozone, from Observations taken at Little Bridg,' by H. S. Eaton, Esq.—'On the Chemistry of Ozone,' by R. D. Thomson, Esq., M.D.—In the observations which were made on the nature of ozone for the benefit of meteorologists, the sources of this condition of matter were illustrated by experiment. A quantity of hydrogen and oxygen was prepared, by decomposing water by means of a galvanic battery; the gases were strongly impregnated with the ozone smell. It was the odour of the oxygen obtained by the decomposition of water that first attracted the attention of Schönbein to the subject. To this smell he first gave the name of Ozone, from *ozu oleo*, in a paper dated the 8th of April, 1840. In 1843 the same chemist showed that the odour possessed a gaseous form, and did not proceed from a metallic oxide. In 1845 he inferred the existence of ozone in the atmosphere, from the circumstance of paper dipped in a mixture of starch and iodide of potassium becoming blue in certain conditions. About the same period he discovered that ozone may be procured by acting on moist air with sticks of phosphorus, and observed that when ozonized air is shaken with a salt of manganese the sesquioxide of manganese is precipitated; hence he recommended slips of paper dipped in solutions of these salts as test-papers for ozone. The author showed, that by rubbing a porcelain tube of considerable diameter rapidly by the means of silk and mercurial amalgam, the odour of ozone was powerfully developed. He stated that a small room had been filled with the smell of ozone by working a powerful electro-magnetic machine for a few minutes. The principal characters of ozone were its smell, its action on iodide of potassium and starch, and its rapid effects in oxidizing metallic silver. Ozone, it had been inferred, existed in the atmosphere, because the air at certain times decomposed the iodide of potassium, although its presence had not been identified by any other tests whatever. The probability, no doubt, was that the effect on the iodide of potassium and starch was due to ozone, although this result could not be considered as a demonstration. The decomposing action of the air under certain circumstances was remarkable, to whatever causes due, and ought to be registered by observers. He stated that mere traces of ozone had been detected by him at St. Thomas's Hospital during the prevalence of cholera in 1854, while all round London it was abundantly present. No connexion, however, had been observed between ozone and the prevalence or non-existence of disease. Ozone can only be considered as an active condition of oxygen; it is readily formed by passing continuous electric sparks through pure oxygen, which contracts to one-fourth of its volume, and again returns to its original condition or negative state, by a temperature of 540° to 720° Fahr. Various experiments were shown illustrative of the existence of oxygen in combination in two conditions, in ozonides and antozonides, and of the formation of common oxygen by the union of these different states of ozone.—Mr. Park Harrison communicated some notes 'On the unusual Amount of Lunar Influence exerted over the Temperature in the Present Year.' He exhibited curves of mean temperature for every day in the month of April for forty-three years, which showed that whilst, according to the calculated average, the mean temperature at the end of March and beginning of April ought, in each case, to rise above and fall below the mean of the month, in 1859 this was exactly reversed. A very cold period occurred at the end of March, the mean temperature (on the 31st) being 9°·4 below the average of that day of the month for forty-three years, as determined by Mr. Glaisher. But the 31st of March was also the third day before new moon, and the mean temperature of that day of the lunation in March for the same number of years falls below the mean temperature of the lunar curve. So, also, in April, the mean temperature of the 7th day was 17°·5 in excess of the mean temperature of that day for forty-three years at Greenwich, and the mean temperature of the 15th day was 8°·3 below the average. Here, again, the 7th day of April fell on the day of

maximum temperature for the lunation in April, and the 15th day of April was the 2nd day before new moon, which is within the cold period which precedes that phase of the moon. The minimum temperature at the Toronto Observatory in January last, which was 26°·5 on the 10th day, rose on the 13th to 36°·0. At Greenwich a similar rise took place from the 9th (or 3rd day before last quarter) to the 12th (or day of first quarter). On the former day the minimum temperature was 28°·5, on the latter 41°·2, and high mean temperatures occurred at the other three phases in January, and on the days of new moon and first and last quarter in March,—in this too following the curve of mean temperature for 520 lunations. The author, in conclusion, observed that there appeared to be a considerable development of electricity at all the periods of mean temperature.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, T. Sopwith, Esq.,—Vice-Presidents, N. Beardmore, Antonio Brady, R. Stephenson and S. C. Whitbread, Esqs.—Treasurer, H. Perigal, Esq.—Secretaries, J. Glaisher and C. V. Walker, Esqs.—Librarian, W. P. Dymond, Esq.—Council, T. H. Barker, Esq., M.D., Rev. H. Beattie, C. Brooke, Esq., F. J. Burge, Esq., Rev. S. Clark, F. W. Doggett, Esq., Admiral R. FitzRoy, Luke Howard, Esq., J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., R. D. Thomson, Esq., M.D., J. W. Tripe, Esq., M.D., Rev. A. Weld.

## FINE ARTS

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A Correspondent, who heads his letter "The Crimes of the Academy," says:—Has this wealthy and fattening body done its duty to English Art? No; it has always been the patron of mediocrity and the enemy of genius. Are not all the deaths from suicide, starvation or broken-heart of poor and neglected English artists of genius, ever since the Presidency of Reynolds, to be laid at its door? If a corporation has no soul and no future, at least, it ought to expiate the sins of its earlier days. Should not its paid functionaries, its coach-builders, and snuff-box chasers and miniature-painters, instead of accumulating useless money unjustly got, have devoted themselves to searching everywhere for stifling and neglected genius; and when it had fallen among thieves should it not have bound up its wounds and carried it from the roadside to the inn of charity, to the country of charter and monopoly, that flows with milk and honey? No, the ghastly razor did its duty; starvation's throttling hand wreaked its malice; the terrible pistol-shot pierced the wrong brain; the dying hand ripped the hated canvas year after year, often within a few hundred feet from where those pompons, bloated, cauliflower-wigged mediocrities called R.A.'s sat at their groaning tables slandering the absent, slaving the present, and believing themselves the be-all and the end-all of Art. Is there one instance where the Academy has held out its hand to the poor swimmer sinking, worn-out with his long buffetings in the Black Sea? Did those silver-buckled feet ever mount the greasy steps to a great man's garret? Did those gilded coaches of your Mosers and Wiltons, your — and —, ever stop to take up the Lazarus of Art as he lay at their gate full of sores? Never; because rich mediocrity in place and power always did, and always will hate and detest the very name of originality, novelty or genius. I will not now stop to analyze how this great brainless, ruthless body was scarcely in being before it began to crush Barry,—to insult Reynolds,—to despise Wilson. We all know how it neglected Blake, hated Haydon, and let poor Morland die in a sponging-house. Shall these crimes be, and yet no vengeance,—no sentence of condemnation on a body which has kept Art in chains now so large a part of a century?

Let us take a few of the less known crimes of the Academy—crimes of omission. The crimes of commission would fill an encyclopædia.—First, the case of Toms, Reynolds's assistant.

Toms was a man as well known in his day as some of our Academicians. There is work of his



probably in half the pictures of his period. He helped Reynolds largely in his draperies, and, like Sir Joshua, had been the pupil of Hudson, the first portrait-painter of his day. He was a born artist—and, like so many great painters, he was the son of an engraver. He was a good second-class man, just such a man as would now fill our print-shop windows with meetings, partings, reviews and military banquets. Worse men, by half, now live in clover and attend levees.—Worse men then were rolling in carriages and lived west of Leicester Fields. A good, ephemeral, learned mechanist was Toms, and in Sir Joshua's studio he must have met and talked with all the learning, beauty, and rank of the day. He had a situation in the Herald's Office, and, what was worse, and what crows it all, is, he actually was an R.A. Toms, a weak vessel, with no campaigning plan of life, suddenly throws up his good drapery work, and hurries off to Dublin, following the Duke of Northumberland, hoping for employment in portrait-painting. He gets none,—debts press,—he loses heart,—he returns,—one terrible morning he is found dead under his sheet in a London garret, a bloody razor in his stiffened right hand, an unfinished picture simpering as if rejoicing like an idiot devil at its master's crime. Where were the friendly voices that should have consoled him—where the hands that should have thrust away the razor and put money, hope-giving money, life-giving money, in its palm! Were the Academy busy dining that sunny afternoon that the sunbeam came sparkling on the red pool on the garret floor?—was Mr. Moser calling Mr. Proser "the greatest genius that had ever adorned Britain"?—was there, at that very moment the keen steel slashed across the gasping throat, much beating of the stems of portwine glasses, and much whispering of "Take my word for it, he'll never do anything, sir"? Why were there no myrmidons of Sir John Fielding's to drag the forty fat, vacant-eyed men, stupid with talking and drinking, up those gory stairs?

Let us pass on to Proctor, the sculptor, another of the victims of the Academy. This time not an R.A., never even acknowledged as their equal,—this time, however, not a mediocrity that we only pity, but a genius, a demi-god stifled in his cradle, that we could weep for, tears of blood. Proctor was of Yorkshire descent; and after being apprenticed to a Manchester tobacconist and a London merchant, he left the counting-house, esteemed and regretted, to study at the Royal Academy. He was not unknown there; for, fired by Barry's genius, he soon rose to the front ranks, and won both silver and gold medal for painting,—not for student-drawing, remember, but for proved, mature, successful, historical painting. When Proctor gained the prize, and the students, exulting in their favourite's victory, carried him on their shoulders round the quadrangle of Somerset House, little, fiery Barry cried out, delighted at their enthusiasm, "That is what the Greeks did, boys; do it again—do it again!"

But Proctor was a rare union of great qualities. He was as great a sculptor as a painter,—a union never before or since known in England, and not often anywhere. He modelled an 'Ixion on the Wheel,' which West and Reynolds praised so much that Sir Abraham Hume bought it. Northcote spoke of him as a modeller beyond all praise, and as a painter of mind. Westmacott thought so highly of Proctor's 'Pirithous' and 'Ixion' that he borrowed them, as examples of true genius, for his lectures. Nollekins thought Proctor a greater painter than modeller,—Northcote, as we have seen, a greater modeller than painter. Without a doubt, putting together testimony, he was both.

Of course, says the inexperienced reader, this heaven-endowed man was made much of by the Academy, who individually had praised his works,—who in solemn assemblies had bestowed on him their highest honours. To view him in the meanest aspect, he deserved respect as a future R.A.

They did not do very much for him,—in fact, while they were chuckling over their wine and praising each other's daubs, and blackening each other's fames, and stealing each other's thoughts, Proctor was in a garret in Maiden Lane, broken-hearted and all but starving. He was in debt—

he was alone—he was helpless and in misery,—he was just one of the suffering geniuses that the Academy had been founded to discover and protect. Yet here they were, still young, already letting their best man perish in a ditch. By night he lies and racks his heart, by day he is completing a large model of 'Diomedes thrown to his Horses'—a masterpiece that he has to dig room for in the floor of an outhouse, and eventually, as no one will buy it, with tears in his eyes, to break to pieces.

But day breaks—hope is coming,—a student is to be sent to Rome. The bewigged Academy looks over its books, and suddenly remembers the victorious genius that had carried off everything. No one knows where to hear of him, or to find him. "God bless my soul," cry all the R.A.s at once, putting down their glasses, "what is the young fellow about, that he does not look out for opportunities!—Academic—Royal opportunities, like these! Really, I think we ought to scratch him." A reprieve, however, is granted. West—the bland, mediocre, courtly, obliging, time-serving West—with his usual corporate zeal, promises to look him up;—at which condescension for a "low fellow" all the Forty shift their spectacles and look in a gratified way—at the nearly empty decanters.

Keep your heart up, brave worker! There is hope yet! Two friends—one honest, one courtly—are burrowing through miles of long garrets to rescue you, and bring your darkness and poverty to the blessed sunshine of the outer world. The courtly man is West—the honest man is Rising, a friendly picture-dealer, who finding Proctor, nose and knees over the fire, in a torpor of agony, discovers that he is in debt, and that one of the debts is pressing. He cannot work, yet snakes of conscience gnaw at him, because he is idle,—unhappy man—and that is but the road to madness—not to fame. Rising hurries off to stop the debt.

In the mean time West comes—looks round with bland selfish surprise at the loathsome room,—tells Proctor of his good fortune,—relieves him,—promises him introductions in Rome,—wishes to send his son Raphael with him. As he goes out the poor fellow struggles to his heap of modelling clay,—he has no heart for it;—to his easel,—he cannot move the brush;—all he does is blot. He throws himself under his sheet once more to forget this misery in a dream:—this good fortune—this sudden blinding light in a dream.

He sleeps on, all through the afternoon, and sunset, and evening, and night, and morning. Rising has been all this time toiling like a friend; he knows nothing of West's visit; he has prevailed on the debtor to burn Proctor's note of hand. He hurries to the Maiden Lane garret, directly doors are opened. He is up ten steps at a time. Proctor is asleep. He sees the Academy letter with the good news on the table,—he turns the sheet,—there is the swarthy cheek,—the jet black hair,—the stern mouth. He tenders his hand,—Proctor is cold—he is dead.

The poor heart-broken genius has given up the struggle, and thrown down the stake for which he pined for Fame with Life. And are there now no Proctors—no Tomses? I say yes. Do Academicians now spend their time in searching for neglected genius? I think not.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The model of a statue to that valuable statesman, Joseph Hume, which is about to be erected in the town of Montrose, was to be seen a few days ago in the studio of Mr. Calder Marshall. The simplest presentment of one, whose uprightness and gravity made him pass for severe with those who had not his intimacy, has been judiciously selected by Mr. Marshall. The head is a good likeness,—the position of the figure is natural and easy. No compromise has been attempted with the difficulties (so called) of modern costume; and the result is, what often attends honest, not arrogant, avoidance of compromise,—success. That there are more showy modern portrait-statues in the three kingdoms is past dispute; but we recollect few, if any, of a more even excellence.

The statue of 'The Greek Slave,' by Hiram Powers, was disposed of on Thursday last, by public

auction, by Mr. Phillips, of New Bond Street, at the price of 1,800 guineas. The purchaser was the Duke of Cleveland.

The *Journal des Débats*, noticing the portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, in a Palace at Milan, now the head-quarters of the National Guard, states that the new possessors of the palace turned the Emperor's portrait with its face to the wall. Subsequently, however, both portraits were flung into the streets, where those fine productions of a skilful hand were speedily torn to pieces by the exulting crowd.

The University of Oxford, during the repairs of its Public Galleries, has liberally consented to the removal of its original drawings by Raffael and others, from Oxford to the South Kensington Museum, where they will be exhibited for the next two months. Permission has also been given to the Science and Art Department to take photographs of those drawings required to complete the extensive series of Raffael drawings, which have been collected by the Department from Public Galleries at home and abroad.

Mr. Page, another of the skilled American artists who have studied and sojourned in Rome, has brought with him from Italy a picture of Venus on the Sea, attended by two Loves. The work is treated, in some respects, with that ideal disregard of proportion in detail which is permitted to the sculptor. The shell on which the Queen of Love moves forward is as small as a coracle in a dream; the doves in the immediate foreground, too, are perhaps also liable to the same criticism. If these conditions are to be accepted, the picture is thereby placed in the lists for such honours as belong to the most ideal Art. We are not prepared to assert that Mr. Page altogether reaches this high standard; but his ambition is more than commonly honourable in days like these, when realism in painting is thrust on us as the *Alpha* and *Omega* of its excellence. His *Venus* has the haughty and triumphant beauty of her whose fascinations could bring the sword and the firebrand among men, as well as gentler sensations, and excitements not less potent, but less fierce.—Her bust, arms, and lower limbs are well modelled, with, perhaps, a trifle too much anxiety as to exactness of articulation. A nude figure, however, ought not to suggest the fancy of any past constraint or compression. Mr. Page's *Venus* hardly escapes this charge. His colouring, with a certain tendency towards sombre-richness, (such as time has brought over the carnations of Giorgione and Palma,) is solid, attractive and harmonious. The picture, in short, is a fine one: in no respect to be made light of—one which, whether it be taken for better or for worse, with agreement or with disagreement, cannot be looked at, without interesting suggestion and remembrance being excited,—which cannot be recollected, without sincere respect for the aspiration and the performance of him who has painted it.

Mr. T. Rodgers, of St. Andrew's, has commenced a work called 'Life Calotyped,' a serial, which will comprise many places famous in song and story, and will be doubtless patronized by those Fifeshire gentlemen who are always known in Edinburgh by their hats being roughed and spoiled by the spray of the Frith-of-Forth passage. A favourable specimen number, including the ruins of Dunfermline Palace, Wemyss Castle and St. Andrew's Cathedral, now lies before us. Dunfermline Castle, the place where the King in the grand old ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens was drinking the blood-red wine," always, even in Malcolm Cean Mohr's time, a royal seat, was rebuilt by David the First, burnt by Edward the First, rebuilt after the English wars, and royally inhabited till the Union. Here David the Second and James the First were born, and our Charles the First,—here too, afterwards, Charles knighted five gentlemen; and here Charles the Second, who would have signed anything, signed the Solemn League and Covenant. Wemyss Castle, on the Fifeshire shore, was the old Macduff den; and it was here that Mary Stuart, visiting the Earl of Moray, first saw Darnley from a window that now lights the housekeeper's rooms. Dunfermline Palace is calotyped in winter time, from the opposite side of the glen, and looks very sad and eyeless, with its hollow transomed win-



dows, its bush of ivy and its leafless staring trees. Wemyss Castle, with its wood and sea-shore, is characteristic, though less picturesque than its royal neighbour, with its square lined roof and round tower, half emerging from the drawing-room wall, like a half-embodied fossil of old feudal times.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MADAME RIEDER and Mlle. SOPHIE HUMLER, under distinguished patronage respectfully announce that their grand EVENING CONCERT will take place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, July 18, to commence at Eight o'clock, when they will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Vocalists: Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Madame Rieder-Schlumberger, Mlle. Pinol, M. Depret, M. Pater, M. Vairo, and the Orpheus-Glee Union. Instrumentalists: Solo Violin, Mlle. Sophie Humler; Pianoforte, M. Halle and Herr Kuhe. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Herr Kuhe, and Ganz.—Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; to head of Madame Rieder-Schlumberger, 5, Oxford-Terrace; of Mlle. Sophie Humler, 33, Cambridge-Terrace, W.; and at all the principal Music-sellers.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—LAST TWELVE DAYS IN LONDON. Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; the usual DAY REPRESENTATION EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Dress Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Il Giuramento' was performed this day week. Change of place does not change the value of music. The opera pleased only tepidly when given at Her Majesty's Theatre, nineteen years ago—not at all the other evening, when it was executed at Drury Lane; and may not keep its hold at Covent Garden.—Why should this be? Signor Mercadante is not poor in melody; not halting in science.—His voices are carefully handled, his orchestra is discreet, if not inventive; yet there is no denying that his operas "hang fire," while those of Signor Verdi "go off"—and that among the fifty (we believe there are fifty), not one, save perhaps 'Elisa e Claudio,' has gained an European reputation. So, too, Signor Pacini, who has written some of the best *cavatins* in being, can keep no permanent footing save in Italy, and hardly that, even there.—The story of 'Il Giuramento,' a dilution of M. Victor Hugo's 'Angelo,' is not a happy one for opera; being originally too intricate and too violent, and, as arranged, too intricate and too weak. It contains, however, three good acting parts—those of *Elisa* (Madame Crisi), who stands for the original *Tisbe*—of *Bianca* (Madame Nantier-Didié) in the French tragedy, *Catarina*—and of *Viscardo* (Signor Mario). The due justice denied to these at Drury Lane was done, so far as *soprano* and *tenor* are concerned, at Covent Garden. Madame Crisi has been rarely seen and heard to more advantage of late years, or in any recent part. Her voice was under wonderful control on Saturday last.—Madame Nantier-Didié sang her great air, "Or la sull' onda" (a lovely air it is), with brilliancy and finish. In the first act, she looked very handsome, and acted throughout with some sensibility; but the artist is not to be envied when called on to perform a task which shows distinctly where the limits of his powers lie;—and such weight and fervour and persistence as are demanded in 'Il Giuramento' from the *contralto*, whose duties are important, both vocally and dramatically, are not possessed by Madame Nantier-Didié. Her voice, agreeable and peculiar as it is, is not equal to the demands of grand opera: her conception of acting ends with gracefulness. Signor Debassini, as that truculent husband (always a *baritone*) whose tiresome and tyrannical behaviour in modern opera almost replaces the "heavy paternity" of past epochs of musical drama, did his best to be sinister and slow,—his great effort being in the interminable *scena* in the second act, with its symphony of wondrous length. But he makes no way here: this not so much because he is here too late in his career—as because his career has never been a true one.—Signor Badiali (to illustrate) is in every respect his senior, and has only appeared in England since he was a veteran. Till the last, however, he will tell:—and be welcome to a London public.—The opera went with all desirable ripeness, allowing for the absence of the military band, which had been unexpectedly "commanded" to Aldershot. The players in the orchestra were displayed to great advantage by the number of symphonies *obbligati* with which Signor

Mercadante has varied (must we not say retarded?) the interest of his score. The stage appointments and scenery were liberal and picturesque. A word, however, on the latter subject. How is it that in England we can never escape from the patchings of wings—side scenes, sky borders—which totally destroy illusion; and of which the French (far inferior as scene colourists to ourselves) know how to get rid, be the stage ever so small, be the composition ever so complicated? The rich and fanciful architectural night-scene in the second act of 'Il Giuramento' was entirely spoilt by the obtrusive pale blue lines across the stage, cutting off arch and vault in a manner alike arbitrary and impossible.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—"Faint and wearily," as the old opera song hath it, the *Philharmonic Society*, now forty-seven years old, approaches its Jubilee,—whether it will live to arrive at that event is somewhat problematical. The sixth concert of the season included good *solo* materials:—Miss Arabella Goddard (who played parts of Dr. Bennett's *Concerto* in F minor with finer expression than we have heard from her before),—Herr Joachim (who always plays his best)—Miss Louisa Pyne (too constant to the florid *bravuras* from 'Les Diamans de la Couronne'),—and Signor Belletti (whose *scena* "Sorgete," from 'Maometto,' is only a degree less magnificent than was Signor Tamburini's version).—Why do we speak of these less important features of a great orchestral concert first? Because, after their kind, they were better than its orchestral portion. Dr. Bennett has not brought the band one *semi-quaver* rest nearer sympathy in his ideas of how music should go than it was on the first evening of its presidency. Its performances are heavy, and want delicacy and precision. There is abundance for him to do, as a composer, without his continuing to attempt that which no practice seems to enable him to do well. Of the music selected we have spoken enough. One less-known piece, however,—M. Meyerbeer's overture to 'Struensee'—was attempted on Monday evening. Being an overture of extraordinary difficulty the rendering was very imperfect: we do not however imagine that any rendering will ever make us rate it among M. Meyerbeer's best music. Far better, to our thinking, is the commencement of the prelude to 'Le Pardon de Ploërmel,' which is here mentioned, because the manner in which the 'Struensee' overture is elaborated bears a curious family likeness to the pattern wrought out in the Breton opera.

The *Grand Concert*, given on Tuesday, for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music by the *Associates*, the former and the present pupils of the Royal Academy, might have been expressly devised to make good every stricture passed on that establishment as not efficient, which it has been our duty to record for the good of music and musicians in England. Only two "former students" appeared, and eight "*Associates*"—of these eight the best moiety have received the most important part of their musical training since they left the Academy, which now finds it convenient to claim them under this equivocal title to eke out its own resources.—The *programme*, too, illustrated another error of this body so pompously designated, so chary of results. Why must we once again say that the one educational establishment which England possesses has other duties than to minister to the self-occupation of amateur composers? The royalties and nobilities of other countries, who exercise themselves in counterpoint, or melody, or *dilettantism*, maintain, as part of their pleasure, chapels, or quartet-parties, or resident pianists,—or if, as happens sometimes, they write operas, such operas are presented in the theatres which they subsidize. Here, the price paid for aristocratic patronage seems to be that the students—present or former,—associates or foreigners pressed in,—must "do suit and service" by preparing and performing music which no professor can declare as meriting a place in a collegiate concert that includes specimens by Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn and M. Meyerbeer. The *Amateur Society* is the proper arena for such attempts.—It is their recurrences and the influences which they sym-

bolize which have reduced the Academy to its present unsatisfactory state.

On Wednesday was given an *Opera-Concert* at the Crystal Palace;—and in the evening a concert without orchestra at *St. Martin's Hall*, under the direction of Mr. Hullah.—This morning a *Matinée* devoted to Beethoven's music is to be given by M. Mortier de Fontaine.

PRINCESS'S.—The grand spectacle of 'Henry V.' terminated its run on Saturday; and on Monday, that of 'Henry VIII.' was revived, as one of the series of reproductions by which the few last retiring weeks of Mr. C. Kean's management were to be signalized. At this season of the year, and with the heat now prevailing, the undertaking is one of peril and difficulty; but Mr. Kean will, of course, carry out his programme with befitting heroism. Meanwhile, let him find solace in the classical suggestion that the gods take an interest in the struggles of the brave and virtuous; nay, they find their sport and pastime in the contemplation of such.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Tom Taylor makes yet another call on our critical office. He seems determined to win renown for prolific production in the shortest possible period. On Monday, a new drama, in two acts, from his pen was produced at this theatre, entitled, 'Payable on Demand.' It mainly develops one character, and that represented by Mr. Robson, and so fully drawn out that it constitutes almost the entire play. It is connected, we are told, with a legend of the Rothschild family, and that in some such circumstance the greatness of this house originated. A refugee left in their hands a large sum, and found them faithful to the trust. The future millionaire is introduced to us as a poor Jew, in Frankfort, in the year 1792, during the occupation of the town by the troops of the French Republic. The *Marquis de St. Cast* (Mr. Gordon) desires to lodge with him 200,000 thalers, and is careless about taking a receipt; but *Lina* (Miss Wyndham), the Jew's wife, insists on Reuben's giving one to the depositor, and which, for the safety of the latter, is written in invisible ink: she also countersigns it with her own name. The Marquis is killed; and with the money the Jew resolves to push his fortune as a trader. In the course of time; also, his wife dies. Twenty years elapse, and *Reuben Goldschied* (such is the Jew's name) is resident in London, a wealthy man, living with his daughter, also played by Miss Wyndham. But speculation runs high on 'Change, and Reuben's chances have recently been adverse. He is sorely tempted to resort to the sum deposited to save him from the inevitable crisis. Reuben receives periodical intelligence of the state of public affairs; and, though troubled, still engages in the purchase of a cabinet, which he would fain cheapen, as a gift for his daughter on her birthday. The seller happens to be the son of the Marquis de St. Cast (who is also played by Mr. Gordon), but a suitor of the Jew's daughter, under the disguise of a music master. The purchase is made, and in a secret drawer Reuben finds the receipt. The temptation is a sore one; particularly as the young marquis declares himself, and expresses his willingness, for the sake of the daughter, to share the father's danger. At length news arrives of a cheering character. A carrier-pigeon is shot, and the required news of the Allied Armies entering Paris found under his wing. This news restores all, and doubles the merchant's investments. Mr. Robson has undoubtedly a striking part in the character of the Jew, whose nature is divided between his thirst for gold and his love for his daughter. The opportunities for contrast thus given are well taken advantage of by the actor, and the plaudits that he commanded were frequent. The new drama must be pronounced a decided success.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The singers engaged for the Bradford Festival are said to be Mesdames Novello and Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sunderland, and Mlle. Tietjens, Miss Palmer, and Miss Carrodus. Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, and Santley, Signori Giughini,



Belletti and Badiali.—Miss A. Goddard is to be the *solo* player. The only novelty to be heard of is a *Cantata*, by Mr. Jackson. The oratorios selected are, 'The Messiah,' 'Judas,' and 'St. Paul.'

Our contemporaries give the following account of the late festival at Halle from the foreign journals:—"The statue of Handel, which has been erected at Halle, the native city of the great composer, was uncovered on the 1st of July. It is in bronze, and ten feet in height, and stands on a pedestal of marble, raised upon granite steps. The great composer is represented in the costume of his time, leaning on a music-desk, on which lies the score of 'The Messiah.' In his right hand he holds a roll of music. In front of the pedestal is inscribed in characters of gold the name "Handel." On the opposite side are the words "Erected by his admirers in Germany and England in the year 1859." On one side of the pedestal there is a wreath of oak, and on the other a wreath of laurel, in guilt bronze. A bronze statue of Handel has also been erected at Berlin."—The musical arrangements of the Halle Festival were duly announced in the *Athenæum*.—Now that "the din of arms" seems to be past, our German friends may possibly regret the timid haste with which they have despoiled themselves of musical pleasures this summer.

The History of England written by a Frenchman would in no chapter be odder than in the chapter on Music. M. Wartel, dating from London to the *Gazette Musicale*, assures his countrymen, that there were seven thousand people in the Handel Orchestra at Sydenham. Another contributor to the same periodical states, that the receipts were 80,000*l.*!! the largest portion of which is to be applied to the endowment of the Handel College.

We announced last week the concert of the prodigy *Henri Kettin*; but something more than announcement is demanded for one whose natural endowments appear so extraordinary. His handling of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte trio,—anything but a piece of child's play,—must have convinced all who heard him that they had to do with a rare and real musical genius—with natural and intelligent appreciation of the music—and as much solidity as delicacy of execution. We do not recollect so young a player more skilful in time and accent—all the more sincerely, therefore, is it to be regretted that so gifted a boy should be subjected to the exhaustion of public exhibition. He may turn out one of the exceptions which proves the rule of the anti-climax of a prodigy's manhood; but the peril, in itself, of precocious exhibition, is none the less serious, be the result what it may.

*Mr. Balfe* took a benefit at Drury Lane on Monday evening, at which 'La Zingara' was performed with Miss Balfe (as was becoming) in the part of the heroine. Elsewhere we have given our reasons for preferring the work in its original English form to the opera in its Italian dress. Few, if any, musical dramas do not lose by the substitution of sung, for spoken recitative—Mozart's making the exception.—'Les Vêpres Siciliennes' is said to be in preparation. The advertisement that Drury Lane Theatre is to be let from the 2nd of December next, bears more than one interpretation. Possibly, Mr. Smith may move westward, to *Hcr Majesty's Theatre*,—it having been said, and not without show of probability, that he has been working in concert with Mr. Lumley, many of whose engagements have been transferred to him. But dramatic gossips also say, that the advertisement has been put out by the proprietors of the theatre, who (seeing that Mr. Smith is the only lessee who has made Drury Lane Theatre prosper) have determined, with as much logic as liberality, to raise his rent. If this be so, they may have cause to rue a proceeding which, from a distance, appears to be ungracious.

There is no end of Victory-music in Paris. At the "Bouffes Parisiens" M. Offenbach has produced, not a *Cantata* but a little *Operetta*, suited to the times that were a fortnight since entitled 'Les Vivandières de la Grande Armée.'

Exaggeration follows exaggeration. Those who have taken Beethoven's last works, with all of good and bad, of clear and obscure, which they

include, as point of departure in musical composition—have not wanted panegyrists to keep them in countenance. In proportion as any novelty concerning the subject is difficult to find are they waxing bold and judicial on all who will not "eat the leek" with as cheerful an appetite and as miscellaneous a digestion as themselves.—M. Scroff, another Russian *fanatic*, has outdone Dr. Liszt, MM. Berlioz and Lenz apparently in thorough-going admiration, by denouncing in a book the slightest criticism on the entangled productions in question, under the title of '*Un Crime de l'èsc-Beethoven*.'

A symphony, oddly entitled in these days of odd titles for symphonies, 'The Marriage of Alexander the Great and Statira,' has been just produced at Berlin, the composition of Herr Zobel, who is announced as a pupil of Dr. Liszt, and as writing in his manner.

M. le Baron Cagniard de La Tour, an octogenarian Academician and man of science, whose name was brought before the musical public again the other day, in recognition of his having invented the instrument called "*La Sirène*," for the regulation of tuning-forks, has just "paid the debt of nature" at Paris.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The Solly Collection*.—Will you admit a few words regarding "An Englishman of the name of Solly," vide *Quarterly Review* for April, "from whom the Prussian Government in 1826 (?) bought some pictures," known in Germany as the Solly Collection. Though scarcely any very widely known individual appears among his ancestors, yet they seem for very many centuries to have been possessed of moderate fortune; for the most part writing themselves Esquire, and inheriting a liberal and generous spirit, and a love for Science and the Fine Arts. Edward Solly, a younger son, while yet a boy, was sent just before the beginning of this century to Dantzic, to engage in the Baltic trade, into which his father had entered. There he married a young lady, whose early loss is recorded in Niebuhr's 'Letters'; and worked with Niebuhr in those financial operations by which the public credit of Prussia was borne safely through the disasters of the French occupation. Courageous and determined, Mr. Solly repeatedly crossed Europe during the war, either for political purposes or to visit in England his infant daughter; and on one of those occasions he had the fortune to rescue from some French plunderers those incomparable Van Eycks, the consequent purchase of which shaped his future life. Of this incident there is a contemporary, very French, version in A. Dumas's 'Journey in Belgium.' Henceforth the study of the History of Painting and of the styles and merits of various masters, with the collecting of beautiful or illustrative specimens, became a growing passion with Mr. Solly; and while living in Berlin, in the society of most that was greatest and best there, he formed that collection which the King purchased of him. About the year 1813 he returned to England, and resided chiefly in Curzon Street, May Fair, till the time of his death, about 1843. Here he formed a second collection, taking up the History of Painting where the first had left it; and some of our noblest patrons of Art shared his hope, that on his death it would be retained entire and purchased for the National Gallery; but circumstances prevented, and the collection was dispersed. Five or six of the finest pictures of the Italian schools in the Manchester Exhibition had been in that collection, and those who had last summer an opportunity of seeing the 'Virgin Ascended,' called by Dr. Waagen a Raphael and Ghirlandaio, at Warwick Castle, hanging, as it then did, in a good light and near the eye-level in a small dining-room, may have some idea of the merit of those pictures lost in the heights of the Manchester Gallery, or confined amid the strange variety of the late Lord Northwick's, or hidden in strictly private houses. In many respects Mr. Solly was, both as a lover of Art and as a financier, in advance of his age, and to the present day we are only discovering some of the truths he desired to press on our attention; but unfortunately, though an agreeable converser, he

was dry and concise with his pen. He left a widow and two children by his second marriage; a daughter, married to the late lamented Dr. Royle, and a son, early distinguished by his scientific knowledge, and the author of two most useful works, 'Rural Chemistry' and a 'Chemical Sylabus.' L. S.

Clifton, July 7.

*The Guns at Waterloo*.—Many old inhabitants on the coast of Kent can, no doubt, confirm the anecdote in Mr. White's 'History of France,' reviewed by you in the *Athenæum*, showing that the cannonading at Waterloo was perceptible in England. I have often heard my father say that, being at Broadstairs at the time, the booming of the guns was distinctly heard by him at that place. The vibration of the air, caused by the sound, would no doubt affect the fresh mould cut by the old soldier, as mentioned by Mr. White. H.

June 24.

*Dean Trench on Poaching*.—I pray you admit a flying shot at the good and ingenious Dean of Westminster, as cited in your last number. Surely he is as far afield in his etymon of "poacher" as he was in the crooked lineage of "topper," which he traced to *toto opere*! A poacher is no more akin to a poker than he is to a shovel-hat, being simply a man who uses a pouch—or poche—net for hares, &c. The word is still current among the fraternity. The verb to poach, as applied to the cooking of eggs, is of the same origin, for the white of an egg so dressed forms a pocket for the yolk, and the whole resembles a pocket full of gold. Excuse thus much from your obedient

TRESPASSER.

Hampton Wick, July 4.

*Philosophy and Art*.—Dr. Johnson said, "A poet should know every language": it is equally true that a painter should understand at least the general principles of the sciences. There is a picture in the Crystal Palace Gallery, by J. M. Anthony, valued at 262*l.* 10*s.*, called 'Sunday Morning,'—evidently an English scene, by the costume, &c. On the church is placed a vertical sun-dial, with its shadow directed towards the spectator's right hand, that is, of course towards the eastern part of the horizon; for this dial must have a south aspect in north latitudes, and the whole of the picture is shaded correspondingly. Now, how this can be, unless the sun rise in the west, I am at a loss to determine. Either the dial should be cancelled, or the name altered. A little further on is another picture, called 'A Family Visit,' by Rosierse, value 100*l.* In this the servant holds a candle at the door-way, about one-third the height of the door, and yet the flame of the candle blows out. Now, every school-boy knows the little experiment of holding a lighted candle at top, bottom, and middle of a room-door, to exemplify the different currents—out at top, in at bottom, neutral in the middle. Mr. Punch a few years ago, when he wittily anticipated an eclipse of the moon (unknown to astronomers) on the 9th of November, placed the dark countenance of the coming Lord Mayor on the left hand of the spectator, because he knew an eclipse of the moon begins on its eastern limb; had it been otherwise, or had it been *thus*, supposing the Lord Mayor's name to have been *Sun* instead of *Moon*, every particle of wit would have been annulled by the ignorance of the artist. So I apprehend it is in the higher departments of the fine arts.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK ROBERTS.

2, Grove Cottages, Acre Lane, Clapham,

*The Sign "æc."*—It ought to be remembered that this abbreviation stands exclusively for *et cetera*, never for *et ceteri* or *et ceteræ*. It means and other things, never and other persons. It is therefore absurd to place it after a list of persons, whom it degrades into things. Yet an instance of this ridiculous abuse of the sign is to be found in the title-page of the new periodical *Once a Week*, which is there declared to be "illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, Millais, H. K. Browne, C. Keene, Wolf, &c. &c.; that is, by them and other things—a classification not very complimentary to those artists. K.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. M.—I. T.—W. C. J.—F. R. S.—J. Brent (deferred)—C. Halsted—R. Schomberg—J. D. W. O.—received.



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#### APPARATUS, AND LENSES.

**BOLTON & BARNITT, Manufacturers of Pure**  
 Chemicals for Scientific and Experimental Chemistry, Pho-  
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 Photographic Apparatus.  
 The following may be enumerated as belonging to the practice  
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 COLORING BATH for permanently fixing and toning the posi-  
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 BRASS-BOUND CAMERAS for India. CAMERAS with  
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 PORTABLE STEREOSCOPIC CAMERAS.—CAMERA-  
 STANDS of the best make.—PRESSURE FRAMES.—GLASS  
 BATHS (Water-tight), arranged for carrying the Silver solution—  
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 PLATE-HOLDERS.—PLATE-CLEANERS.—COLLODION  
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**PHOTOGRAPHY.—T. OTTEWILL & CO.,**  
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A Description, containing directions for use, &c. sent on applica-  
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(See MICROSCOPIC JOURNAL, No. XXVI.)

Price, in Wood..... £1 1 0  
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This instrument, showing the various beautiful effects of the  
combination of Colours, &c. may be procured at  
SMITH, BECK & BECK'S, 6, COLEMAN-STREET,  
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**SMITH, BECK & BECK'S ACHROMATIC**  
STEREOSCOPE.  
Price, in Walnut wood..... £3 10 6  
" in Mahogany..... 3 3 0  
Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon on glass, from Negatives  
taken by Warren De la Rue, Esq. F.R.S. &c. price 17. 1s.  
For full description, see *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, 1858, page 269.  
6, COLEMAN-STREET, London.

**VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COM-**  
MERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
18, King William-street, City.  
The business of the Company embraces every description of risk  
connected with Life Assurance. Credit allowed of one-third of  
the premiums till death, or half the premiums for five years, on  
Policies taken out for the whole of life. Residence in most of the  
Colonies allowed without payment of any extra premium, and  
the rates for the East and West Indies are particularly favourable  
to Assurers. Endowment Assurances are granted, payable at 60,  
65, or any other age, or at death, should that happen previously.  
Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the entire Profits are appropriated  
to Assurers on the Profit Scale. Life Assurance are made on ad-  
vantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

Advances in connexion with  
WILLIAM RAYRAY, Actuary.  
**THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH**  
ACCOUNT AND BALANCE-SHEET OF THE MUTUAL  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.N. 1834), may be had on a  
written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the  
Society's Country Agents. The Report and Accounts are ap-  
pended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the Year 1858.  
No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.  
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.  
The Mutual Life Assurance Offices,  
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**NORTH BRITISH**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.  
67, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,  
1809.

New Assurances during the past year ..... £377,425 0 0  
Yielding in New Premiums..... 12,565 18 8  
Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 136,629 5 0  
Bonus declared of 12. 3s. per cent. per annum on every policy  
opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1858.  
Fire Premiums received in 1858..... £31,345 16 5

LONDON BOARD.  
SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.  
JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
William Borradaile, Esq. Chas. J. Knowles, Esq. Q.C.  
John Connell, Esq. Archibald Cockburn, Esq.  
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ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.  
**THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE**  
SOCIETY,  
6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1823.

**ADVANTAGES—**  
Mutual Assurance.  
THE LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.  
THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided every Fifth Year.  
ASSETS amounting to ..... £1,840,000  
During its existence the Society has paid in Claims,  
and in reduction of Bonus Liability, nearly 2,000,000  
Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to  
the extent of 1,365,000  
The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 65%  
per Cent. of the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000  
Policies in force ..... 7,318  
The Annual Income exceeds ..... 260,000  
In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in  
the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace,  
the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be ad-  
mitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.  
Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate  
in the Division in 1864.  
Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on applica-  
tion to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

**RIFLE CORPS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.**  
**THE SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE**  
COMPANY hereby intimate, that they will NOT CHARGE  
any EXTRA PREMIUM for persons joining and serving in any  
Volunteer or Rifle Corps so long as they remain within the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.  
The terms and conditions of this Company (established 35 years)  
are in every sense liberal.  
Persons opening policies now and before the end of July will  
participate in the profits of the year then ending.  
The next division will be in 1861.  
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be had at the Com-  
pany's Offices, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout  
the kingdom.  
F. G. SMITH, Secretary to London Board.  
No. 37, Cornhill, June, 1859.

**UNITED KINGDOM**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.**  
**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF**  
the Company, in the Twenty-fifth year of its existence,  
was held at the Offices, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, on  
Friday, the 8th July, 1859.

The Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT in the Chair.  
Statements of Accounts (from the formation of the Company  
down to the 31st December, 1858), together with the Reports by  
the Directors, Actuary, and Auditors for the year 1858, were laid  
before the Meeting, and unanimously adopted.  
"Within the period under review, 534 Proposals for Insurance  
have been offered to the Board. Of these, 421 have been accepted,  
and Policies thereon issued, assuring the sum of 306,323. The  
annual New Premiums on these Policies amount to 11,272. 2s. 2d.  
As compared with 1857, this is an increase of 87,975. on the sums  
Insured; 2,924. 15s. 2d. on the new Premiums, and 65 on the  
number of new Policies. When it is taken into account that this  
Office does not as a practice adopt the system of issuing Policies  
of greater amount than they can retain on any single life, this  
large accession of new business in a year, during a considerable  
portion of which the depressed state of trade generally has been  
severely and extensively felt, is highly encouraging.

"The Claims paid this year likewise bear an additional feature  
for congratulation, seeing that only 87 Policies have dropped, and  
the sums insured thereon amount to 53,396. 7s. 6d., or with the  
Bonus additions of 4,664. 4s. 7d. to 63,060. 12s. 1d., upon which  
there have been received in Premiums, exclusive of interest, 27,927.  
12s. 3d. These claims are less by 2,308. 19s. 3d. than those of 1857,  
which were considerably under those of 1856. In other words, 21  
fewer Policies have dropped in 1858 than in 1856, and a smaller  
amount of Claims paid by 11,639. 1s. 10d., notwithstanding the  
increase of two years in the ages of the Lives Insured.

"The Assets of the Company, which on the 31st December 1857  
amounted to 617,501. 10s. 10d., have been augmented, after dis-  
charging the various claims of the Society from death, Dividends  
on its Capital Stock, and Expenses of Management, to 652,618.  
3s. 10d.; the whole of which has been invested in Government and  
other approved securities, in addition to which the assured have  
the guarantee of its large Subscribed Capital.

"Since the last Division of Profits, upwards of 41,467. 8s. 10d.  
have been received in New Annual Premiums upon 1,631 Policies,  
covering upwards of ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED THOU-  
SAND POUNDS.  
The average amount of each Policy effected with the Company  
since its formation continues to testify as to the eligible class of  
lives insured, it being still above 700l.  
"The Directors, deeming that under present circumstances the  
Company holds a sufficiently large amount of Government Funds  
(UPWARDS OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION sterling), have  
not failed to embrace every opportunity of securing, when prac-  
ticable, such first-class Railway Debentures and other investments  
as they considered most advantageous in the shape of yielding a  
fair rate of interest, never losing sight of the grand desideratum  
in such matters, the safety of the principal invested.  
"The Directors trust the Proprietors will consider that the  
foregoing statement of facts affords most satisfactory proof of the  
steadily increasing prosperity of the Society."

The Directors and Auditor retiring from office were unani-  
mously re-elected.

It was moved and resolved unanimously—  
"That the cordial thanks of the Proprietors are due, and are  
hereby given to the Chairman, Directors, Mr. E. L. Boyd, the Re-  
sident Director, and Mr. Macintyre, the Secretary, for their able  
and most satisfactory management, and lucid exposition of the  
affairs of this Company."

By order of the Board,  
FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.  
E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

9th July, 1859.  
**MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,**  
LONDON, W. beg to announce that their NEW GAL-  
LERY (adjoining their late Premises), recently erected from the  
designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to  
contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table  
and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has  
enabled them to exhibit.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT**  
IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES,  
CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices  
may be had on application.  
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-  
street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley  
Fields, Wolverhampton.

**FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,**  
How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES,  
with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings; to be  
had post-free of P. & S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses,  
91, 93 and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the  
kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 15. Rosewood  
or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet. Brussels Car-  
pets, 2s. 3d. per yard.

**HALL'S EAU de COLOGNE, an inimitable**  
perfume, which for delicacy and durability of odour cannot  
be surpassed by any foreign article imported. In full-sized bottles,  
1s. each. A case of six bottles for 5s. 6d. forms a most elegant  
present.—JOHN H. HALL, 309, Holborn, two doors west of  
Chancery-lane, W.C.

**DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.**  
A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality,  
superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table  
Glass, equally advantageous.  
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
Established nearly a Century.

**THE SCOTCH TWEED AND ANGOLA**  
SUITS, at 47s., 50s., 60s., and 63s., made to order from  
materials all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN,  
Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are better  
value than can be obtained at any other house in the Kingdom.  
N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR**  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.  
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

**FLOWERS for the DRAWING-ROOM and**  
DINNER-TABLE.—JOHN MORTLOCK solicits an early  
introduction of his extensive assortment of ORNAMENTAL  
FLOWER-POTS and COLOURS, and GLASS, to which  
he is constantly adding novelties. Every description of useful  
China and Earthenware, at advantageous terms for cash.—250,  
Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

**HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-**  
STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large  
assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and  
for Tropical Climates; Iron Bedsteads with Brass  
Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for  
Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufac-  
tured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal  
and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete,  
as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

**HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATA-**  
LOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads,  
as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE,  
sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-  
room Furniture Manufacturers, 136, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS**  
AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING;  
Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;  
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other  
articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their  
New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.  
J. V. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furni-  
ture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22,  
Strand.

**LAWNS.—In Use in the Royal Gardens.—**  
SAMUELSON'S BOYD'S PATENT LAWN MOWING  
and ROLLING MACHINE, the only one that will cut wet as  
well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled,  
and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six  
men. Prices, including case and carriage to any railway station  
in England, from 4l. 17s. 6d. and upwards. Copies of testimonials  
post free on application to Mr. Samuelson's London Warehouse,  
76, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge;  
or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

**ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES OF THE**  
ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-  
SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c. beg to intimate that they have  
added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in  
the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at  
the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of  
Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only  
one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded  
to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and  
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford  
no guarantee of quality.  
23, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 5, MOORGATE-STREET,  
LONDON. 20, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, and at their  
MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gil-  
ding as usual.

**TO WATER GARDENS in the EASIEST**  
WAY is by the best Flexible Tube, Brass Hand-Branches,  
Roses and Jets, Garden Engines, Syringes, &c.  
Apply for Illustrated Price Lists to JAMES SHEATH & CO.,  
Manufacturers of India-Rubber and India-Rubber Factory, 35, Old-  
street-road, E.C.  
N.B. The best articles only manufactured.

**THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.**  
**HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS** make a  
most agreeable, effervescent, tasteless Aperient morning  
draught, and are acknowledged by every one who try them to be  
invaluable in every respect to any Seltzer Powders, efferves-  
cent. Prior to these are quite useless in operation, and  
ineffective in result. Mixed as suggested in the directions, even  
children take them with a relish. Sold in 2s. 6d. boxes, by HOOPER,  
Chemist, London Bridge; also by SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, and  
on order by all Druggists through the London wholesale houses.

**EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,**  
though only 16s. per Gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis,  
to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent im-  
portations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 3s. per dozen;  
or securely packed in a Case for the Country, 35s.—HENRY  
BRETT & CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**PORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT OF**  
high character, 48s. per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine  
will be much approved. HENRY BRETT & Co. Importers,  
Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL**  
WINE COMPANY,  
122, PALL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES  
of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..... 20s. & 24s. "  
The finest ever introduced to this country.  
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty, and 32s. "  
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood), 42s. "  
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE ..... 38s. "  
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity, 28s. "  
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway  
Station. Terms, cash. WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

**DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, dis-**  
covered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Con-  
sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General De-  
bility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a  
daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now  
alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will  
send, post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full  
directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their  
returning him six stamps.—Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street,  
Strand.

**LAZENBY'S SAUCES, PICKLES, &c.—As**  
sole successor and representative of the old-established firm  
of E. LAZENBY & SON, I find it necessary to caution the public  
against the further imitations of my goods and labels, which have  
arisen from the continually increasing celebrity of the Sauces,  
Pickles, Condiments, &c. prepared by me at the original ware-  
house, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London. Marshall &  
Son, of 20, Strand (against whom an injunction was lately granted  
by the Court of Chancery for imitating the labels attached to my  
Sauces) are now attempting to obtain for their own articles  
the cover of a well-reputed name, by the employment of a  
person named Charles, or Charles John, Lazenby, who has not,  
and never had, any business connexion whatever with the firm of  
E. Lazenby & Son, nor with any of its present or former members.  
Having been misled by the above-mentioned travellers, I hereby dis-  
claim any going about London with a list of Marshall & Son's  
goods, printed in close imitation of mine, to solicit orders for  
Sauces, Pickles, &c., with cards and labels difficult to distinguish  
from mine. I beg to caution the trade generally that all articles  
prepared or sold by me are labelled with my address, 6, Edwards-  
street, Portman-square, London.  
WILLIAM LAZENBY,  
(Successor to E. Lazenby & Son).



**FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.**  
No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

**GENTLEMEN'S HIGHLAND CAPES and OVERCOATS, suited for all Seasons and Climates.**  
Made of WATERPROOF SCOTCH TWEEDS in great choice.  
**SCOTT AIDIE, 115, REGENT-STREET,**  
Corner of Vigo-street, London.

**ORNAMENTS for the MANTELFEE, &c.**  
—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Biscuit and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and other Art Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.  
**THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.**

**MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS.**  
Warranted good by the Makers.  
MAPPIN'S 2d. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.  
MAPPIN'S 3d. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

**MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.**

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted, .....	£1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted, .....	2 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 articles, outside pocket, complete, .....	4 0 0
Do. do. do. with addition of writing materials, patent ink, and light, complete, .....	5 0 0
Gentleman's very large, 18 in. long, with dressing and writing materials, 21 articles, outside pocket, .....	7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, plated fittings, best glass, fitted with 26 articles, complete, .....	11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete, .....	15 0 0
Esquire's Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in. lined silk, fitted with 14 articles, outside pocket, complete, .....	2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, lined silk, fitted with 16 articles, outside pocket, complete, .....	4 4 0
Do. do. do. with addition of writing materials, ink, and light, complete, .....	5 5 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in. fitted with 23 articles, complete, .....	10 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in. fitted with 20 articles, outside pockets, complete, .....	13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 13 in. fitted with 16 articles, ivory top to glass and bottles, ivory brushes, very handsome, complete, .....	23 0 0
A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.	

**MAPPIN BROTHERS,**  
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON;  
Manufacturers—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

**THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS**  
in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hairings. Portable Folding Bedsteads from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with Dovetail Joints and Patent Sacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 21 13s. 6d. to 207.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**  
—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 30 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co. is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from the real silver.  
A small useful Plate Chest, containing a Set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thread or Bruns-wick Pattern	King's Pattern	Military Pattern
12 Table Forks .....	£. s. d. 1 18 0	£. s. d. 2 8 0	£. s. d. 3 0 0	£. s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons .....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks .....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons .....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons .....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles .....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon .....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl .....	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs .....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers .....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle .....	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 1 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter .....	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 6 0
Total .....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2d. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liquor frames, waiters, candlesticks, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

**CUTLERY WARRANTED.**—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on ALICE, WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34 in. Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoublers, 12s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts to match, 10s.; 11 to balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 5s. to 57s. 6d. per doz.; extra fine, ivory, 35s.; 11 with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s. 3d. per pair; Carvers, black horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz. Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Plated Fish Carvers.

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**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
**METALLIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN,**

By ROYAL ODMANOR.  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE OF TEMPER, QUALITY OF MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.  
Each Pen bears the imprint of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

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**DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA**

**TUBING.**—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, BART., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1852. In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—In this testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS,**  
18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL** is univer-

sally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last sixty years, in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair—the BEARD, WHISKERS, and MUSTACHIOS. Its invaluable properties have obtained the Patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while its introduction into the Nurseries of Royalty, and the numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

**CAUTION.**—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," &c. in white letters, and their Signature, "A. ROWLAND & SONS," in red ink.—Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**PORCELAIN TILE GRATES with FIRE-**

**LUMP BACKS.**—These beautiful Grates are made in great variety of elegant designs and of variegated colours, suitable for Bedrooms, Dining rooms, and Parlours, &c. Prices from 35s. to 35l. Porcelain used for ornamenting Grates is a permanently beautiful material, not in any way deteriorated in the course of years, and scarcely requiring any cleaning. The backs and sides of these Grates are made of fire-lump in preference to iron, as the fire-lump retains the heat for a long time, and radiates it into the apartment, giving much comfort, and saving a considerable saving in fuel. It may be safely stated, that no one accustomed to the use of Grates with fire-brick backs would consent to have these parts formed of iron, which conduct the heat away. An Illustrated Prospectus forwarded on application.—**EDWARD J. BAYLY & CO., General Agents, and Sole Manufacturers, 32, Poland-street, Oxford-street, Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range.**

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tern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and of the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**SARSAPARILLA and CHAMOMILE PILLS,**  
for purifying the blood, the best tonic for loss of appetite, wasting, indigestion, rheumatism, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, from whatever cause. 1s. 14d., 2s. 0d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.—11 HALL, Chemist, 309, Holborn, near Chancery-lane, W.C. Any size free by post for the price in stamps.

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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful to its effect, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss which does not fail to fit forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.**

For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 6d. to 10s. each; post paid.  
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**RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.**

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SMOOTHING SYRUP.**—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous children from suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Sharp is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocuous as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SMOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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kills Mice and Sparrows on the spot.—In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead. Agents: Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton & Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates & Co., 25, Budge-row; London, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom. Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, IPSWICH, removed from Eye, Suffolk.

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**COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints, cured by P. M. HERRING'S PATENT NERVETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush, price 4s. and 5s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London. Where may be had, gratis, or by post for four stamps, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy."

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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**DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR.**

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR, for the growth of Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., restoring the Hair in baldness, preventing its falling off, strengthening Weak Hair, and checking Greyness. For the nursery, as promoting a fine healthy head of Hair, and averting Baldness in after-life, it has no equal. Through all Chemists, price 2s., or sent free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Coupellé, 69, Castle-st., Oxford-st., London.—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success," Dr. Walsh.—"I have sold it for eleven years, and have never heard a complaint of it." Mr. Singer, Chemist.—"My hair is quite restored." E. James, Esq.—"After nine years' baldness, its effects are miraculous." W. Mahon.

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continues her vivid, useful and interesting delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should inclose a specimen of writing, stating age and sex, with a penny postage stamp, to Marie Coupellé, 69, Castle-st., Newman-st., London, W., and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F. N. "I consider your skill surprising." C. S. "Your description of her character is remarkably correct." W. V. "Your sketch of my character is marvellously correct." Miss F. "Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one." W. N. "You have described him very accurately."

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gestion, Bile, Liver, and Stomach Complaints. Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**TEETH.**—By HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically prepared India-Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Sole Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and valuable improvement, consisting in the adaptation of the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, imparted by the use of India-Rubber, is perfectly effected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the Gums.—9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during lactation. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 174, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**RUPTURES.**—All sufferers from this complaint

are invited to communicate with Dr. THOMSON, as he can confidently guarantee them relief in every case. His celebrated Remedy has been successful in curing hundreds of cases, and is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female, of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and doing away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free on receipt of 10s. by post-office order or stamps, by Dr. Ralph Thomson, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London.—An Essay on Ruptures, with testimonials, will be sent post free on receipt of one penny stamp.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** suit every constitu-

tion; indeed, they are the only reliable medicine upon which implicit faith may be reposed. The asexual of their beneficial influence are so universal, that the sun never sets upon them. For all internal complaints to which mankind are subject, these Pills have curative powers which are recognized in all lands and by all people, whether civilized or uncivilized. To the sick, they impart health; to the infirm, they impart strength and vigour, and restores to health all who suffer from sick headache, loss of appetite, or impurity of blood. Holloway's corrective Pills reach every disorder, upon most of which they exert the most beneficial influence, and upon all exercise a wholesome power, though their cure be beyond human aid.



# THE NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

ALEXANDRE & SON have just taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional blower is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, *under the New Patent*, the performer can play with perfect expression.

## THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	<b>THREE STOPS</b> , Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case . . .	25
2.	<b>EIGHT STOPS</b> , ditto ditto ditto . . .	35
3.	<b>SIXTEEN STOPS</b> , ditto ditto, Voix Céleste, &c. ( <i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i> ) . . .	60

MESSRS. CHAPPELL have an enormous Stock of the

### SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS,

And of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert Room:—

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	<b>ONE STOP</b> , Oak Case .. ..	10	7.	<b>ONE STOP</b> , ( <i>With Percussion Action</i> ) Oak Case, 16 guineas; Rosewood Case .. ..	18
2.	“ Mahogany Case .. ..	12	8.	<b>THREE STOPS</b> , ( <i>Percussion</i> ) Rosewood Case .. ..	20
3.	<b>THREE STOPS</b> , Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood .. ..	16	9.	<b>EIGHT STOPS</b> , ditto Oak or Rosewood .. ..	32
4.	<b>FIVE STOPS</b> , ( <i>Two rows Vibrators</i> ) Oak Case .. ..	22	10.	<b>TWELVE STOPS</b> , ditto Oak Case .. ..	40
	“ ditto Rosewood Case .. ..	23	11.	“ ditto Rosewood Case .. ..	45
5.	<b>EIGHT STOPS</b> , ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood .. ..	26	12.	<b>PATENT MODEL</b> , ditto Polished Oak or Rosewood Case .. ..	55
6.	<b>TWELVE STOPS</b> , ( <i>Four rows Vibrators</i> ) Oak or Rosewood Case .. ..	35			

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### NEW AND UNIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	In MAHOGANY CASE, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ octaves .. ..	25	5.	The UNIQUE PIANOFORTE, with perfect check action, elegant Rosewood Case, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ octaves .. ..	40
2.	In ROSEWOOD, with Circular Fall, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ octaves .. ..	30	6.	The FOREIGN MODEL, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c. The most powerful of all upright Pianofortes .. ..	50
3.	In ROSEWOOD, elegant Case, Frets, &c. .. ..	35			
4.	In VERY ELEGANT WALNUT, Ivory-Fronted Keys, &c. .. ..	40			

ALSO TO THEIR

**Immense Assortment of New and Second-Hand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire.**

*Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes, sent upon application to*  
**CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.**



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1656.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

SESSION 1859-60.

On FRIDAY, the 21st of October next, an Examination will be held for the Matriculation of Students, in the Faculties of ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the close of the first Term, but the last Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of MEDICINE will take place on the 24th of NOVEMBER.

The Examinations for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of October. The Council have the power of conferring Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one in the Faculty of Law; and forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24*l.* each; six in Medicine, three in Law, and two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and four in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l.* each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 10*l.* to 15*l.*

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, is a College of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the Certificates of the Council are received for the purposes of graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate of the University of London.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of examination and courses of instruction, may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,

WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.

Galway, 1st July, 1859.

## SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

President—Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P.R.A.

Vice-President—Mr. Peter Hollins.

Treasurer—Mr. F. H. Henshaw.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held, in the ensuing Autumn, in the noble and spacious Rooms now occupied by this Society, which for exhibition purposes are well known to possess advantages of unquestionable superiority.

Works of Art intended for the same will be received (subject to the regulations of the Society's Circular) up to Saturday, the 6th of August next, by the Society's Agent, Mr. J. GREEN, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, London.

ALLEN E. EVERITT, Hon. Sec.

Birmingham, July 20, 1859.

## NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. APPEAL FOR AID.

The Committee beg leave to announce, that it is not intended to have recourse this year to a Public Dinner in aid of the Funds of the Hospital. For that reason, they find it all the more necessary respectfully, but urgently, to entreat assistance in their exertions to maintain the Charity in full efficiency during the remainder of the year, without incurring fresh debt or encroaching on their invested funds. They hope that the benefits which the Institution confers on the Poor, and the economy with which its resources are administered, will secure for it the required support.

Relief is every year afforded to about 1,300 In-Patients and 18,000 Out-Patients, besides 1,100 Ophthalmic Cases, and 720 Women in Childbirth.

The Annual Expense amounts to upwards of 5,000*l.* for about one-half of which the Charity depends on Donations or Extraordinary Donations, or the produce of such appeals as the present. For the current financial year, which commenced on the 1st of November last, about 3,000*l.* have been expended; the funds in hand are nearly exhausted, and for the remainder of the year about 2,000*l.* are required. Towards that sum, the Donations mentioned in the subjoined List have been received from a few zealous friends, and the Committee trust that the wants of the Institution being known, they shall receive adequate aid from other benevolent Contributors.

FRANCIS H. GOLDSMID, Treasurer.

\* Donors on former occasions.

	£.	s.	d.
Previously advertised .. .. .	202	11	6
* Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., Treasurer ..	100	0	0
* Sir George Philips, Bart. .. .. .	50	0	0
Mosley of Collections at Bloomsbury Chapel, on 17th July, after Sermons by Rev. Wm. Brock .. .. .	20	14	0
* James Booth, Esq. .. .. .	10	0	0
* Benjamin Mocatta, Esq. .. .. .	2	0	0
* Horatio J. Mocatta, Esq. .. .. .	2	0	0
* A French Lady, per Dr. Walslie .. ..	2	0	0
* W. B. Lushington, Esq. .. .. .	2	0	0
* Miss Jane Thackeray .. .. .	2	0	0
* Mrs. Trevor .. .. .	1	0	0
Workmen at Messrs. Brookes' Contribution Boxes at Doors of Hospital, one Year .. .. .	11	14	7

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand, the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., 1, Lombard-street; also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., 14, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee; by Mr. J. W. Goddard, Clerk to the Committee, at the Hospital. July, 1859.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

SECRETARY WANTED.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have come to the following resolutions:—That the Secretary shall be resident in the Society's House. That the Salary shall be 400*l.* per annum, with Coals and Lodging.

That the Secretary shall find approved security to the amount of 1,000*l.*

That it will be an additional recommendation to a candidate if he possess a competent knowledge of French and German.

Notz.—By the Bye-Laws "The Secretary shall devote the whole of his time to the affairs of the Society, and shall be immediately responsible to the Council for the discharge of the various duties they require him to perform."

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the above office, can obtain further particulars from the Hon. Acting Secretary *pro tem.*

All applications (together with Testimonials and other particulars) to be sent on or before the 31st of October.

Addressed to B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS, Esq.,

Honorary Assistant Secretary,  
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer,  
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchm-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

## NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Sub-

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## LITERATURE

*Letters to Benjamin Franklin from his Family and Friends: 1751—1790.* (New York, Richardson; London, Trübner & Co.)

WHY men belonging to the Fourth Estate should dwell with particular pleasure and pride on the long and prosperous life of Benjamin Franklin,—wherefore among the great men of America he is the one to whom our love and esteem gather the most readily, need no explanation. Who that ever entered a printing-office—who that, owning brains, has ever had to do with type—has not found strength, hope, encouragement in his 'Autobiography'? Few autobiographies are there so unaffectedly candid as Franklin's fragment. Misdeeds, hopes, experiments, all figure in the record with a clear and unadorned reality. Wherever there is genius, there will be geniality; and Franklin was a man of genius, as well as a man of power,—a man with a mind that never rested, with a curiosity that never wearied, till Death laid it to sleep,—a man whose letters and journals indicate those touches of humour which brighten the life of every one capable of humorous observation. It is a pity that the law which seems to attend autobiography involved his too:—that, intending to tell the whole story, Franklin began and got little beyond the starved, thrifty life of the printer's boy, breakfasting on peppered gruel,—taking a turn at the pleasures of London when they could be had,—in a love affair, that betwixt himself and the woman who afterwards became his wife, faulty,—in nowise up to his twenty-fifth year showing, save by intense vitality and probity, the promise of that after-career which became so dignified. We see nothing in this early time of the man who grew to be an adversary to England's Government, the envoy of a rebel and resolute people,—or of the man who, at an age little short of eighty years old, could so interest a daughter of the Cæsars as to cause the Queen of the French to place her own litter at his disposal, so that the patriarch suffering under mortal disease and quitting active life might travel softly from Paris to the port of embarkation. There are few stories, we repeat, like that of Benjamin Franklin; and here is a new reminder of one of its engaging features—his strong family affections. These belonged to the genius and geniality of the printer's boy who became Plenipotentiary. Where such attachments do not exist, there may be force, arrogance that imposes, persistence that cleaves through the heart of the rock, but only imperfect greatness—assuredly no happy greatness. On Franklin's return to America, at his great age and after his signal services, the old story began anew. He conceived himself to have been ill rewarded—his recommendations slighted—his perquisites refused to him—the bit of land (on which it had been, possibly, his fond dream to establish his children's children) not voted to him by Congress. Yet nothing is more remarkable—not to students of character more significant—than the total absence of querulousness in the tone of his memorial of claims. It is pleasant to think that this useful life was also a very happy one.

This book is a cluster of letters addressed to him by his relatives of three generations. They "have been selected from a number formerly in the possession of William Temple Franklin, and now belonging to Dr. Franklin Bache. These and the papers which have been for several years in the possession of the American Philosophical Society were formerly parts of the same collection." Like every collection of real

letters, in which the real heart has spoken, they are fascinating. Wife, sister, daughter, son-in-law, are here, and a distant friend or two, drawn to the strong man by his pleasantness,—and though obscure, not afraid to talk to him of their small concerns. What marks character, again, the majority of the correspondents here assembled are women,—some of them lowly-born and homely-bred American women, up from whose sphere he had shot, yet who seem to have had no fear of offering him the details of their daily lives and family troubles—just as familiarly as if he had not bearded England in the historical suit of Manchester velvet,—just as if he had not been feasted by France, and had not gained a solid, noticeable reputation in another world than that of politics—the world of scientific discovery.—His wife (the Deborah Read whom, as his Memoirs confess, he had half jilted when first in London—who had married in a pet—had married one reputed a bigamist—and to whom he returned to make reparation,) writes to him anxiously when he is absent in Europe concerning his house, with troubles about clocks and carpets,—that anxious resolution to do no mischief by over-arranging his *cimelia*, or books, or curious machines,—and that loving, womanly determination to make his home comfortable against the time when he should come back (if those weary politics would let him), which tell what the master of the house must have been when he was at home.—Surely the following is a charming letter of its kind:—

"[Fall of 1765.]

"\* \* \* When you went from home, Billy desired to take some more of your books than what you laid out, so I got him a trunk to take them up in; and as the shelves look pretty empty, I took down the rest and dusted them, and had the shelves taken down and put up in the south garrets in the new house, and Miss Elmer and myself put them up. I took all the dead letters and papers that were in the garret and put them into boxes, barrels, and bags, as I did not know in what manner you would have shelves in your room. Now this I did for several reasons: one, as it did employ my mind and keep me very busy, and as the weather was pretty good, and I should make room if Mrs. Franklin should come to town to stay any time, I was ready to receive her. Now for the room we call yours; there is in it your desk, the harmonica made like a desk, a large chest with all the writings that were in your room down-stairs, the boxes of glass for music and for the electricity, and all your clothes and the pictures, as I don't drive nails lest it should not be right. Salley has the south room two pair of stairs; in it is a bed, a bureau, a table, a glass, and the picture she used to have in her room, a trunk and books, but these you can't have any notion of. The north room Nancy took for her own use, and I can't tell much about it, only it has a bed and curtains, and it is kept locked. I never saw it but once, I think, except when she was ill. The blue room has the harmonica and the harpsichord in it, the gilt scone, a card-table, a set of tea-china I bought since you went from home, the worked chairs and screen, a very handsome mahogany stand for the tea-kettle to stand on, and the ornamental china; but the room is not as yet finished, for I think the paper has lost much of the bloom by pasting of it up, therefore I thought best to leave it till you came home: the curtains are not made, nor did I press for them, as we had a very great number of flies, as it is observed they are very fond of new paint. The south room I sleep in, with my Susannah, a bed without curtains, a chest of drawers, a table, a glass, and old black-walnut chairs, some books in my closet, and some of our family pictures. In the front room, which I designed for \* \* \* I had the bed which you sent from England, a chamber mahogany table and stand: in the room down-stairs is the side-board that you bespoke, which is very handsome and plain, with two tables made to suit it, and a dozen

of chairs also. I sold to Mr. Foxcraft the tables we had; as they did not suit the room by any means. The patterns of the chairs are a plain horsehair, and look as well as a paddusoy; everybody admires them. The little south room I had papered, as the walls were much soiled; in that is a pretty card-table and our chairs that used to stand in the parlour, and ornamental china over the fireplace; on the floor, a carpet I bought cheap for the goodness; it is not quite new. The large carpet is in the blue room; the fire not made yet. In the room for our friends the picture of the Earl of Bute is hung up, and a glass. This is but a very imperfect account. In the parlour there is a Scotch carpet which was found much fault with, and your timepiece stands in one corner, which is all wrong, I am told; so then I tell them we shall have all these as they should be when you come home. As to curtains, I leave it to you to do as you like yourself; or if, as we talked before you went away, if you could meet with a Turkey carpet I should like it, but if not I shall be very easy, as all these things are become quite indifferent to me at this time; but, since you do so kindly inquire what things I want, I will tell you that when Mrs. Franklin came to town and went to the assembly, Salley had nothing fit to wear suitable to wait on her; and as I never should have put on in your absence anything good, I gave Salley my new robe as it wanted very little altering; I should be glad if you would bring me a plain satin gown, and if our cousin would make me a little lace of a proper width for a cape or two, I should like it as it was their making, and a light cloke such as you sent for Salley, but it must be bigger than hers. I should have had that, but it was too small for me. In the north room we sit, as it is not quite finished yet, as the doors are not up; we have a table and chairs, and the small bookcase, brother John's picture, and the king and queen's picture, and a small Scotch carpet on the floor. I desire you to remember drinking-glasses and a large table-cloth or two when you come, but I shan't want them till then. If you should meet with a pair of silver canisters I should like it; but as you please, everything I have mentioned. When I say doors, it is the closet doors; they are glazed, but it was unknown to me; they are in your room. I shall count the panes, and send to you. The crane was put up this week, and not before; the rails not done as yet, but promised soon to be done. O my child, there is great odds between a man's being at home and abroad; as everybody is afraid they shall do wrong; so everything is left undone. \* \* \* All the chimneys that I have used are very good. I have baked in the oven, and it is good."

Those who love character may compare this American wife's catalogue of all the "conveniences," "launchings out," and reserved points of taste, with Scott's own pride (as it has been called) in the furnishing of Abbotsford.—For all these things Franklin must have cared, or Mistress Deborah would never have elaborated the list to such a minuteness.—Genial people do care for these things; albeit not bound by them.—The ascetics have their reward in another way.

"Salley," who had "nothing fit to wear," was Franklin's only daughter, Mrs. Bache. This "Salley" seems to have given some trouble to both her parents in regard to what was fitting. Not having had to "rough it," as they had done before her, and being, as a sketch prefixed to these letters shows, a rather handsome person, "Salley" displayed more ardour for indulgence and luxury than the Author of 'Poor Richard' could countenance. She seems, however, to have shown the stout spirit of her father's daughter during the troubles in Philadelphia. Good Mrs. Deborah Franklin did not live to see the ravage of the house she had arranged with such care for the great man's return. She died in December, 1774, at an advanced age. A letter of Mr. W. Franklin, announcing his "poor old mother's" death, to



her husband, and telling how he had much-a-do to make his way from Amboy through the snow in time for the funeral, is touching:—

"Her death was no more than might be reasonably expected after the paralytick stroke she received some time ago, which greatly affected her memory and understanding. She told me when I took leave of her on my removal to Amboy, that she never expected to see you unless you returned this winter, for that she was sure she should not live till next summer. I heartily wish you had happened to have come over in the fall, as I think her disappointment in that respect preyed a good deal on her spirits."

Four years later the Baches had to leave Philadelphia. After nine months' exile,—

"I found [writes Mr. Bache] your house and furniture upon my return to town in much better order than I had any reason to expect from the hands of such a rapacious crew; they stole and carried off with them some of your musical instruments, viz., a Welsh harp, ball harp, the set of tuned bells which were in a box, viol-de-gamba, all the spare armonica glasses, and one or two spare cases; your armonica is safe. They took likewise the few books that were left behind, the chief of which were Temple's school-books, and the history of the Arts and Sciences in French, which is a great loss to the public; some of your electric apparatus is missing also. A Capt. André also took with him the picture of you which hung in the dining-room."

There were jubinations in Philadelphia when the Baches got home. On this the love of fine clothes began to blossom in "Salley," who set up the plaints of want. One of Franklin's most humorous and affectionate letters is the well-known answer to his daughter's following lively and characteristic epistle:—

"Philadelphia, January 17, 1779.

"Dear and honoured Papa,—I did myself the pleasure of writing a long letter to you very lately, but am afraid it is taken, as I believe many of yours are. I am unwilling to think you neglect us, though Mr. Ingersoll's coming from France without letters from you has given me great uneasiness. He lodged, too, in the same house with little Ben, and not a line from him. I hope soon, however, to be made happy with letters from you all. The present you sent me this month two years, I received a few weeks ago; 'tis a prize, indeed. It came open, without direction or letter, and has come through three or four hands. I have received six pairs of gloves, nine papers of needles, a bundle of thread, and five papers of pins. I beg if you or Temple remember what was sent, you will let me know. The last person to whose care they were given left them at a hair-dresser's, with directions not to send them to me till he was gone. Their being all opened makes me suspect I have not all; what I have received makes me rich. I thought them long ago in the enemies' hands. The prices of every thing here are so much raised that it takes a fortune to feed a family in a very plain way: a pair of gloves 7 dollars, one yard of common gauze 24 dollars, and there never was so much dressing and pleasure going on; old friends meeting again, the Whigs in high spirits, and strangers of distinction among us. I have taken the liberty of sending a small list to you by Col. Crenis. Mr. Bache has sent bills to Jonathan Williams for many things for me and the family, but I have had some other little wants since that time. The Minister was kind enough to offer me some fine white flannel, and has spared me eight yards. I wish to have it in my power to return as good to him, which I beg you will enable me to do. I shall have great pride in wearing any thing you send, and showing it as my father's taste. I have dined at the Minister's, spent an evening at Mr. Holker's, and have lately been several times invited abroad with the General and Mrs. Washington. He always inquires after you in the most affectionate manner, and speaks of you highly. We danced at Mrs. Powell's your birth-day, or night I should say, in company together, and he told me it was the anniversary of his marriage; it was just twenty years that night. My boy and girl are in health; the

latter has ten teeth, can dance, sing, and make faces, tho' she cannot talk, except the word *no* and *be done*, which she makes great use of. She is Ben over again, except a larger mouth. How happy I should be to see her seated on your knee. She is just such a plaything as Will was when you came home last. I must tell you a little anecdote of him, and ask you if it is not time to teach him a little religion. He had heard a foolish girl that lived with me say that there was a death-watch in the room, and one of the family would soon die. He had not been long in bed before he came down in his shirt, screaming. I soon sent him up, and asking him in the morning how he could behave so, and what was the matter, he told me he thought death was coming. I was so frightened, says he, that I sweat all over, and I jumped out of bed and prayed up to Hercules. I asked him what he said? Down he went on his knees, with uplifted hands (I think I never saw such a picture of devotion), and repeated the Lord's Prayer. Now, whether it is best to instruct him in a little religion, or let him pray a little longer to Hercules, I should be glad to have your opinion. Mr. Duffield's family desired when I wrote to remember them to you; the youngest daughter I have introduced this winter to the Assembly. She is like the mother. The Ambassador told me he thought her a great acquisition to the Assembly. They lodge with us when in town. I have a piece of American silk which I shall send to you for the Queen. It will make me happy if she condescends to wear it. It shall come by the first safe opportunity. I showed it to M. Gerard, whose opinion was that it would be acceptable. I wish much that he had brought his lady with him. I should be tempted to learn French if she was among us. He is very much beloved here. I feel a veneration for him, mixed with so much affection, that when he was confined by indisposition I went uninvited with Mr. Bache to see him. Mr. B. wrote to you this morning. My brother was well at N. York about a week ago. If Col. Crenis does not go away early I will write to Temple. This is all the paper I have, and it is Sunday. Remember me to dear Ben. I long for another little French letter."

Gauze, feathers,—a prayer to Hercules, from a child whom it was high time to teach religion,—American silk for Marie Antoinette,—what a list is here!—This was the January petition, which drew down that capital reply, in which Franklin complains of hearing so seldom (the fault of the times), and goes on—

"I was charmed with the account you give me of your industry, the table-cloths of your spinning, &c. &c., but the latter part of the paragraph, because weaving and flax were grown dear, alas! that dissolved the charm, and your sending for long black pins, and lace, and *feathers!* disgusted me as much as if you had put salt into my strawberries. The spinning, I see, is laid aside, and you are to be dressed for the ball! \* \* As you say you should *'have great pride in wearing anything I send, and showing it as your father's taste,'* I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

Salley duly repented in a September *Peccavi*; but her answer, with all its disclaimers and explanations, that she didn't want lace, and wouldn't wear feathers, and preferred, on the whole, to stay at home, is too long to be given here; however, it shows that Franklin's children did and did not fear him.

There is a third woman, whose letters have a colour of their own—Mrs. Jane Mecom, Franklin's favourite sister, of whom he never lost sight. This was a thrifty creature, who seems to have brought up her family in narrow circumstances.—Here is a fragment from a letter, dated 1766, addressed by her to her brother in London:—

"You once told me, my dear brother, that as

our number of brethren and sisters lessened, the affections of those of us that remain should increase to each other. You and I only are now left; my affection for you has always been so great I see no room for increase, and you have manifested yours to me in such large measure that I have no reason to suspect its strength, and, therefore, know it will be agreeable to you to hear that myself and the children I have the care of are in no worse situation than when I last wrote you, and should rejoice to hear the same of you, since I understand by sister you were in an ill state of health, and thought proper to travel for the recovery of it. I hope in God you have recovered it, and will live long to make your enemies ashamed. Your answers to the Parliament are thought by the best judges to exceed all that has been wrote on the subject, and, being given in the manner they were, are a proof they proceeded from principle, and sufficient to stop the mouths of all gainsayers. The vile pretended letter, which no doubt you have seen, gave me some uneasiness when I heard of it before I could get a sight of it, as considering where a great deal of dirt is flung some is apt to stick; but when I read it I saw it was filled with such barefaced falsehoods as confuted themselves. Their treatment of you, among other things, makes the world appear a miserable world to me, notwithstanding your good opinion of it; for, would you think it, our General Court has sat almost a fortnight, chiefly on the subject of indemnifying the sufferers by the late mobs, and can't get a vote for it, though they sit late in the evening, and the friends of it strive hard to get it accomplished. I have six good, honest old souls who come groaning home day by day at the stupidity of their brethren. I can't help interesting myself in the case, and feel in mere panics till they have brought the matter to a conclusion. I write this in hopes you will be in England when this gets there, and that you will find time to write me a few lines by the bearer, Captain Freeman, when he returns. And I have a small request to ask, though it is too trifling a thing for you to take care of: Mrs. Stevenson, I don't doubt, will be so good as to do it if you will give her the materials. It is to procure me some fine old linen or cambric (as a very old shirt or cambric handkerchief, dyed into bright colours, such as red and green, a little blue, but chiefly red; for, with all my own art, and good old uncle Benjamin's memorandums, I can't make them good colours; and my daughter Jenny, with a little of my assistance, has taken to making flowers for the ladies' heads and bosoms with pretty good acceptance, and if I can procure those colours, I am in hopes we shall get something by it worth our pains if we live till spring. It is no matter how old the linen is—I am afraid you never have any bad enough."

Many notices of Franklin's help to Mrs. Mecom appear in these letters; and, as we wind through them, many notices, too, of connexions, the most remote of whom seems to have profited by the rise of the great man of the family—*e. g.*, this passage from a letter, dated 1787:—

"Our sister Davenport had a daughter Dorcas, who married to a Mr. Stickney and lived at Newbury. He was a chairmaker by trade, but never loved work; but that is not the thing: they had been so long dead and I had no remembrance of their leaving any children, and had never seen any of them, that I suppose I did not think of the family when I wrote the list. When I received your letter our streets were impassable by any means for old folks, but a few days after I sent to Mrs. Williams to enquire what she knew about them, and had for answer, all she knew of the man who wrote to you was, that he was a good-for-nothing, impudent, lazy fellow, just like his father. I thought, however, as he had an aunt in the town, I would know something further before I answered your letter. I therefore got a carriage and went to her and enquired about the family. She told me that when her sister was married, her husband's mother and grandfather were living on a little estate they had in Newbury, where he also carried his wife, after trying to live by shopkeeping in this town, but having so little means of support, they became exceeding poor; in



which time, she says, you went to see them and made them a handsome present (I suppose at the time you put out your shoulder at Portsmouth). His grandfather lived to be above ninety years old, but he and his daughter dying left the house to our cousin, but they could not feed long upon that. He therefore took a prudent step, sold it and bought a good farm at Derry, and went to live on it, where his wife helped to work on it, and they got to live extraordinary well, but she, Mrs. Rogers thinks, shortened her days by too hard labour, and her husband died soon after her and left the farm to this man and a sister, who are all the children they left, and do very well. She says he has a good character of a sober, honest man, but does not increase his estate, as one told her he entertained too many strangers in hopes of entertaining angels unawares."

In other of this busy woman's epistles, which have a pleasant flavour of Old World raciness, we find her making the best of a bad match which her daughter had contracted with Capt. Collas, a Guernsey man, one of those unlucky schemers who are never getting on—giving such Boston news as the opening of the "first mass-house" there—breaking out into a pretty sharp denunciation against an artful Nantucket cousin, one—

"Kezia Coffin, who was many years like a sister to me and a great friend to my children. She sent me two very affectionate letters when the town was shut up, inviting me to come to her and she would sustain me—that was her word; and had I received them before I left the town, I should certainly have gone, but a wise and good Providence ordered it otherwise. She took to the wrong side, and exerted herself by every method she could devise, right or wrong, to accomplish her designs and favour the Britons; went into large trade with them and for them, and by mismanagement and not succeeding in her endeavours, has sunk every farthing they were ever possessed of, and have been in jail, both her husband at Nantucket and herself at Halifax. She was always thought to be an artful woman, but there are such extraordinary stories told of her as is hard to be believed. The two Jenkines, Seth and Thomas, stood in the same relation to us, and always very affectionate to me. They were at Philadelphia when I was there. You spoke something for them at Congress. They were men of considerable property, and had a great quantity of oil in their stores, when a vessel belonging to the Tories went down and robbed them of all. It was proved that Kezia pointed it out to them; the owners prosecuted her, and she was brought up to Boston to stand trial, but I think there was no final condemnation at court. She says they could not find evidence: they say the evidence was so strong that had they suffered it to come into court it would have hanged her, and so they suppressed it, not being willing it should proceed so far."

In the latter days of Mrs. Mecom's life, her thoughts seem to have concentrated themselves on the making of soap, and her anxiety to know whether the old ambassador approved of the same when duly forwarded to him.—There are some to whom the best "family piece" by Vander Helst says no more than "the seven Miss Flamboroughs with their seven china oranges,"—and whose relish for minute traits of character and pictures of manners now for ever gone by is less than ours. On these readers we must have mercy. But to ourselves such genuine books, innocent of the book-maker's art, are captivating; especially when their contents brighten the home light which surrounds a great and energetic and honourable public man.

*British Novelists and their Styles; being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction.* By David Masson, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

No more inviting theme can offer itself than the one which Mr. Masson has chosen. The novel is the most sympathetic medium,—the novelist

the truest wizard of modern times. Thousands of countryhouses gather periodical light or suffer temporary penumbra from the arrival of the one, or the failure of the other. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the death of Little Dombey caused a national mourning; and in one busy capital we are informed that the new number of 'My Novel' was contended for with an eagerness which is only usually accorded to the Money article on the middle sheet of the *Times*. The fact is, we have all, even the most practical and operative, a quiet corner of romance in our hearts, over which wave the shadows of by-gone story and fable, and into which in some interlunar moment glide those loving little elves, which Charles Lamb has prettily named our "dream children." The tales of hunchbacks and Afreetes, of wondrous lamps and magic palaces, which for so many moons have thrilled into delectable horror the nerves of mercantile Arabs, have still a surprising charm for the readers in Manchester and Birmingham Free Libraries. Cold Laps and Fins warm into intellectual interest at the sorrows of Little Nell, or the unconscious humour of Barkis,—and disconnected as we are, by many cold degrees, from the land of seals and white bears, from the scenery of mist and snow, there are none who can read "dry-eyed" the love-chase of Anningait and Ajut. Your novelist, who has any stuff in him, makes the whole world kin. Whether he traverse the stones of Cairo or Bagdad, or consider mankind from Wine-Office Court or a printer's office, or observes the world in the disguise of a flute-player, a schoolmaster, or a doctor,—whether he be an idler in Bedfordshire or Derbyshire lanes, or acquire his style by conversation among sailors and gipsies, pirates or negroes, *habitués* of the Marshalsea or the Bench,—he is the only real monarch, for he holds all men in sympathy or fear.

As illustrative of the nature of the novel, Mr. Masson quotes an apposite remark of Baron Bunsen's in his Preface to 'Debit and Credit,'—"Every romance is intended or ought to be a new *Iliad* or *Odyssey*,"—a sentence which he subsequently exemplifies and explains, somewhat *more Germanicorum*, as "a poetic representation of a course of events consistent with the highest laws of moral government, whether it delineate the general history of a people (the *Iliad* as type), or narrate the fortunes of a chosen hero (the *Odyssey* as type)." This means, in other words, we suppose, that a novel in prose is the counterpart of the epic in verse, and ought to be more or less true, probable, and, above all, moral,—which three conditions a good many old-fashioned and new-fashioned novels do not satisfy. Neither Rabelais nor the 'Nouvelle Héloïse' is "consistent with the highest laws of moral government,"—nor is "the general history of a people," nor are "the fortunes of a chosen hero," the subject of 'Vanity Fair.' The earlier novels amuse us by their surprising incongruities and latitude of fable. They utterly condemn the unities. They are fuller of vice than of virtue. Dragons, griffins, demons, bandits, pirates, malicious genii have the best of it. Nobody reads Petronius, Apuleius, or Lucian (from whom he borrowed) for example of life or instruction of manners, though there is infinite poetic beauty and value in both. The "Gestes" of ancient heroes as little point a moral as the "Lives of Saints." They are prolix, morbid, and tedious compositions, reflecting the sterility of the deserts, among which their monkish authors were confined, and the superstitious world in which they had their being, rather than the large and communicative world we have been born into. "The general impression," Mr. Masson eloquently says,

"which they leave is stifling, and even appalling—as of a world shattered into fragments, each inhabited fragment stagnant and pestilential, and healthy motion nowhere save in some inland spots of grassy solitude, and in the breezes that blow over the separating bits of sea." "The East was undoubtedly the shore of old romance"—and thence, tinged with Oriental hue and colour, the novel was imported to Spain and Italy. To Asia and Syria belong the victories of the 'Champions of Christendom'; and 'Jack the Giant-Killer' is of exceedingly respectable origin, being the latest account of Corineus the Trojan, the companion of the Trojan Brutus, when he first settles in Britain.

An exuberance of Eastern colour is to be found in Cervantes, in the 'King Arthur,' and even in the 'Arcadia.' The East leans in her balcony, and flings a necklace of pearls on the world. Roses and violets strew the heavenly floor against the coming of the sun, the meadows are enamelled, the rivers of silver, and the thickets "lined with shade."

Mr. Masson's work consists of a series of lectures which were delivered at the Philosophical Institute, in Edinburgh. The nature of the novel, which Mr. Masson considers a sort of prose epic, is rather lightly treated of in the first. Lightly glancing at Green's stories, at Orrery's translation of Madame Seudéri, at the publications of Aphra Behn and Bunyan, Mr. Masson commences his second lecture with the birth of the British novel, "which may be considered to have begun in Swift and Defoe." Henceforward England "had done with the sublimities" and entered upon the era of prose and fact. Contemporary life and manners are presented with coarse and blunt taste, and a Bacchanalian humour. Swift is, in fact, the Rubens of his age, and paints flesh in the fleshiest way. From the satirical author of 'Gulliver' and the 'Tale of a Tub,' we turn to the Ostade-like interiors of Sterne, to the miniatures of Addison and Steele, by whom passing life is portrayed with the delicacy of Leslie and the feeling of Hobbins. On the manner and the ethics of Richardson and Fielding nothing can be wiser nor juster than Coleridge's remark, "I do loathe the cant which can recommend 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa Harlowe' as strictly moral, while 'Tom Jones' is prohibited as loose. There is in the latter a cheerful, sunshiny, breezy spirit, that prevails everywhere, strongly contrasted with the close, hot, day-dreamy continuity of Richardson." For Smollett Mr. Masson has a countryman's affection, and he enters a literary appeal for the author of 'Tristram Shandy' against the severe judgment of Mr. Thackeray.

Allowing for the disagreeable impression conveyed by his letters, and the unpleasant expression of Reynolds's portrait of Sterne, Mr. Masson puts in for him a plea "of sensibility, grace, insinuating delicacy, light lucidity, and diamond-like sparkle."

It was impossible for a Scotchman lecturing in Edinburgh to criticize Scott, and accordingly Mr. Masson's third lecture is a panegyric. Over and above, with the "perfidium ingenium Scotorum," Mr. Masson eulogizes Scott's contemporaries:—

"Among the 70,000 souls, or *thereby*, who then constituted the population of Edinburgh, there was a greater proportionate number of men of intellectual and literary eminence than in any other British community, not excepting London. A *North British Literature*—so to be named as being distinct from that general British Literature which had London for its centre, and which reckoned among its contributors those Scotchmen and Irishmen, as well as Englishmen, who chanced to have made London their home—had by this time come into existence and established itself."



This distinct North British literature, which has not its centre in London, has apparently passed out of existence, or has "established itself" only in Mr. Masson's fancy.

The one unfortunate defect which Mr. Masson laments in Scott was lack of metaphysics. Had he but been metaphysical he might then have equalled Shakspeare. In other respects Scott was true to his country,—the scenes "of no fewer than 19 out of the whole 29 of his novels being laid wholly or in part in Scotland." From the national and the mediæval novel Mr. Masson passes to the Gothic and the school of Mrs. Radcliffe, which he considers a direct result of the French Revolution.

"In that crisis the Gothic depths of the Western European mind were broken into; and though, politically, the immediate effect was a disgust of the past and a longing towards the future as the era of human emancipation, yet, intellectually, the effect was a contempt for classic modes of fancy and composition, and a letting loose of the imagination upon Nature in her wildest and grandest recesses, and upon whatever in human history could supply aught in affinity with the furious workings of contemporary passion. The Gothic Romance of the picturesque and the ghastly afforded the necessary conditions. Gloomy Gothic castles in wild valleys, with forests clothing the neighbouring hills; lawless banditti hovering round; the moon bowling fearfully through clouds over inland scenes of horror, or illuminating with its full blue light Italian bays and fated spots on their promontories; monks, tyrannical chieftains, and inquisitors; shrieks in the night, supernatural noises, the tolling of the bell, the heavy footstep in the corridor;—'Hark! it approaches; save me, save me;—at that instant, the flash of lightning through the Gothic window; the door dashed open; the unnameable apparition; the roar of the simultaneous thunder; 'Ye powers of Hell!—No, Heaven has its messengers too; the voice cries 'Forbear;' she's saved, she's saved! Of all the practitioners of this style of art, need I say that Mrs. Radcliffe is the chief? She has been called the *Salvator Rosa* of British prose fiction; and, in reference to her 'Sicilian Romance,' her 'Romance of the Forest,' her 'Mysteries of Udolpho,' and her 'Italian,' Sir Walter Scott has but done her justice when he says: 'Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, and even Walpole, though writing upon imaginative subjects, are decidedly prose authors; but Mrs. Radcliffe has a title to be considered the first poetess of romantic fiction—that is, if actual rhythm shall not be deemed essential to poetry.' Mrs. Radcliffe's romances are, indeed, of a wholly fantastic kind of Gothic, with no whit of foundation in actual knowledge of mediæval history. Her characters are but vague melodramatic phantoms that flit through her descriptions of scenery, and serve as agents for her terrific situations. There is something like treachery also to the true theory of her style in her habit of always solving the mystery at the end by purely natural explanations. Monk Lewis and others of the school were more daring in this respect."

A list of the novels published since Scott's time the author considers too formidable a work to attempt, but presents his readers with some remarkable statistics:—

"The British Museum authorities cannot be sure that they receive copies of all the novels published in the British Islands; but it is likely that their collection is more complete, for the period with which we are now concerned, than any other that exists. Now, I have been informed that the number of novels standing on the shelves of the British Museum Library as having been published in Britain in the year 1820—*i.e.* when the Waverley Novels were at the height of their popularity—is 26 in all, counting 76 volumes; that, ten years later, or in 1830, when the Waverley series was nearly finished, the yield to the Library in this department had increased to 101 books, or 205 volumes within the year; that, twenty years later, or in 1850, the yield was 98 books or 210 volumes; and that for the year 1856, the yield was 88 books

or 201 volumes. Taking these data as approximately accurate, they give us the curious fact that the annual yield of British novels had been quadrupled by the time of Scott's death as compared with what it had been when he was in the middle of his Waverley series—having risen from 26 a year, or a new novel every fortnight, to about 100 a year, or nearly two new novels every week; and, moreover, that this proportion of about 100 new novels every year, or two every week, has continued pretty steady since Scott's death, or, if there has been any change, has fallen off lately rather than increased. Making an average calculation from these facts, I find that there may have been in all about 3,000 novels, counting about 7,000 separate volumes, produced in these islands since the publication of 'Waverley.' And this corresponds pretty well with a calculation made on independent grounds. In the London Book Catalogue, giving a classified Index of all books published in Great Britain from the year 1816 to the year 1851 inclusive, the novels or works of prose fiction occupy twenty-two pages, and amount to about 3,300 separate entries. In this list, however, reprints of old novels as well as translations and reprints of imported novels are included. Balancing these against the probable yield of the six years, from 1852 to 1857 inclusive, not embraced in the Catalogue, I believe that my calculation, as just stated, may pass as near the truth."

Yet, a classification of novels Mr. Masson attempts thus, somewhat curiously:—*The Novel of Scottish Life and Manners*,—the *Novel of Irish Life and Manners*,—the *Novel of English Life and Manners*,—the *Fashionable Novel*,—the *Traveller's Novel*,—the *Military Novel*,—and the *Naval Novel*,—the *Novel of Supernatural Fantasy*,—the *Art and Culture Novel*,—and the *Historical Novel*.

Of the two great novelists of the day, he thus speaks:—

"With the two writers, according to the serial system, it seems to be, whether by arrangement or by necessity, as with Castor and Pollux; both cannot be above the horizon of the publishing world at once, and, when the one is there, the other takes his turn in Tartarus. But whether simultaneously visible or alternate, the two are now so closely associated in the public mind that whenever the one is mentioned the other is thought of. It is now Dickens and Thackeray, Thackeray and Dickens, all the world over. Nay, not content with associating them, people have got into the habit of contrasting them and naming them in opposition to each other. There is a Dickens faction, and there is a Thackeray faction; and there is no debate more common, wherever literary talk goes on, than the debate as to the respective merits of Dickens and Thackeray. Perhaps there is a certain ungraciousness in our thus always comparing and contrasting the two writers. We ought to be but too glad that we have such a pair of contemporaries, yet living and in their prime, to cheer on against each other. I felt this strongly once when I saw the two men together. The occasion was historic. It was in June, 1857; the place was Norwood Cemetery. A multitude had gathered there to bury a man known to both of them, and who had known both of them well—a man whom we have had incidentally to name as holding a place, in some respects peculiar, in the class of writers to which they belong, though his most effective place was in a kindred department of literature; a man, too, of whom I will say that, let the judgment on his remaining writings be permanently what it may, and let tongues have spoken of him this or that awry, there breathed not, to my knowledge, within the unwholesome bounds of what is specially London, any one in whose actual person there was more of the pith of energy at its tenesest, of that which in a given myriad anywhere distinguishes the one. How like a little Nelson he stood, dashing back his hair, and quivering for the verbal combat! The flash of his wit, in which one quality the island had not his match, was but the manifestation easiest to be observed of a mind compact of sense and information, and of a soul generous and on fire. And now all that remained of Jerrold was

enclosed within the leaden coffin which entered the cemetery gates. As it passed one saw Dickens among the bearers of the pall, his uncovered head of genius stooped, and the wind blowing his hair. Close behind came Thackeray; and, as the slow procession wound up the hill to the chapel, the crowd falling into it in twos and threes and increasing its length, his head was to be seen by the later ranks, towering far in the front above all the others, like that of a marching Saul. And so up to the little chapel they moved; and, after the service for the dead, down again to another slope of the hill, where, by the side of one of the walks, and opposite to the tombstone of Blanchard, Jerrold's grave was open. There the last words were read; the coffin was lowered; and the two, among hundreds of others, looked down their farewell. And so, dead at the age of fifty-four, Jerrold was left in his solitary place, where the rains were to fall, and the nights were to roll overhead, and but now and then, on a summer's day, a chance stroller would linger in curiosity; and back into the roar of London dispersed the funeral crowd. Among those remitted to the living were the two of whom we speak, aged, the one forty-five, the other forty-six. Why not be thankful that the great city had two such men still known to its streets; why too curiously institute comparisons between them?"

And of their styles:—

" 'Dickens,' I then said, 'can give you a landscape proper—a piece of the rural English earth in its summer or in its winter dress, with a bit of water and a village spire in it; he can give you, what painters seldom attempt, a great patch of flat country by night, with the red trail of a railway-train traversing the darkness; he can succeed in a sea-piece; he can describe the crowded quarter of a city, or the main street of a country town, by night or by day; he can paint a garden, sketch the interior of a cathedral, or photograph the interior of a hut or of a drawing-room; he can even be minute in his delineations of single articles of dress or of furniture. Take him again in the Figure department. Here he can be an animal painter, with Landseer, when he likes, as witness his dogs, ponies and ravens; he can be a historical painter, as witness his description of the Gordon Riots; he can be a caricaturist, like Leech; he can give you a bit of village-life with Wilkie; he can paint a haggard scene of low city life, so as to remind one of some of the Dutch artists, or a pleasant family scene, gay or sentimental, reminding one of Maclise, or of Frank Stone; he can body forth romantic conceptions of terror or beauty that have arisen in his imagination; he can compose a fantastic fairy piece; he can even succeed in a dream or allegory, where the figures are hardly human. The range of Thackeray, on the other hand, is more restricted. In the landscape department, he can give you a quiet little bit of background, such as a park, a clump of trees, or the vicinity of a country-house, with a village seen in the sunset; a London street also, by night or by day, is familiar to his eye; but, on the whole, his scenes are laid in those more habitual places of resort where the business or the pleasure of aristocratic or middle-class society goes on—a pillared clubhouse in Pall Mall, the box or pit of a theatre, a brilliant reception room, in Mayfair, a public dancing-room, a newspaper office, a shop in Paternoster Row, the interior of a married man's house, or a bachelor's chambers in the Temple. And his choice of subjects from the life corresponds. Men and women as they are, and as they behave daily in the charmed circles of rank, literature, and fashion, are the objects of Mr. Thackeray's pencil; and in his delineations of them, he seems to unite the strong and fierce characteristics of Hogarth, with a touch both of Wilkie and Maclise, and not a little of that regular grace and bloom of colouring which charm us in the groups of Watteau.' Within his range, the merit of superior care, clearness, and finish may be assigned to Thackeray; but there are passages in Dickens—such as the description of the storm on the East Coast in his 'Copperfield'—to which, for visual weirdness, there is nothing comparable in the pages of his rival."

The review of novelists ends with Mr. Kings-



ley and the Author of 'Tom Brown'—to both of whom Mr. Masson pays a merited compliment.

*The Emotions and the Will.* By Alexander Bain, A.M. (Parker & Son.)

A very well wrought book of more than six hundred rather close pages is at any time a difficult matter to adapt to our space. But when it must be added that the subject is psychological; that it is devoted to that branch of psychology which has seldom been treated apart and in full, and that it attempts more of system and of connexion with other parts than is usual,—our readers will at once see that much discussion and complete description are alike impossible. Mr. Bain has affixed his name to the subject as one of its standard authors, and, we think we may say, as the one who has most thoroughly embraced all the details of his subject. He will long be quoted, opposed, defended, eulogized, sneered at, represented, and misrepresented. His name will be duly punned upon: if any answer should appear of an extent commensurate with that of his work, the respondent will be called the *antidote*. In short, he will be a standard author in all the forms. Whether more shall have to be said, whether he will be hereafter appealed to as a standard *authority* as well as a standard *author*, is a point on which we will not pronounce. The work is large, the subject is wide, and, in spite of all that has been written, the field is almost new. We find a great deal of fresh thought and of new illustration. We leave posterity—including what is yet to come of our own generation—to do its own work; and we venture to predict that Mr. Bain will be cited with great respect by every future writer on the subject who shall have faith enough in his own views to enable him to be just to those of others.

We think all the better of this book that we cannot call it either a system or a theory. The author himself does not seem to put it forward in either character; but he has taken much pains to connect the parts of his subject with their physical accompaniments. This is in truth one of the most remarkable parts of his treatise.

Mr. Bain divides the mind into Emotion, Volition, and Intellect. Of the last he has treated in another work; of the first two he treats here. The Emotions, the Will, the Moral Sense and Habits, Belief, and Consciousness, are the great heads; a table of contents of twenty-three pages gives but a meagre idea of the filling up. There is little of that marked character which invites quotation: the style is plainly correct, and sufficiently clear, but not helped forward by anything like brilliancy or piquancy. One point about it is a great help to the reader: it abounds in short sentences, especially in those *shortest* sentences which do the duty of the old-fashioned side-note. Of technical knowledge there is a good deal, and, we believe, correctly put forward: the worst we have to say against this point of character is, that Mr. Bain calls musical intervals *chords*, and should have called them *conords*.

Among the emotions is one which Mr. Bain calls the *ethical* emotion, meaning the *moral sense*—the feeling of right and wrong. Many writers, even in our own time, have confounded this feeling with the corresponding judgment upon the matter. Mr. Bain has avoided this error in few words. Just as all mankind agree in having the feeling of belief and unbelief, though they do not agree as to the matters believed, or as to the causes producing belief, so they possess a faculty of approbation and reprobation, though this faculty does not guide

to results, any more than the mere power and necessity of believing or disbelieving is a guide to conclusions. The adult man, educated by others of his species, is provided with a stock of things believed and disbelieved, and also with a stock of things approved and disapproved; and has formed habits of analogizing from the things with which his mind is filled to the current things of each new day. The world has learnt to grant an innate power, which is sure to be developed, of believing and disbelieving, with full perception that the what-to-believe and the what-to-disbelieve are determined by circumstances independent of this power. This is as clear to most persons as that the possession of a pair of scissors is not in itself sufficient to determine what will be cut by them. But the same world is not equally prepared to perceive that the power of approving and disapproving, of which we know nothing but that it exists and acts, is not necessarily connected with any particular what-to-approve or what-to-disapprove. Men think, and are supported in it by many philosophers, that they are furnished with a conscience-test by which to find out the right and the wrong, as well as a conscience-feeling of the distinction. And they think this in face of the known fact, that there is not one single rule of morality on which all men have been agreed in all time.

Mr. Bain, having clearly distinguished the approving and disapproving faculty from its exercise as determined by circumstances, proceeds—going out of his subject under very great temptation—to settle the question whence moral rules really arise. And his conclusion is, that the rules which prevail in most, if not all communities, are founded partly on utility and partly on sentiment, that is, on liking and disliking; and here we think he has failed to give a satisfactory account. We believe that he has named what certainly would produce moral rules, of one sort or another, and very quickly too. But when we come to the question, what has produced the moral rules under which men actually live, the smallest thought is enough to assure us, that we cannot settle anything, until we settle whether that reference to the will and the teaching of the Creator, which is all but universal among nations, is or is not founded on fact.

This is a point on which we live in a curious state of convention. The moralist shuts his eyes on the question we have just propounded, and treats his subject apart from its religious element entirely. His critics hold themselves equally bound to abstain, except only in purely theological quarters. Our journal not being theological, we are therefore precluded; but we may go so far as to refer our readers to an ancient writing, in which a certain dilemma arose out of the question whether a certain baptism was from Heaven or of men: if they can find the passage, they will see that the dilemma still exists.

*Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War; kept by Richard Symonds. Now first published from the Original MS. in the British Museum.* Edited by Charles Edward Long, M.A. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THIS old-new work, given to the public by the Camden Society, reveals to us a novel character of the period of the great Civil War. The Symonds had stout fighters in both camps,—cousin against cousin met at Naseby. The Richard of the Diary was a gentleman-trooper in the Royalist body of horse commanded by Lord Bernard Stuart, a son of the Duke of Lenox. Of his feats of arms, he says little,—

from which we infer that he was a brave, modest man, who did his duty without thinking overmuch of the service he rendered. He joined the King's army early; and his reasons for doing so would seem to have been some other besides his undoubted attachment to the cause of Charles and the Cavaliers. In short, Master Symonds was a sort of "Old Mortality" in his way, and however much and willingly he may have struck in at a *mêlée* with the rough riders among the Parliamentarians, still more laboriously and lovingly did he labour in another direction.

Thus, no sooner is a fray over, or a day's march at an end, than the Royalist trooper issues forth, at the first opportunity, from his quarters, and visits the neighbouring church or mansion,—memorandum-book and pencil in hand. His object is to note down all the monuments defaced, and inscriptions erased, by the anti-episcopal Roundheads,—or, in mansions and farm-houses, to say a word or two, when his keen eye detects among the adornments of either locality a remnant of some abbey or priory of the olden time. Often, he must have been disappointed,—finding the church monuments and epigraphs intact. These he copies, lest the Parliamentarians should subsequently destroy them. Perhaps, he discovers cause for the respect paid to some of the monuments before which he stands, after a hard fight or a wearisome march. He has turned the matter over in his mind; there are names engraven on the stones which offend him, or his loyal principles. They have been borne by men whose kin are "rebels" and "no gentlemen,"—hence the escape of the tombs from violation. In the same spirit, he visits country-houses and farms. The in-dwellers, or those who once were so, are angels if they happen to be on "our side,"—but they are *rogues* and *fellows* if they belong to the opposite party. Amid them all, trooper Symonds finds a world of endless, quiet, loving—and, to us, useful—labour. He has preserved many a record, dry enough in itself, but of importance to the antiquary, the genealogist, and the herald. He is proud to copy an inscription, however dilapidated. He is happy to transfer every perfect epitaph over the grave of gentle blood, in church or God's acre. He is delighted to drop a word of love or of scorn, according to the political quality of the sleeper by whose monument he watches and writes. While the trumpet rings to quarters he writes hurriedly on, ere he scampers off to camp, putting up his note-book and pencil as he runs. Hard fighting and hard writing—he is complacent and satisfied, if the two come, at least, together; but he is supremely disgusted when he passes through city or village which yields nothing to his Diary. Crediton was thus visited with blank result. Nay, says the scornful diarist, it is "a great, lowsy towne."

The entries in the Diary of the "Marches and Moovings of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Royall Army, Himselfe being personally present," extend from April, 1644, to February, 1645(6); commencing with the list of Knights-bachelors created by Charles, subsequent to the Battle of Alresford, and ending with the record how the assailants "tooke Riccardin" (or Wrockwardine) "Church." In these entries, although the references to churches and church monuments are numerous and lengthy, army incidents come in for a considerable share of notice generally,—each notice, however, being for the most part brief, yet usually picturesque. Even then the bias of the diarist, whether as King's man or antiquary, influences the record. Thus, on Friday, 21st June, 1644, at Banbury, he writes:—

"Thirty commanders and officers of the enemy this Friday taken, whereof one was Weemes, Gene-



rall of the Ordinance to Waller, a man obliged to the King for his bread and breeding; a Scott." And under the same date, he not only registers the taking of "a trumpet and banner by a French man of horse," but he adds "the coat upon it," namely "argent, three snakes embowed vert." In chronicling the indelicate dealings of the Parliamentary soldiers, not much more is said angrily than in putting down those of the Royalists. Here is an incident at that "great, lowsy towne," Crediton:—

"When Essex's army was here, some of his troopes came to Newton St. Syres church, gott the key, went into the church with their horses, and broke up the chest, and tooke out the communion cup worth 5<sup>li</sup>, and broke up the poore man's box and tooke out all, being, 8s. 2d. ob. The same company, or such like, went to Whitstone, a myle off, and tooke away a pall for buriall of black velvet, worth seven or eight pound, or rather 10<sup>li</sup>."

Rebels, and fellows, and rogues, and no gentlemen, as these individuals were in the eyes of the diarist, they were worth being invited to embrace the royal cause. When contending troopers were on the hill, near "Listithiel," and the King's soldiers had, for a moment, the best of it, "some of our men, by the King's command, scattered some papers, that, if any would come in that were in rebellion, they should be pardoned, and received into grace." But even the men in the King's own pay exhibited considerable insubordination at times. As, for instance, when Lord Willmott was removed from his command, the soldiers of his corps—"the King's Old Horse"—forwarded a document to Charles, expressive of their "great amazement"; and, without any desire to dispute His Majesty's commands, "they believe it a right they owe themselves and your Majesty's service, to request they may receive some present light of this business from your Majestie." When there was such freedom with the King, no wonder that the enemy, when surrendering at Hawksley, stipulated "that they might be free from the insolence of the common soldiery,"—and certainly the latter were to be feared. What could the foe expect from men who, when their favourite leader, Sir Richard Willys, was deprived of his governorship at Newark, tore their colours in the market-place, and threatened to quit the King's service altogether? Many of them, indeed, put their threat into execution.

Some of the troops could be as severe with commanders they disliked as affectionate to those whom they loved. For example, at the pass near Banbury, Sir William Boteler was killed by one of his own troopers,—Symonds says, "unfortunately"; but, when he adds that the trooper's comrades "requited him," we see that the "unfortunately" is a threnodia for the murdered colonel. But the royalist captains set a bad example by killing one another. Witness the two captains of horse at Badminster, who "fell out; and Plowman basely ran him thorough on horseback, but fled ymedately." One would suppose that the discipline must have been lax in such an army; yet, independent as the men were, there was a strong provost's hand upon them. "In the middle way, at the rendezvous (at Badminster) two foot-soldiers were hanged on the trees in the hedge-row, for pillaging of the country villages. The whole army of horse and foot marched by the bodies." On subsequent marches, similar melancholy incidents were not wanting. Indeed, hanging seems to have been thought little of by those who ordered others to endure it. Take as a sample the entry which says, "Sir Richard Grenvil hanged the high constable" (of Blandford), "and then asked the Prince." Sir Richard could vary this Jedburgh sort of justice. For instance;—"Sir Richard Grenvil, with his 500

men, retook Saltash from the Plymouthians, killed 200 of 500: they all refused quarter; the rest (as he sent word to the King) he would hang." So at Leicester, "no quarter was given to any in the heat"; and the fray over, the plunder was general. Usually, the women were considered worthy of protection; and we read, on a march through Derbyshire, that "this day a foot soldier was tyed (with his shoulders and breast naked) to a tree, and every carter of the trayne and carriages was to have a lash." This was for unmanly cruelty to two women; and the fellow deserved his punishment. We are only surprised that, where such cheeks were used against private soldiers, one of the latter could be found challenging and fighting his officer:—

"Munday, Nov. 10, to Newtowne. In this march a lieutenant of horse and a trooper fell out, and had a single combate in private about a horse. Both fought a horseback; the lieutenant shott him in the thigh, and the trooper him in the sholder, disarmed the lieutenant, and tooke away his horse and pistols."

This sounds strange to modern ears; but the truth is, that neither in the King's nor the Parliament army were the officers always gentlemen. This journal proves it. In one entry, we read that (at Liskard) "two captains of Essex's men were brought prisoners. One was Will of the West, a famous wrestler, and carpenter, of Chancery Lane; the other, a pewterer of London." In a later entry, we meet with an officer of the King's army, in no less a person than Robert Peake, the printseller at Holborn Bridge, whose name is attached to many a rare engraving, and who was knighted on the anniversary of the King's coronation day. The "sometime pictureseller" is described as "Leift-Colonel to the Marquis of Winchester, Deputy Governor of Basing House."

At the same time, there were some of the landed gentry who had little cause to sneer at pewterers and picture-dealers holding commissions. Symonds makes no secret of the fact; and when Prince Maurice hanged one of his soldiers, "and a ticket written on him," for plundering a house to which protection had been given,—the mansion of Lord Roberts, at Llanhydrock,—the diarist adds:—

"A gentleman of this county told me the original of the Lord Roberts his family. His great-grandfather was servant to a gentleman of this county, his hynd. Afterwards lived in Truro, and traded in wood and flenzen: got an estate of 5 or 6,000<sup>l</sup>.; his son was so bred, and lived there too, putt out his money, and his debtors paid it him in tynn. He, engrossing the sale of tyn, grew to be worth many thousands (300,000<sup>l</sup>). His sonn was squeezed by the court in King James his time of 20,000<sup>l</sup>.: so was made a Baron, and built the house at Lanhedriak, now the seat of this Lord Roberts."

The name itself has departed from the roll of nobles. Not so that of another family, which owes its greatness to an industrious tradesman:

"This night the King lay at Homley [Himley] hall, com. Stafford, where now the Lord Ward lives, who is son to Ward sometyne goldsmyth [in] London, which son married the Lady Dudley; an old howse moted."

And here is a memento of a more ancient family, whose name is still among the landed aristocracy:—

"This family of Cuffyn came out of Flintshire; the ruine of the A. [Abbeys] was the raysing of them. One of the family fled for killing a man formerly, at last returned and changed his name to Vaughan, for he was little of stature, for so Vaughan signifies."

Others of the landed aristocracy have had diverse fates in different branches. Such is that of Ryves, whose monument and arms in Blandford Church, Dorset, are carefully set down by Symonds. The descendants of him

entombed there still rank with the gentry; but some of them have been so pressed by hard fortune as to be forced to seek refuge in the Ryves' almshouse, at Blandford, founded by a prudent ancestor. Of decayed families there are many traces here; and, probably, the members of the most decayed were as proud as the Scottish soldier spoken of by Symonds,—who, on trial by court-martial, refused to take off his hat, affirming that he was as good a man as any there,—always excepting the governor?

Of the conduct of the country-people the Diary has some characteristic traits. Generally, in Wales, the royalist army was in difficulty, "such ill intelligence has the King"; but, in Cornwall, "Divers of the country-people came to the King with much joy to tell him of his enemies, where they lay, and please his worship!" The women, too, were active occasionally in taking a prisoner; "among the rest two women toke one," refers to a Captain from Essex's army. In another quarter there are as rough men now as there were then:—

"The people of the Forest of Deane had made turnpikes in the avenues and passes into the country, and sufferd none to enter without their leave. The Parliament soldiery cap in hand for a night's quarter."

The same spirit is in the Foresters still; but it would be difficult among us, now, to match such an incident as this: "The parson's wife of Fladbury, a young woman often carrying a milke payle on her head in the street,—so far from pride!" It is worthy of notice, that he speaks of inscriptions on tombs in "text letters" as being a "moderne fashyone," and he duly records the Cornish habit of calling the grave-maker the *bed-man*.

And this mention of the bed-maker brings us to another subject, that of epitaphs. Now-a-days we certainly lie down more modestly than our ancestors did. We speak more of our hopes than our merits. Not so the self-describing sleepers of olden days. The following, for example, can hardly be excelled by anything in that temple of self-laudation, the church at Little Gaddesden;—

"Among the rest these verses are upon the monument of Penelope, daughter of Sir Raynold Mohun, wife to William Drew of Broad Henbury, com. Devon, Esq. Ermine, a lion passant gules [Drew]; impaling Mohun.

My name was Mohun, my fates like various were;

My short life's often changes makes it cleare.

A virgin star on earth a wife I shind

With noted splendor chiefly of the mind,

Till my Will. Drew me to his nuptial bed,

Then soone by God's high call to heaven I fled,

Not without hope in Christ to live agen,

Set in the walls of his Jerusalem."

We must not part from the book without showing what "stuff" there is in it for artists in search of a subject. Much as the diarist was addicted to dry-as-dust researches, his pen could break into lively picturing when he had to treat of incidents of the field. Here is a spirited cabinet battle-sketch:—

"Being come neare that narrow neck of ground betweene Trewardreth [Tywardreth] Bay and St. Veepe passe, the rebells made a more forcible resistance; then about 11 of the clock Capt. Brett led up the Queenes troope, and most gallantly in view of the King charged their foot and beate them from their hedge, killing many of them, notwithstanding their musquets made abundance of shott at his men: he received a shott in the left arme in the first field, and one of his men, La Plunne, a Frenchman, killed, yet most gallantly went on and brought his men off; his cornett's horse shott, with 2 other horses, and 2 more wounded: he retreated to be dresst, and the King called him and tooke his sword which was drawne in his hand, and knighted Sir Edward Brett on his horse's back."

Of a different class, but well touched-in, is the following series of sketches, taken after the affair at Saltash:—



"They all, except here and there an officer, (and seriously I saw not above three or four that looked like a gentleman,) were stricken with such a dismal feare, that as soone as their colour of the regiment was past, (for every ensigne had a horse and rid on him and was so suffered,) the rout of soldiers of that regiment prest all of a heape like sheep, though not so innocent. So dirty and so dejected as was rare to see. None of them, except some few of their officers, that did looke any of us in the face. Our foot would flowt at them and bid them remember Reading, Greenland Howse (where others that did not condicion with them tooke them away all prisoners), and many other places, and then would pull their swords, &c. away, for all our officers still slasht at them. The rebels told us as they past that our officers and gentlemen carried themselves honorably, but they were hard dealt withall by the common soldiers. \* \* One of their actions while they were at Listithiel must not be forgotten. In contempt of Christianity, Religion, and the Church, they brought a horse to the fount in the church, and there with their kind of ceremonies did as they called it Christian the horse and called him by the name of Charles, in contempt of his sacred Majesty..... Another was done by their Provost Martiall, who put his prisoners in the said church. The night they marched away, two of the prisoners, being rich men of Cornwall, gott up in the steeple and pulled up the ladder and called to the marshall, jeering at him. 'He fetch you downe,' saide he, and sett mulch and hay on fire under them, besides they shott many muskets into the helfry at them; all would not doe. Then he fetcht a barrel of powder and gave fire to it, thretning to blow them up, and that blew into the church and blew off most of the slate and yet did no hurt to the prisoners."

Not less pictorial is the subjoined extract,—the asterisks in which only denote erasures of passages which the diarist subsequently discovered to be incorrect:—

"Sunday, October 26, 1645. At Newarke, Prince Rupert, Generall Gerard, and Sir Richard Willys came into the presence, when the King had almost dyed. Prince Rupert came in discontentedly, with his hands at his side, and approached very neare the King, whereat his Majestie presently commanded all to be taken away, and rising from the table walked to a corner of the roome. They three presented themselves before his Majestie, and first Willys spake after this manner. \* \* King. Say no more; this is a time unseasonable for you to command here.—G. All that Sir Richard Willys desires is very reasonable, for, if gentlemen must be putt out upon every occasion and aspersion, it will discourage all from serving your Majestie.—K. What doth this concerne you? you for your part have received as much honour as any man, and I did not think you would have come to me in this manner. \* \* G. I am sure, and can prove, that Digby was the cause that I was owtd from my comand in Wales.—K. Whosoever says it ..... but a child ..... [The dialogue was then continued, as shown by the initial letters, by Rupert, the King, Gerard, and Willys.]—[K.] Why then do you not obey me, but come to expostulate with me?..... Majestie is ill informed ..... [K.] I am but a child, Digby ..... What can ..... Rebelle say more?—K. O nephew, 'tis of great concernment, and requirs consideration.—Here the Prince said something concerning Bristoll. Whereat the King sighed and said, O nephew, and stopt. Then he would say no more.—P. Lord Digby is the man that has caused all these distractions amongst us.—King. They are all rogues and recalls that sayes soe, and in effecte traytors that seeke to dishonor my best subjects.—Here Gerard bowed himselfe and went out. The Prince shewed no reverence, but went out proudly with his hands at his side. All the trayne followed them, and the King left in private with Sir Richard Willys. Then Sir Richard Willys told the King that a corporal and tenn boyes were able to doe as much service as all his commissioners in Newarke."

The author makes fearful work of orthography, when places are concerned. For example, Winterborne Clenston (Dorset) is written *Voin-*

*therbornboston*, which is as bad as the Frenchman's letter directed to the Duke of Wellington, "Apslous, Hypaquana." He occasionally errs too, in describing effigies, in a way to excite excruciating agony in an ecclesiologist,—as when he mistakes a heart in the hands of the statue of a lady of the Neville family for a pear, with which, he says, she was choked! These, however, are venial faults in an author, of whom we have had reason to speak well, and of whom there is nothing more to record, save that when driven into exile, he kept a sharp "look-out" in foreign churches and libraries, and when the "Restoration" allowed of his return, he lived so privately that no man can trace when or where Royalist Richard had his last couch prepared for him by the "bed-man."

*To Cuba and Back: a Vacation Voyage.* By Richard Henry Dana, Jun. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

CUBA seems cool, as Mr. Dana describes it, in comparison with England in summer. Though a tropical, tamarind-bearing, palm-fringed, purple island, it takes precautions against the heat, and suffers little accordingly. Linen garments, straw hats, marble floors, walls from twenty to thirty feet high, open blue-painted rafters, pyramids of oranges, breakfasts of fruit and claret, airy muslins, airy dinners, airy evening rambles,—why, with all this, even western human nature may breathe in comfort under the Southern Cross. There will be an Exodus to the paradise of Ave-Marias if Mr. Dana's enthusiasm spreads. His book is so bright and luscious, so pictorial and cheerful, so essentially pleasant and refreshing, that even the rule of a Spanish Capitan-General appears tolerable, where the subjects are so courteous and the strangers so gracefully petted. Some deficiencies there may be in Cuban hospitality. The modern Ulysses will not find in the tufted island, hosts to greet him with a classic bath, or damsels, too innocent for blushes, to shampoo him in the Dalecarlian manner, so eminently suitable when the atmosphere is at blood-heat. If he loves the primitive, the sylphide grace of nature, he must launch his boat for Owyhee, where dark dryads and dusky Sabrinas still hallow the forests and waters. But Cuban leisure is, nevertheless, very fairy-like and seductive. It is the life of Spain made more languid, dreamy and luxurious; it is the indolence of Spain, without the great shadows of by-gone glory shading the lounge; it is Spain regilded, retinted—perhaps barbarized: and Mr. Dana has a pen to paint such pictures well. His voyage and residence occupied scarcely a month, yet he has written a volume not only fascinating from its warmth and glitter as a narrative, but also intelligent, instructive, and of obvious integrity. It was in February of the present year that our old marine acquaintance, author of 'Two Years before the Mast,' left New York in the steamer Cawaba, with a batch of Cubans who had been shivering in Fifth Street—of Yankee shipmasters—of invalids going to die under a West Indian mosquito-net, and vacation-makers, purient to see the Atlantic South. And the sea expands brilliantly, as the engine-moved hull makes way:—

"What can exceed the beauty of these nights at sea—these moonlight nights, the still sea, those bright stars, the light, soft trade-wind clouds floating under them, the gentle air, and a feeling of tropical romance stealing over the exile from the snow and ice of New England! There is something in the clear blue warm sea of the tropics, which gives to the stranger a feeling of unreality. Where do those vessels come from, that rise out of the sea, in the horizon? Where do they go to, as they sink in the sea again? Are those blue spots

really fast-anchored islands, with men and children, and horses and machinery, and schools, politics, and newspapers on them?—or are they afloat, and visited by beings of the air?"

The book is one to be read, not reviewed; that is to say, it is all readable, which is saying the best of it. Mr. Dana enjoyed the first red sunrise under the Cuban shore. The glowing Gulf-stream sweeps under his eyes with its burden of huge cotton drogers and saucy Baltimore brigs; the Creole girls smile as they feel the sun; a wide and radiant landscape opens to view; there is Cuba ahead—not the Cuba of Columbus, but walls and parapets, a lighthouse and a flag, and variegated houses ascending in tiers from the coral brink of the sea.—

"But the darkness is gathering, the sunset gun has been fired, we can just catch the dying notes of trumpets from the fortifications, and the Morro Lighthouse throws its gleam over the still sea. The little lights emerge and twinkle from the city. We are too late to enter the port, and slowly and reluctantly the ship turns her head off to seaward. The engine hreathes heavily, and throws its one arm leisurely up and down; we rise and fall on the moonlit sea; the stars are near to us, or we are raised nearer to them; the Southern Cross is just above the horizon; and all night long two streams of light lie upon the water, one of gold from the Morro, and one of silver from the moon. It is enchantment. Who can regret our delay, or wish to exchange this scene for the common, close anchorage of a harbour?"

Into the city next day—beneath the blood-and-gold banner of Spain—among the blue, white, red and yellow houses—under the solemn cathedral towers—into the world of fresh bananas and ripe oranges—and Mr. Dana is a Cuban sight-seer:—

"With the comfort of a bath, and clothed in linen, with straw hats, we walked back to Le Grand's and enter the restaurant for breakfast—the breakfast of the country, at ten o'clock. Here is a scene so pretty as quite to make up for the defects of the chambers. The restaurant with cool marble floor, walls twenty-four feet high, open rafters, painted blue, great windows open to the floor and looking into the Paseo, and the floor nearly on a level with the street, a light breeze fanning the thin curtains, the little tables, for two or four, with clean white cloths, each with its pyramid of great red oranges and its fragrant bouquet, the gentlemen in white pantaloons and jackets and white stockings, and the ladies in fly-away muslins, and hair in the sweet neglect of the morning toilet, taking their leisurely breakfasts of fruit and claret, and omelette and Spanish mixed dishes (ollas), and café noir. How airy and ethereal it seems! They are birds, not substantial men and women. They eat ambrosia and drink nectar. It must be that they fly and live in nests in the tamarind trees. Who can eat a hot, greasy breakfast of cakes and gravied meats, and in a close room, after this?"

Fragrant Havana! city of omelettes, fruits, claret, rice, plantains, and aerophane!—of stateliness, also!—

"Three merchants whom I call upon have palaces for their business. The entrances are wide, the staircases almost as stately as that of Stafford House, the floors of marble, the panels of porcelain tiles, the rails of iron, and the rooms over twenty feet high, with open rafters, the doors and windows colossal, the furniture rich and heavy; and there sits the merchant or hanker in white pantaloons and thin shoes, and loose white coat and narrow neck-tie, smoking a succession of cigars, surrounded by tropical luxuries and tropical defences."

Cool, as we have said, and very tempting. Through the windows there are glimpses from the street of golden fruit, and rainbow glasses, and richly-tinted wines, for your Cuban knows how to live. Then, the open-air life of Havana is delicious:—

"There is a clear moon above, and a blue field of glittering stars; the air is pure and balmy; the



band of fifty or sixty instruments discourses most eloquent music under the shade of palm-trees and mangoes; the walks are filled with promenaders, and the streets around the square lined with carriages, in which the ladies recline, and receive the salutations and visits of the gentlemen. Very few ladies walk in the square, and those probably are strangers. It is against the etiquette for ladies to walk in public in Havana."

Opposite the public prison you see chained convicts, and outside the city you may notice a young girl handed in through a low door to be whipped like a child, because her mistress is jealous; but these naughty contrasts do not offend the grand ladies of Havana, who seem rather to enjoy their privilege of applying humbling corrections to perty graceful forms. In all things are the Cubans magnificent:—

"The Cubans have a taste for prodigality in grandiloquent or pretty names. Every shop, the most humble, has its name. They name the shops after the sun and moon and stars; after gods and goddesses, demi-gods and heroes; after fruits and flowers, gems and precious stones; after favorite names of women, with pretty, fanciful additions; and after all, alluring qualities, all delights of the senses, and all pleasing affections of the mind. The wards of jails and hospitals are each known by some religious or patriotic designation; and twelve guns in the Morro are named for the Apostles."

From philosophizing on palms, Mr. Dana reverts to cocoas:—

"What are those groves and clusters of small growth, looking like Indian corn in a state of transmigration into trees, the stalk turning into a trunk, a thin soft coating half changed to bark, and the ears of corn turning into melons? Those are the bananas and plantains, as their bunches of green and yellow fruits plainly enough indicate, when you come nearer. But, that sad, weeping tree, its long yellow-green leaves drooping to the ground! What can that be? It has a green fruit like a melon. There it is again, in groves! I interrupt my neighbour's tenth cigarrito, to ask him the name of the tree. It is the cocoa! And that soft green melon becomes the hard shell we break with a hammer. Other trees there are, in abundance; of various forms and foliage, but they might have grown in New England or New York, so far as the eye can teach us; but the palm, the cocoa, the banana, and plantain are the characteristic trees you could not possibly meet with in any other zone."

It is all colour:—azure, pink, purple flowers, golden, crimson, orange-breasted birds, amber fruit,—even the stone fences picturesquely tinted. The sun is an excellent painter. He transfigures the mignonette-tree, forty feet high; he ennobles the allspice; he dashes chameleon variegations over all the island. But a prison is a prison, whether in Eden or Gomorrah:

"The Presidio and Grand Carcel of Havana is a large building, of yellow stone, standing near the fort of the Punta, and is one of the striking objects as you enter the harbour. It has no appearance of a jail without, but rather of a palace or court; but within, it is full of live men's bones and of all uncleanness. No man, whose notions are derived from an American or English penitentiary of the last twenty years, or fifty years, can form an idea of the great Cuban prison. It is simply horrible. There are no cells, except for solitary confinement of 'incommunicados,'—who are, usually political offenders. The prisoners are placed in large rooms, with stone floors and grated windows, where they are left, from twenty to fifty in each, without work, without books, without interference or intervention of any one, day and night—day and night, for the weeks, months, or years of their sentences. The sights are dreadful. In this hot climate, so many beings, with no provision for ventilation but the grated windows,—so unclean, and most of them naked above the waist,—all spend their time in walking, talking, playing, and smoking; and, at night, without bed or blanket, they lie down on

the stone floor, on what clothes they may have, to sleep if they can. The whole prison, with the exception of the few cells for the 'incommunicados,' was a series of these great cages, in which human beings were shut up. Incarceration is the beginning, middle, and end of the whole system."

And the slave-market, under that kaleidoscopic sky—it teems with misery, however the Cubans may decorate their barbarism. Strangers fancy, when they have scanned the surface, that the system has been honeyed down, at least, into a compromise with humanity. But—

"They do not know that the plantation, belonging to the young man who spends half his time in Havana, is an abode of licentiousness and cruelty. Neither do they know that the tall hounds chained at the kennel of the house they are visiting, are Cuban bloodhounds, trained to track and to seize. They do not know that the barking last night was a pursuit and capture, in which all the white men on the place took part; and that, for the week past, the men of the plantation have been a committee of detective and protective police. They do not know that the ill-looking man who was there yesterday, and whom the ladies did not like, and all treated with ill-disguised aversion, is a professed hunter of slaves. They have never seen or heard of the Sierra del Cristal, the mountain-range at the eastern end of Cuba, inhabited by runaways, where white men hardly dare to go. Nor do they know that those young ladies, when little children, were taken to the city in the time of the insurrection in the Vuelta de Arriba. They have not heard the story of that downcast-looking girl, the now incorrigibly malignant negro, and the lying mayoral. In the cities, they are amused by the flashy dresses, indolence and good-humour of the slaves, and pleased with the respectfulness of their manners, and hear anecdotes of their attachment to their masters, and how they so dote upon slavery that nothing but bad advice can entice them into freedom; and are told, too, of the worse condition of the free blacks. They have not visited the slave-jails, or the whipping-posts in the house outside the walls, where low whites do the flogging of the city house-servants, men and women, at so many reals a head."

We hand over to the reader, with this introduction, Mr. Dana's very suggestive and pleasing volume:

*A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words; with a History of Slang Language.* By A London Antiquary. (Hotten.)

If we prided ourselves upon having no sympathy with any other class than the very choicest cream of society; if we felt it to be our duty to act like critical bears, who never dance to any but the genteelst of tunes, we should not have been officially aware that such a volume as the present had ever been compiled and published, although its announcement in our advertising columns might have stared us reproachfully in the face.

We open this volume without any affectation of horror; without any preliminary fumigation, so to speak; and without any Tory-like notion that we are bound to preserve the great well of Latinized English undefiled. The frowning shades of many great pedagogues and beadles of style sit heavily upon us as we write. We know what Blair, and Lindley Murray, and Richardson, and Sheridan (the dictionary-maker), and Johnson, are thinking in their graves; but fortified by Dr. Latham, who stands up for the Anglo-Saxon conservatism of slang, and by Dr. South, who calls such unrecognized, unminted language—"Rabble-charming words, which carry so much wildfire wrapt up in them"—we take "A London Antiquary" by the hand, and go boldly and unflatteringly on.

The author has spared no pains to make his little volume perfect, both by collecting original and unused material from costermongers, vaga-

bonds, and tramps, and by consulting nearly all writers upon the same subject who have gone before. A list of about one hundred books is given, which have been overturned for the purposes of the present compilation, the chief of which are, old Harman, who wrote in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and Burns's friend, Grose, who made his great Cant Dictionary in 1785. With regard to personal collection, the writer, as he states in his Preface, has had peculiar opportunities, which he has not suffered to pass fruitlessly by.

In seeking for old chap-books, ballads, penny histories, and street narratives, as materials for a forthcoming History of Cheap or Popular Literature, he was brought into communication with many Seven Dials chanters and Borough patters, who were induced, for a consideration, to furnish, from time to time, the bulk of the three thousand cant and flash words, which the compiler claims to have added in regular order to the language of his country. These men were not trusted to bring these ancient, secret, and peculiar terms, that are used by the different wandering tribes of London and the country, without some check. The words and phrases sent in were compared with other similar words and phrases, procured from other sources; and a Seven Dials printer of long standing, and a knot of London costermongers, besides pedlars and hucksters, were pressed into the literary service.

The author begins with a short history of Cant, or the secret language of vagabonds, which he divides from slang, or that vulgar, unrecognized language which is ever changing with fashion and taste.

He shows that the secret language of cant is known in South Africa, Finland, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy, as well as in England, and that it is always the shield which protects the verbal communications of outcasts, lazy, wandering beggars, and thieves. Into the fanciful origin of the term "Canting" it is not necessary to go,—the most probable derivation being chaunt, a beggar's whine. That it was known in merry England three centuries ago, is shown from the description of England, prefixed to Hollinshed's Chronicle, where the historian, speaking of beggars and gipsies, says, "they have devised a language among themselves, which they name Canting, but others Pedlars' Frenche."

The author's theory is, that this secret language originated with the gipsies—a race that has had to bear the burden of many a dishonourable hypothesis,—and, to some extent, he seems to make out his case. Quoting from Harman, who wrote in the year 1567, he finds that, within a dozen years from the landing of the gipsies, companies of English vagrants were formed, places of meeting appointed, districts for plunder and begging marked out, and rules agreed to for common management. These supposed sons of dusky Egypt were something like business people. English vagrants joined them, while they joined English vagrants; and the common people began to consider them as all of one family—all rogues—and all Egyptians. This belief still remains at the present day, although no direct proof of intermarriage has been produced. A mixture of Gipsy, old English, fancy and foreign words, has thus formed what is called either the Canting language, Pedlars' Frenche, or St. Giles's Greek.

We may select a few from a list of pure Gipsy words, which will show what familiar terms we have derived from our greenwood friends. These, as given by our author, are, bamboozle, to mislead (modern Gipsy)—bosh, rubbish (Gipsy and Persian)—cheese, thing or article (Gipsy and Hindoo)—dadi (daddy), a father (Gipsy)—gad, a wife (Gipsy)—gibberish,



slang (Gipsy)—mami, a grandmother (Gipsy)—mull, to spoil (Gipsy)—pal, a brother (Gipsy)—and rig, a performance (Gipsy).

"Here [as the author says] is the remarkable fact of several words of pure Gipsy and Asiatic origin, going the round of Europe, passing into this country before the Reformation, and coming down to us through a hundred generations purely in the mouths of the people. \* \* Jockey is another instance, which, in the Gipsy tongue, signifies a whip. \* \* I feel confident there is a Gipsy element in our British language hitherto unrecognized."

An entire copy of the first 'English Canting Dictionary,' compiled by Thomas Harman, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, which is inserted in the present volume, brings before us about one hundred and fifty-five words and phrases, many of which it may be interesting to quote, for the purpose of showing the antiquity, figurative poetry, humour, and meaning of such outcast language. A boozing-ken, for a pothouse—a cly, for a pocket—fambles, [or fumbles,] for hands—freshwater mariners, for impostors who perform sailors—a glymmar, for a fire—lap, for milk or whey—lightmans, for the day—patrico, for a priest—snowt fayre [or probably fair snout] for a pretty-faced woman—stall, to make or ordain [possibly church slang]—slate, a covering or sheet [now transformed into a critical slang word, meaning to pelt with abuse]—togemans, toggs, a coat (from the Latin *toga*)—to toure, to see—and yannam, pannam (Latin, *panis*), bread, are instances of the qualities in question.

"Speaking of the learned tongues [says our author] I may mention that many persons of refined or classical education have joined the vagabond ranks from time to time, either from inclination or through indiscretion and loss of character. This will in some measure account for numerous learned words figuring as cant terms in the vulgar dictionary."

Bone, to steal—no bones, no difficulty—crack, for excellent—and crack up, to boast or praise, are all old English words and phrases, that were once fashionable and respectable, but have now fallen into polite disuse. Dodge, a cunning trick, can boast of Anglo-Saxon ancestry; to get a person's dander up is an old English, and not a modern American phrase; while flabbergasting, astonishing—and gallaventing, waiting on ladies, have both seen better days. Hold your gab, shut up your gob, gadding about, doing it gingerly, have all been highly genteel in the olden time, as well as speaking of a man's face as his gills. Clean gone, it won't fadge, make him buckle under, to pay or pepper, in the sense of to thrash, crusty (poor tempered), two of a kidney, a lark (a piece of fun), bung (to give or pass), pickle (a sad plight), and frump (to mock), are all equally old, equally expressive, and were once equally respected. The latter word, frump, has now departed from its original meaning, and is used, in certain refined circles, to represent a fussy old woman.

"One old English mode of canting [to quote our author] was the inserting a consonant betwixt each syllable; thus, taking g, 'How do you do,' would be 'Howg dog youg dog?' This, according to Grose, was called gibberish."

Another cant, we may add, has recently been attempted by transposing the initial letters of words; so that a mutton chop becomes a cutton mop, a pint of stout a stint of pout; but we are happy to add that it has gained no ground. This was called *Marovskying*.

Our author devotes a greater part of his book to the history and dictionary of slang. "Slang" (as distinguished from cant, the vulgar language of secrecy) "is the language of street humour, of fast, of high and low life." Nick-names form its greatest, and not its least amusing and ex-

pressive part. Like criticism, its strength lies in attack, and not in praise. The writer divides this branch of his subject into historical, fashionable, parliamentary, military and dandy, university, religious, legal, literary, theatrical, civic, money, shopkeepers' and workmen's slang,—the slang apologies for oaths, and the slang of drunkenness. Into these divisions, which are carefully classed, our space will not permit us to go; and we confine ourselves to picking out a few of the choicest words from the dictionary inserted in the book.

Block, for an individual, has a fine, full-mouthed flavour about it,—and canister cap, for a hat, is worthy of Mr. Charles Dickens, or any of his followers. Chariot-buzzing, for picking pockets in an omnibus, is another example of low, unconscious poetry of expression,—and choker, a cravat, is absolutely final and perfect. Old Conkey, for the late Iron Duke, is faithfully descriptive, but disrespectful,—and crab-shells, for shoes, may be classed in the same category. Leg it, is surely as good as to run, if not better,—and loblolly, for gruel, is a word that Keats or Tennyson might be proud of. Sensation, a quartern of gin, is fully equalled by white satin, another term for the same liquor. Sharp's Alley blood-worms, for common sausages, needs no explanation,—any more than sufferer, for a fashionable tailor. Swaddy, for soldier, must humorously refer to his uniform, and to call him a coolie (after dressing him in true Horse Guards fashion) is to add insult to injury. Tanner, for sixpence, may be old, but it could not have been known to Shakspeare, otherwise he would not have made his first gravedigger speak of its lasting you seven years. Toke, dry bread, has a fine, throat-sticking sound about it,—and tail-buzzer, for a pick-pocket, is worth a hundred average similes. We might multiply instances to prove the wonderful elasticity and expressiveness of slang, and to show the desirability of its being speedily annexed to the recognized body of our language. The loss would be entirely on the side of blackguardism; the gain entirely on the side of respectability.

The poetry and humour of slang proper are shared by rhyming slang, another branch of his subject, which our author treats at some length. This language is confined to chaunters and patterers, the men who sing carols, deliver last dying speeches, and retail grease-removing compounds, plating-powders, and many other curious pennyworths in the London gutter. We give a few examples to show what fancy is contained in rhyming slang, and how easily a running poem could be manufactured from such a dictionary. We will try our hands on nine examples out of one hundred and forty:—

Castle-rag stands for flag.  
Ding-dong means a song.  
Eat-a-fig is crack a crib.  
Egyptian Hall is slang for a ball.  
Jenny Linder means a winder (window).  
Lord John Russell stands for a bustle.  
Lump of lead is slang for the head.  
Pen and ink is slang for a stink.  
Throw me in the dirt is slang for a shirt.

It is easy to see the aid this rhyming must give to the memory, even to rendering the whole vocabulary learnable in a few days.

The Jack Slang, another branch of the parent stock, which is known as the secret language of costermongers, receives its fair share of attention from our author's hands. It is of little importance in a philological, poetical, or humorous point of view, and for that reason we have taken it out of the order in which it stands in the book, and have placed it last. "The main principle," as the author remarks, "of this language is spelling the words backwards, or rather pronouncing them rudely backwards." A few examples will suffice to

show the plan. Daerb is bread, dunop is a pound, shif is fish, and namow is a woman.

The author does not leave his subject without touching upon the freemasonry of tramps and beggars, and the hieroglyphics they use. He draws his knowledge of this part of vagabondism chiefly from Mr. Henry Mayhew's books, although he gives a cadger's map of a begging district, which he obtained from some tramps and patterers, himself. It is a plan of some country near Maidstone, Kent, with all the roads and houses marked, those that are no good, too poor, too knowing, or dangerous, being distinguished by certain secret signs from those that are good for a "cold tatur," or religious, but tidy on the whole. It is said that the curious crosses, diamonds, circles, squares, &c., which convey this information, may be seen chalked upon the walls and doorways of most of our country towns. This is an interesting part of vagabond history, that requires further investigation, if possible, of a personal character; at present, the materials before us are somewhat conjectural, suspicious, and vague.

In such a work it would be impossible not to find certain errors and omissions, which we will endeavour to point out. The author, judging from internal evidence, must be a young man, as his personal experiences do not go back very far. The back slang has been in vogue for nearly thirty years;—the author says about fifteen. A bear, in the slang of the Stock Exchange, is one who operates for a fall, or to pull down; and a bull, in the same jargon, is one who operates for a rise, or to toss up. The farce of 'Tom and Jerry' was adapted by Moncrieff from Pierce Egan's book of 'Life in London,' and was only to that extent a separate work. It not only ran for one hundred nights, but for nearly two years. It made the fortune, with its slang, of the old Adelphi Theatre, and it was, without exception, the most wonderful instance of a continuous theatrical "run" in ancient and modern times.

Amongst the slender list of names that are not spelt as they are pronounced, we miss such examples as Cholmondeley (Chumley), Majoribanks (Marshbanks), and Derby (Darby). We miss the expressive term of bung, as signifying a public-house landlord; of fishy, in City slang, referring to any rotten scheme; of put the pot on, in sporting phrase, referring to betting too much upon one horse; and of off my feed, in stable slang, describing an affecting delicacy of appetite. Duff (pudding), we imagine, is a vulgar north country and nautical pronunciation of dough, and there are many other obvious explanations of words, which we advise the author to look to in a second edition. His work, nevertheless, is carefully and honestly performed; and we hope that the writer will read our remarks in a proper spirit, and, in the latest slang of the present hour, will "take them on his head like a bird."

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Cousin Stella.* By the Author of 'Violet Bank, and its Inmates.' 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—We do not remember to have read a book that has charmed us more for a long time than 'Cousin Stella.' It is an excellent novel, written with great care; the interest is well sustained to the end; the characters are all life-like, and all act according to their own nature, and not by the arbitrary rule of the author's will. Great subtlety is shown in the working of character; the incidents are subversive, or, rather, they are, as in real life, more the consequence of the acts and motions of the human beings concerned in them than the causes of weal or woe. The story is well knit together; there are no weak joints or imperfect articulations; it is



an extremely well-written, well-conceived story, with a degree of quiet power and precision of touch that makes us hope for a continuance of well doing. The scene is laid chiefly in Jamaica, at the time just previous to the passing of the Act of Emancipation. The scenes of planter life are graphic, and have the look of being done on the spot. The incidents are managed so as to make a drama from first to last; none have an undue prominence given to them; they are all kept in their right proportions: the only exceptions we would make are, the scene between Olympia and her husband, which is ineffective, and the crime and death of that husband, which are made too shadowy,—both ought to have been more distinctly and firmly delineated. They are three important incidents slurred over, and show either the indolence of fatigue, or want of thoroughly matured power on the part of the author. We say this in our capacity of critics:—general readers will not stop to criticize. Cousin Stella herself is admirably drawn. She is charming; and cousin Louis, as the hero, is almost, not quite, worthy of her. We cannot forgive his blindness of heart and slowness to believe; nevertheless, we commit him and Cousin Stella to the verdict of a jury of readers, quite sure that they will indorse our opinions as to the freshness of the interest and great merit of this novel.

*Confessions of a Too Generous Young Lady; with a later continuation.* (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—This is a weak, foolish story, but there are evidences that if the authoress would cultivate herself instead of writing out all the crude, immature fancies that come into her head, she might do something better; but we do not see that the world would be any loser if she were to abstain henceforth from writing novels altogether.

*Helen Lindsay; or, the Trial of Faith.* By a Clergyman's Daughter. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Why a novel should be paraded as written by "a Clergyman's Daughter," we do not know. If the book be a good one, it is good on its own merits; and, if it be worthless, no imputed value could accrue from the "clergyman's" paternity of the author. 'Helen Lindsay' is, however, a very harmless novel, written, the writer tells us in the Preface, as "an attempt to utilize leisure hours; connecting, by the thread of fiction, a few thoughts and facts that have presented themselves to the author's mind." This modest purpose has been carried out in a narrative that is pleasing, without having any claims to stand criticism. The story is disjointed; the characters are too much dispersed, and do not fall into a well-arranged caste of *dramatis personæ*. There is an air of feebleness and want of practice discernible throughout; but the thoughts and sentiments are those of a gentle-minded, pious woman. 'Helen Lindsay' may be read approvingly in family circles where works of fiction do not generally meet with a cordial reception: the prohibitive system may be safely relaxed in favour of the heroine before us.

*Who is to Have It? A Novel.* By the Author of 'The Netherwoods of Otterpool.' (Routledge & Co.)—The author has so much good faculty, that it is a pity to see it run to waste for want of careful cultivation. 'Who is to Have It?' has good points in the story, but they are not used up to any advantage: the story is left foolish and improbable, full of crude, undigested incidents. It is a very idle, unprofitable book, and the author might have made it the reverse had she chosen to take pains.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Handel Studies.* By Henry F. Chorley. Parts I. and II. (Augener & Co.)—Prefacing these studies by a succinct biographical notice, Mr. Chorley undertakes to treat separately the principal works of Handel. In the two Parts already published, his criticisms are on 'The Messiah,' 'The Dettingen Te Deum,' and 'Israel in Egypt.' Having long been familiar with the productions of Handel's genius—which he compares, from one point of view, with that of Shakspeare—he has interpreted them, analyzed them, thought over, treated them in the philosophical, in the poetical, and in the antiquarian sense; and the notes now

put together are designed, he explains, for amateurs. 'The Messiah' he points to as a masterpiece of sacred art—a vast religious cartoon, if so we may speak, painted in music, as though parallel with the glories of Raffael and Michael Angelo. Amateurs studying this oratorio, or listening to it, will probably derive instruction and pleasure in following Mr. Chorley as he discusses the overture, the choruses, the recitatives, airs, and bravuras, until he winds off suddenly with "It is no criticism on 'The Messiah' that those who hear it retire exhausted. Impression is not depression." On the 'Israel in Egypt' his closing remark is, "I can never return to 'Israel' without a new impression that it is something apart from, alone, above, all other works existing in descriptive choral music—without new emotion as I hear—without new admiration (however impotent to expression) as I write." Studies such as these, no doubt, will aid, not only towards an appreciation of Handel's works in particular, but the progress of general musical taste and science.

*Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps.* By W. H. Russell. (Routledge & Co.)—Mr. Russell writes as one having authority—a little too much so, perhaps. His great experience as an observer of war entitles him, however, to be heard with some deference. He has seen rifle practice of a deadly description in Europe and Asia, and his remarks are of a purely practical nature. In short space, and with admirable clearness, lighting up the subject now and then with a burst of pictorial reminiscence, he discusses the general subject, dwelling on the adaptation of the surface of these islands for the purposes of irregular and defensive warfare,—surveying the various plans of organization now under public review,—disposing of numerous current fallacies about drill and dress,—entering into minute, but not superfluous, particulars on arms and accoutrements, rifles especially,—and winding up with some very timely remarks on the probabilities of invasion and resistance. His book is the best that has yet been written on this very popular and national subject.

*Mathematical Examples.* By Samuel Newth, M.A. (Walton & Maberly.)—A new book of examples in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, and mechanics, with answers at the end. There are many books of this kind now, and there cannot be too many. The one before us is very comprehensive, adds some unusual subjects, and deserves strong recommendation.

*Calder's Key to Lund's Mensuration.* (Longman & Co.)—We have taken the *fly-title*, as they call it, instead of the title-page. Either is as full a description of the work as can possibly be wanted.

*What is a Comet? A Dialogue in a Popular Form.* (Marlborough & Co.)—This dialogue, by A. E. Almondbury, Huddersfield, has, the author informs us, been submitted to Prof. Challis and Mr. Hopkins; but some things have been added since they saw it. We suppose the following statement is among the things thus added: "The comet of 2255 is to cause the destruction of the world according to Newton and others, who have calculated it will come into collision with the Sun, and so damage it that it will no longer give light and heat to the earth!!" Where Newton said this we are not informed, and we should much like to know. The dialogue itself is amusing gossip: but the title itself wants a tail. It ought to be "What is a comet—in the opinion of A, B, C, &c., who know no more about it than ourselves?" The writer mixes up his own speculations with those of others in a readable way: and he knows that a speculation is a speculation and nothing more. This is high praise for a writer on comets. We suspect he is not very deep in history, or has been to second-rate sources: the notion of Newton calculating a comet into collision with the Sun is suspicious: so is *Aylander* for *Argelander* and *Applan* for *Apian*.

*King Stephen of Hungary: a Drama in Five Acts,* by a Scene-Shifter (Newby), is put forward by a Preface meant to be pleasant. The author says that he is modest and nervous; that he has "not consulted any of the great historical works on Hungary;" that most of his "characters are mere myths;" that he is afraid he "may now and then

have pilfered and served up anew sundry thoughts and words belonging to other people." What these can be it is hard to divine, on perusal of the five acts thus jauntily announced. They will hardly, however, we conceive, be reclaimed by their original proprietors.

*Job: a Dramatic Poem,* by Edward Henry Pember, M.A. (Longman & Co.), intends to be sublime and mysterious, after the pattern of Shelley. Eight lines from a chorus of "the Cherubin" will show the author's success in spoiling the grand scriptural poem:—

Keen is the glow of our desire,  
Its sheen is the glory of God's decrees;  
And straight as the lines of the solar fire  
The passage we cleave in the ether seas.

Wherever we be in our starry rest,  
We reach in one pulse of human pain  
The man-worn bosom and virgin crest  
And grey green shoulders of earth again.

*Seaweeds and Heath Flowers; or, Memories of Mona,* by Eliza Craven Green (Douglas, Curphey), claim just a gentler touch than the arrogant attempt just dismissed, because they are less pretending. The verses, however, are simple and sentimental themes, having little to distinguish them from millions of similar quality, penned by the crow-quills of the nineteenth century.

*Continental Europe, from 1792—1859.* By J. W. King. (Knight & Co.)—A pile of historical materials irregularly, and rather violently, thrown together. Mr. King has scanned the annals of the last sixty years, and discourses at large on men and events, adding copious quotations of opinion to his own. He writes well, but hastily and fiercely; and his narrative, though digressive, and sometimes swamped by generalities, rattles on vigorously to the close, which is on the livid field of Solferino.

Among pamphlets on political subjects we have—*Government by a Minority*, by H. Rich, Esq., M.P. (Ridgway),—*Signs and Temper of the Times* (Hardwicke),—Mr. Brooke's *Thoughts on the Extension of the Franchise* (Brook),—*Pimlico on the Franchise: What it should be. In Three Letters addressed during the late Session to Lord John Russell* (Stanford),—*Notes on the Defences of Great Britain and Ireland*, by Lieut.-General Kennedy (Murray),—*A Letter addressed to the Houses of Parliament*, by W. A. T., C. B., R. B. (Harrison), on *The Italian Crisis*,—*The English, or Vivà-voce Ballot, a New Method of Secret Voting*, addressed to John Bright, Esq. (Judd & Glass),—*An Enquiry Answered, the Democratic Institutions of America*, by Mr. Vandenberg (same publishers),—and Mr. Burghley, in a somewhat substantial-looking brochure, tells us that *England subsists by Miracle* (Blackwood).—On Indian matters we may mention a paper read at the United Service Institution, by Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, *On the Financial and Executive Administration of the British-Indian Empire* (Wilson),—*The Inam Commission Unmasked*, by Mr. Knight (Wilson),—*The Experiences of a Landholder and Indigo Planter in Eastern Bengal* (Simpkin),—to which we may add Mr. Caley's *Report on the Present Condition of Cotton Cultivation in Ceylon* (Cave).—We have a voice from one of the ill-fated Arctic navigators in *The Last Journals of Capt. Fitzjames, of the Last Polar Expedition*, edited by W. Cunningham, Esq. (Pearce),—and *A Few Words of Advice to the Marines of England, and Enterprising Youths inclined for the Sea Service*, by a Seaman's Friend (Bradbury & Evans).—Art, also, comes under the notice of the pamphleteers, in *The Raphael of M. Morris Moore*, 'Apollo and Marsyas,' Documents accompanied by Prefaces, Translations, Notes, and by a Study—[*Le Raphael de M. Morris Moore*, &c.] by Léon Batté (Jeffs),—and *Church's Painting, 'The Heart of the Andes'*, by the Rev. L. Noble (Appleton).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Armstrong (Rev. Geo.), *Memoir of*, by Henderson, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Arnold's Longer Latin Exercises, Part I. 3rd edit. 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Balzac's *Balthazar*, or, Science and Love, tr. by Robson, 6s. 1s.  
Bonar's *Hymns of Faith and Hope*, 4th edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Bradley *Advice in Selecting Artificial Manures*, 12mo. 1s. 5d.  
Bradshaw's *Handbook of Belgium*, new edit. square, 5s. cl.  
Bradshaw's *Handbook of France*, new edit. square, 5s. cl.  
Bradshaw's *Handbook of Switzerland*, new edit. square, 5s. cl.  
Bradshaw's *Illustr. Guide through Paris*, new edit. square, 1s. 6d.  
Burrow's *Mounted Trooper of Australian Constabulary*, 1s. 6d.  
Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, new edit. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
Cambridge Examination Papers, 1859, 8vo. 5s. bds.  
Cassell's *Fr. and Eng. Diet.*, by Wallace & Bridgeman, n. ed. 7s. 6d.



Charlesworth's Ministering Children, new ed. 6s. 5s. cl.  
 Child's Guide to the English Constitution, 18mo. 1s. 4d. hf.-bd.  
 Clark's Surnames Metrically Arranged and Classified, 8vo. 1s.  
 Clermont's Guide to the Quadrupeds and Reptiles of Europe, 7s.  
 Collins's After Dark, new ed. 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.  
 Consolatio, or Comfort for Afflicted, ed. by Kennaway, 9th ed. 4s. 6d.  
 Crania Precedents in Caveandria, 5th ed. 18 Shellsford, 2 vols. 3l.  
 Croker's Legends & Traditions of South of Ireland, new ed. 3s. 6d.  
 Davies (Rev. John), Memoir of, by Lea, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Dean's Moveable House that Jack Built, 8vo. 2s. bds.  
 Elliot's Adam Bede, 5th ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 English Hearts and English Hands, cheap ed. cr. 8vo. 2s. 5wd.; new ed. 4s. 6d. cl.  
 Gatty's Aunt Judy's Tales, 2nd ed. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
 Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
 Hopkins's Handbook of Average, 2nd ed. 8vo. 15s. cl.  
 Lane's Hydropathy, or Hygienic Medicine, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 5s.  
 Lee's The Watering Places of England, 4th ed. royal 12mo. 7s. 6d.  
 Litton's (Rev. E. A.) Parochial Sermons, 6s. 6d. cl.  
 Majcundie's Up among the Pandies, post 8vo. 5s. cl.  
 Maunder on the Witness of the Spirit, 4th ed. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 New System of Tabular Geography, Part I. oblong. 1s. 6d. 5wd.  
 Nicholson's Gospel Thoughts, or Christ in the Prayer-Book, 5s. cl.  
 Notes and Queries, Vol. 7, 2nd Series, oct. 10s. 6d.  
 Owen on the Classification of the Mammalia, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
 Page's Advanced Text-Book of Geology, 2nd ed. fcap. 6s. 8s. cl.  
 Parent's Cabinet of Amusement, new ed. Vol. 9, post 8vo. 1s. bds.  
 Parlour Library, Reid's, The White Chief, 2s. 1d.  
 Proby's The Domes of Dandelion, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.  
 Ross's Stray Leaves of a Naturalist, 8s. 2d. cl.  
 Semi-Detached House, The, ed. by Lady Lewis, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
 Sewell's The Children of Summerbrook, 8vo. 1s. cl.  
 Stainton's British Butterflies and Moths, Vol. 2, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.  
 Tild's The Millers' Nettle, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
 Trench's Hulsean Lectures for 1855 and 1856, 4th ed. 8vo. 5s.  
 Waterston's Manual of Commerce, new ed. 8vo. 3s. 6d. hf.-bd.  
 Westminster Abbey Sermons, 1858, 2nd ed. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
 Wright's Our World: its Rocks and Fossils, 8vo. 2s. cl.

## ON WATER-GLASS.

In our last number we registered the claim of Mr. F. Ransome, of Ipswich, to be honourably mentioned when noticing the manufacture and application of Water-Glass, a material which he has been manufacturing at the rate of many tons per week at his own works, and more lately at those of the Patent Silicious Stone Company, at Ipswich.

In a communication forwarded to us, Mr. Ransome thus demonstrates his well-founded claim to more honourable notice still than that we have already awarded to him.—

"My own attention was first directed to the subject in the year 1844, when carrying out a series of experiments with a view to the production of an artificial stone suitable for grinding, building, and ornamental purposes, which should possess all the advantages, and be free from many of the defects of the natural stones hitherto in use. I found that with few exceptions, the hardest and most durable stones were those containing the largest proportion of silica, and I at length succeeded in producing a compact stone by combining or cementing the particles of silicious sand by means of a silicious paste or cement, for which I secured a patent, bearing date the 25th of October, 1844. In preparing this silicious paste or cement, I first dissolved soda or potash in water, which I rendered caustic by means of lime. Then, under the influence of steam pressure in an iron boiler, I dissolved broken flints in the caustic soda or potash, until I obtained a silicate adapted to the purposes required. This silicate I afterwards mixed with the requisite quantity of sand, broken stone, or other silicious matter, which, after being moulded into the desired form, was placed in a kiln and raised to a bright red heat. By this last operation, the soluble silicate, by combining with additional silica, was converted into an insoluble compound, and a stone was produced resembling, both in appearance and characteristics, the best descriptions of natural sandstone.

"I was not at that time aware of the memoirs published by Dr. Fuchs, in Kastner's Archiv, for 1825; nor of the further researches either by him or Professor Kuhlmann; nor have I yet learnt that either of those gentlemen attempted, or even contemplated, the manufacture of stone by such process, but, on the other hand, I may be allowed to state that I secured a patent in France for this very process in the year 1845.

"I soon, however, discovered, that owing to the presence of a portion of sulphate of soda, an efflorescence of this salt was likely to take place on the surface of the artificial stone thus made, when exposed to the weather, which greatly diminished the value of the article in its application to architectural and ornamental purposes, but it was not until the year 1853, after many discouragements, and a series of experiments involving a large outlay of money, that I discovered the means of preventing this efflorescence by the use of a solution of baryta, and thus succeeded in perfecting the manufacture of an article which has now received the

unqualified approval of some of our most eminent architects, chemists, and geologists.

"In the year 1845 I obtained letters patent in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the application of a soluble silicate for combining small coal into blocks, and for preserving wood from fire and decay.

"In the year 1854, and still without any knowledge of the work done by Dr. Fuchs or Prof. Kuhlmann, I invented a process for 'preparing oxides and carbonates of lead or zinc,' and carbonates or sulphates of barytes with soluble silica, either with or without being 'mixed with colouring or other matter,' and enrolled a provisional specification, intending to complete the patent for the same, but owing to an attack of illness I was prevented from obtaining this protection.

"In the year 1855 I obtained a patent for further improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone; and, lastly, in 1856, I invented and patented a process for preserving natural or artificial stone and other building materials, and in rendering them less liable to decay. At this time I was made aware that a soluble silicate of potash or soda had been for some time past employed upon the Continent for the purpose of preserving the stone of some public buildings, but I found in carrying out my operations, that although this process had been favourably reported upon in France, and that, under certain conditions, an apparently satisfactory effect was sometimes produced, yet it was nevertheless very imperfect. The general results, as obtained by the application of the simple silicate in our own country, being very uncertain, it appeared to me that one great cause of failure arose from the fact that the silicate being applied in a soluble form, it was liable to be removed from the surface by rain, or even by the humidity of the atmosphere, before the alkali of the silicate could absorb sufficient carbonic acid to precipitate the silica in an insoluble form. But another great and serious defect in this process still existed, viz., that even were it possible to effect the precipitation of the silica, still it would be simply in the form of a gelatinous hydrate possessing no cohesive properties in itself, and, therefore, capable of affording but little (if any) real protection to the stone. It seemed to me, therefore, necessary not only to adopt a process which should ensure an insoluble precipitate independently of the partial and uncertain action of the atmosphere, but that to render such a means efficient, a much more tenacious substance than merely precipitated silica must be introduced, and, in the course of my experiments, I found that by the application of a second solution, composed of chloride of calcium, a silicate of lime would immediately be produced, possessing the strongest cohesive properties, and perfectly indestructible by atmospheric influences.

"The mode of application is simply this:—The stone or other material of which a building may be composed should be first cleaned, by the removal of any extraneous matter from the surface, and then brushed over with a solution of silicate of soda or potash (the specific gravity of which may be varied to suit the nature of the stone, &c.); when dry, this is followed by a solution of chloride of calcium, applied also with a brush; the lime immediately combines with the silica, forming silicate of lime in the pores of the stone, whilst the chlorine combines with the soda, forming chloride of sodium, or common salt, which is removed at once by an excess of water. Experience has shown that when the silica is once applied to the stone in this manner, it is impossible to remove it unless with the surface of the stone itself.

"The application of this process, which I also patented in France, in March, 1857, has, in every instance in which I have operated, been attended with the most satisfactory results; decay has been prevented in the softest and most friable stones, and where disintegration had commenced prior to its use, this has been at once arrested, and the same stones rendered perfectly hard and durable.

"Amongst other buildings which have been satisfactorily treated by this process, I may allude to the Baptist Chapel in Bloomsbury, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and the Custom-House at Greenock, in each of which buildings the stone which before was seriously decomposed is now hard,

and I have every reason to believe is permanently preserved, whereas I am not aware of a single instance in which the application of the silicate of potash or water-glass alone, has proved beneficial in effectually preserving the stone of any public building in this country.

"I would further observe that my various inventions and improvements have been the result of observations made in the actual manufacture and use of the soluble silicates, and that this material is now and has long been largely used in this country for the purposes already described, as also in several other important branches of manufacture.

"F. RANSOME."

## COUNTS AND COUNTERFEITS.

An Apologue for the Times.

"I cannot throw a plum-stone out of window," said a traveller on the Continent, "without risking to knock out the eye of a Count." This was said in Paris, where he had just been compelled to pay a slight *amende* for thus unwittingly assaulting M. le Comte Charlemagne de Meringue. The scornful traveller went on to Germany, but there he found the matter worse. In a country where all the sons of a prince are princes, and where princes are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, he could scarcely touch a sleeve in a crowd without ruffling the plumage of a member of the *fürstliche* house of Taugewenig. The disgusted traveller cut Christendom, and pitched his tent in the East. He had not been under its shadow for an hour ere he had to eject therefrom an exceedingly loathsome mendicant. The assault nearly cost him his life, for he had laid strong hand on the shoulder of Mahomed Aga, Lord Mahomed! Now Agas in the East are even more plentiful than Esquires in England: the commonest artizan, the sorest beggar, is an Aga, and for an infidel to touch him is, in every sense of the word, a very unpleasant thing—for the infidel. The traveller returned homeward, took Munich by the way, bought a variety of "undoubtedly original pictures," and was so liberal, that an exceedingly gentlemanlike individual one day insinuatingly announced to him that if he were minded to become a Chevalier of the Order of the Four Emperors, the King, like Barkis, "was willing"; and the fees were only a beggarly thousand *gulden*, with an honorarium for the gentlemanlike individual himself. The traveller was sick of titles, and he would not have thanked the man who would have offered to make him a prince by marrying him to that rich and redoubtable damsel, the Princess of Babylon. Accordingly, our traveller came home titleless, a simple "gentleman,"—which is not a disagreeable title, after all; and he hung up his pictures in his family mansion, and every familiar friend who dined with him in turn eagerly pointed out to him how some particular picture was a counterfeit.

"The pictures, then, are like the princes," said the owner, as he one-day looked at them despondingly, "they are very numerous, look showy, and are worth little!" He sent them to an auction-room, where they sold for the value of the frames; and the vastly cunning purchasers, who had faith in nothing, save an assumed one in the value and originality of the colours distributed on the canvas, resold them, with a volume of vouchers, for which no additional charge was made, to an amateur whose "banks were all furnished,"—which was more than could be said of his skull.

Well, victim has succeeded to victim, and counterfeit to counterfeit, and despite the law abroad and publicity here, counts and knights are made for a score of pounds or so, in back parlours,—and there is scarcely a capital on the Continent famed for old pictures where there are not clever fellows who obtain a livelihood by painting them, and less clever, but quite as wicked, fellows who build up fortunes by selling them.

With regard to titles, what with those inherited alike by all the sons of one father, and those assumed by the knights of industry or bought by the children of the Simple family,—France herself has grown sick of the luscious abundance. A stringent law has directed its lightnings against fictitious titles of nobility and knighthood, but as in some lands which push up an over-growth of weeds as



soon as the lightning has passed over it, so in France, the fungoid nobility and knights are more lively than ever, and the illicit distillery of dignity is worked with more profit than ever. The French police had, for months, been directed to "come down" upon those audacious smugglers who get up pitfalls from that fountain of honour, of which sovereigns are supposed to hold exclusively the key. The French police, being the most pretentious, most insolent, and most inefficient in the world, after a time sat down in despair. They were suddenly helped to hopefulness by the most dull-witted of simpletons.

This simpleton was an old retired stockjobber. Having set up as a gentleman, he longed for a star, or cross, and the title of "Chevalier"; any order would have suited: he was not proud, and would have accepted the Garter! He soon found himself at the outer gate of the court which led to the temple where was raised the throne, on which sat the individual who sold dignities by the dozen,—and often dirt-cheap. It was some time, however, before he reached the foot of that sublime throne; he was passed from unclean agents to broken-down notaries; from notaries to masters of fence, calling themselves Marquises, and looking sufficiently assassin-like to run a man through twice in one duel; and from these imposing Marquises to a very magnificent counterfeit Count, who condescendingly engaged to procure for the good man athirst for honour the Star and Ribbon of the Order of the Four Emperors,—for the ridiculously small sum of 2,000 francs—80*l*.

A little spark of reason—a remains of stock-jobbing sharp-sightedness—came over the amateur of ribbons. He expressed his willingness to pay the fee, but he hesitatingly suggested that he should like to know something of the value of the title-deeds to be made over to him, and also of the personage from whom he was to receive them. The honest agents thought the clear-headed gentleman only exhibited a very proper amount of discretion in his suggestion, which was immediately satisfied. Sir Excelsior Wouldbe was conducted into the presence of a gentleman so courteous, so affable, so glittering with orders, so surrounded by maps, and deeds, and seals, and blazonry, and a blinding glare of impudence, that the honour-seeker felt giddy and breathless. He was in negotiation, he was told, with the cream of honest people. He could not dare to doubt it. He softly murmured the words, by way of inquiry, "The Order of the Four Emperors?"—"I am the historiographer of the Order," said the amazingly imposing Count de Saint Maurice Cebanais,—whose sire kept a small shop in a dirty street hard by. "Oh! Oh!" thought the ex-stockjobber, "if the Count be the historiographer of the Order, the Order exists,"—and so he paid his money in exchange for a diploma.

"But no order can be worn in France without a 'permit' from the Chancellerie. Thither went our new knight to go through the little formality, and a sickness came over him as he was informed that the order had been defunct for many a long year. He had heard the splendid Count mention the Order of the Lion of Holstein Limbourg; and he humbly asked if such an order were still in existence. The poor man was crestfallen when he was told that there was no such knightly association. "I saw to-day," he said in a musing, melancholy way, a gentleman wearing the ribbon of Don Juan de Nicaragua."—"Then it must have been Don Juan himself," was the reply, "but he is no better a knight for that. We advise you to go to the police."

Thither proceeded the poor plucked pseudo-Chevalier. "You are the very man we desired to see," was the greeting with which he was welcomed by the unsavoury body in question.

Once inform that body, however, where a thing is of which they are in search, and wonderful is the sagacity with which they will discover it.—The capture of the offenders led to the discovery that in nearly every great capital in Europe, London included, there is a manufactory, and also a mart, where honours of various sorts are bought and sold. In Paris, there is the briskest business of this sort. There, under the names of professors

of blazonry, genealogists, chronologists, historiographers, and a dozen other names, the man who will pay ready money for it may have a biography of his own, a genealogy with a complete choice of ancestry, titles of nobility, stars of any order, title-deeds and parchments, the venerable and official look of which almost give warrant to the assertions laboriously engrossed upon them. With these dealers there is just enough mingling of truth with fraud to enable them, on occasion, to claim a certain respectability. Some of them have actually paid certain *principali* of Germany and Italy for permission to retail these orders. They have *livres d'or* with rolls of knights, and their signatures are legally attested,—and there is such a remarkably splendid business-like look about it all, that the Sir Excelsior Wouldbes are entirely taken in. Others, with less authority than this very questionable one, set up the same trade. It is said that the confederates have an establishment in London; and it is only a few years ago that a Count Brown, Jones, or Robinson appeared in public, whose title was traced to the bestower of it in a back parlour.

The business, however, must surely be very languid here; and its activity in France will probably now be not merely temporarily checked, but permanently suppressed. Will it be the same, at home or abroad, with the counterfeit pictures? This, perhaps, is not to be expected; for, after all, a picture to which is given a good name, whereby the better to sell it, may be a picture worth having, which is more than can be said of a false title.

Perhaps, of all cities in Europe, Munich ranks first for having, in modern times at least, produced the most able painters of counterfeit pictures. Some years ago, there was a famous, tipping, joyous, idle, hard-working, devout, blaspheming old fellow, young in his energies, whose hand was marvellously endowed with power of perfectly imitating the style, spirit, design, and colouring of any artist known to fame. Did a travelling amateur want a Raphael,—a dealer who was ambitious of selling one had only to look for the old painter of other men's pieces, in the tavern, and lead him to his easel, with instructions as to what was required. The tipsy limner would only ask if the style was to be that of Raphael before he disenthralled himself from the rigidity of his old master, Perugino, or that of his brief, later days. When he had heard the reply, he would promise to have the picture ready perhaps in a couple of hours,—so rapid, so cunning, so well prepared was he with all the requisites for producing an ancient picture. "Poor Raphael!" he would exclaim, but not in the exact spirit of the sign-painter who, deeming he had excelled Titian, compassionately sighed "Poor Titi!" The fact was, that the Munich imitator turned out more "Raphaels" in a couple of years than the great artist achieved during the sixteen years of his labour. His hand was equal to hold any painter's brush, and to use it, too, with effect. If Tintoretto was so lightning-like that he could produce a large finished picture before other artists could accomplish a rough sketch, that was a reason why this Munich conjuror could produce any number in any time assigned. "Il furioso Tintoretto, un fulmine di pennello," was a term applied to the great Venetian; and the jovial Municher, when he chose to work, could imitate the fury and lightning as though he had been to the manner born. So it was, indeed, with him as regarded the artists of any school. He was not like the magician's servant who, taking his master's wand, broke his own head, and reaped a whirlwind of destruction. He could repeat the magic, and was, in many respects, as good a master as the original magician. There was one thing he could not do—paint a picture really of his own. His wand had no magic in it then, the spirits would not rise to his summoning; he was only great when his mind was dwelling upon, and his hand following his mind in executing recollections of, the style and beauties of other artists. The biographies of ancient painters allude to many contemporaneous brethren of the art whose only power lay in a superb imitation of the great men whose works they could multiply, while they were unable to achieve one of their own. There was something of this in the Emperor Claudius, who could read with such feeling and

emphasis and beauty the written sentiments of other people, but who could not give tolerable utterance—could not even form a sentiment of his own.

There long existed then a class of artists who produced, indeed, fictitious pictures, but yet pictures of very considerable value. In these later days we have fallen into less pleasant ways. How far sharp dealers may deceive well-to-do gentlemen forming galleries, and willing to pay anything as long as the gallery is filled, we do not undertake to say. That much goes on in picture-dealing, however, that would shock the conscientious virtue of a horse-dealer at a country fair, we may believe, without charity suffering violation. Thus modern counterfeit pictures and counterfeit Counts are equally worthless. The French law is suppressing the latter; but we fear that as long as there is an amateur worth the trouble of duping, the law will be unable to protect him from the sharp practice to which he is sometimes subjected by crafty dealers who bring dishonour on an honourable profession. J. D.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE following letter from Mr. Tom Taylor requires neither introduction nor comment:—

"Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, July 21.  
"With reference to the impression of Mr. Davies, of Warrington, that I have availed myself of a play of his, printed and performed at Warrington, in planning my comedy of 'The Contested Election,' lately produced at the Haymarket Theatre, I am anxious to take this opportunity of assuring Mr. Davies, through you, that I have never seen his play; that until last week I never heard of his play, or any incident contained in it; that I first learnt its existence from Mr. Davies's letter; and that I am wholly at a loss to account for the resemblances he appeals to in proof of his inference. My comedy of 'The Contested Election' is strictly an original work. The main source of my electioneering incidents will be found in the evidence given before the St. Alban's Committee. The incident of the half-notes was suggested to me by an anecdote I heard from Mr. Norton (of the Home Office, and late Chief Justice of Newfoundland) of an occurrence at an Irish election.

"I am, &c. TOM TAYLOR."

The heavens have been teeming of late with sublime sights and sounds; beyond the ordinary sublimity to which eye and ear, and heart too, are accustomed. A Correspondent, writing from Clapham Park, says:—"At five minutes to nine o'clock on Monday evening, immediately before the beginning of the thunderstorm, a very large and bright meteor was observed from this place. It crossed the heavens from N.N.E. to S.S.W., appearing near the zenith, and describing an arc of from 40° to 45° towards the horizon. Its size was four or five times that of Venus at her brightest; its shape and colour, a globe of rich and soft blue light, leaving a blue and yellow train after it. Immediately before its vanishing a large bulbous flake of light, about a fourth or fifth of the whole mass, separated in a floating manner from behind, and gave out a hairy train of yellow sparkles, in which it seemed to dissipate its substance. The main globe moved onwards another 6° or 7°, dilating as it went, changing its figure into that of a feathered arrow-head, or almost of a rocket, and emitting continually larger and coarser streams of reddish yellow sparks behind it, till it was also noiselessly consumed and dissipated. The thunderstorm came up precisely in the opposite direction to the course of the meteor—the first flash of lightning, several miles distant, being seen about five minutes after the passage of the latter, and the storm approaching and increasing until midnight. The wind at nine o'clock was S.S.E. Whether this meteor was truly such—atmospherical rather than cosmic—a 'fire-ball' rather than an astrolithe—I leave to more competent observers. Its general aspect and slight apparent altitude (for it seemed almost amongst the clouds) struck me as favourable to the former view. There may have been, however, simultaneous observation at a distance, which your publication of this note



would perhaps elicit, and which might decide the question. JAMES KNOWLES, Jun."

From Ewhurst, another Correspondent states, that "previous to the thunderstorm on Monday last, there were very strong indications of negative electricity between seven and nine o'clock A.M. for several mornings in succession. No cloud was visible. Since then my electrometer has shown equally strong positive signs. The storm in question commenced in the south-west (as regards Ewhurst), and passed to the north-east—quarters in which there have been this year numerous aurora-like clouds and stræ. J. P. HARRISON."

On Greenwich time and local time, a Correspondent remarks that "what is common at Plymouth and other western towns is a very simple and excellent plan,—viz., having two minute-hands to the clock—one showing Greenwich and the other local time. This method is at once philosophical and convenient, worthy of adoption throughout the kingdom. Any aspiring horological reformer would serve his day and generation by preaching up so good a system, and satisfy on this contested point the claims in favour of centralization and independence."

Henry Grattan, son of the "great" Grattan, and ex-M.P. for Meath, died suddenly, on Sunday last, of disease of the heart. He left no male heir to be lord of his vast estates,—which fall to his two married daughters.

Wide apart are the ways of Louis and Lucien Bonaparte. Those of the latter, at all events, are not illustrated by an out-pouring of blood. Lucien is now in bonny Weardale, translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the Dalesmen. This task completed, the Prince will leave the county of Durham, and proceed to Craven, to translate the same Song into the peculiar dialect of that district of Yorkshire. The men about Giggleswick and the dale will be next applying to their clergy to read the Scriptures and preach in the dialects they love.

French historians are known for speaking like partisans rather than as judges, and the boldness with which they make their depositions has been excelled by the pleasant audacity of the Pope's friend, Louis Veuillot. This writer enjoys the privilege of knowing the irresistible cause which led to the late famous armistice. The date of that event was the 8th of July, the festival of St. Elizabeth, whose peculiar gift it is to be able to put an end to the most obstinate warfare. The *Univers*, M. Veuillot's rather sanguinary journal, emphatically states, that the Saint in question has preserved in Heaven her love for peace, and her credit for obtaining it. Accordingly, by reciting the "office of St. Elizabeth," on the 7th and 8th of July, the faithful instantaneously procured by their prayers, and her mediation, a peace which surpasses, we are told, all their expectations. It would seem a matter for regret that St. Elizabeth was not applied to before the war commenced, rather than petitioned to suppress it, after the Emperor Louis Napoleon had determined to bring it to an end. Perhaps the Saint is only efficacious when addressed on the day of her festival. If by being prayed to on that day she were only able to keep the world in tranquillity till the next anniversary, the Peace Society would soon be relieved of all trouble, and literature would happily lack many a page of odious details.

The sister of Chateaubriand, Countess Marigny, living at Dinan, Bretagne, has lately celebrated her 100th birthday.

The Russian Government is becoming more careful than ever touching the instruction of the natives and other residents, in foreign politics and literature. As regards English newspapers, they can only be obtained by subscribing for them at a Russian Post-office, where a list is kept of non-prohibited papers. Literary journals can only be procured through a Russian bookseller, who dares to import only those allowed by the law.

The German journals contain melancholy news concerning Prof. Karl Simrock, of Bonn, the eminent translator and interpreter of the masterpieces of Old German poetical literature. His mind has been deranged by an excess of fear and anxiety, it is asserted, in consequence of the late political events,—and his friends have removed him accord-

ingly to a private asylum near Stuttgart, where, we sincerely hope, a judicious treatment may soon give him back to health, to his family, and to his so suddenly and so sadly interrupted labours. Surely a case like this claims our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies; however, we cannot suppress one remark. What use is the study of Old German poetry; that glorious and never-to-be-lost landmark of the nation, unless it comforts, strengthens, and encourages a man in times of an impending national crisis? Certainly, of all Germans, Simrock ought to have been the last to lose heart at the thought of the mere possibility of Russians and Frenchmen watering their horses in the river of the Nibelungen! There is a strange anomaly in translating, with a relish, the massacre of the Nibelungen by the vengeance of Chriemhild, and the rude and barbarous thrashings of the Recken of the Heldenbuch, and in thus feebly breaking down under the apprehension of a possible national calamity. We doubt not that there is the truest patriotism, but we are afraid, at the same time, that there is a vast amount of weakness and pusillanimity at the bottom of this sad story.

Germany has lost one of her most famed and eminent female scholars. Frau Dr. Heidenreich, née von Siebold, died at Darmstadt a fortnight ago. She was born in 1792, studied the science of midwifery at the Universities of Göttingen and Giessen, and took her Doctor's degree in 1817, *not honoris causa* by favour of the faculty, but, like any other German student, by writing the customary Latin dissertation, as well as by bravely defending in public disputation a number of medical theses. After that, she took up her permanent abode at Darmstadt, indefatigable in the exercise, and universally honoured as one of the first living authorities, of her special branch of science.

A monster balloon, furnished with paddle-wheels for propelling it in any direction, left St. Louis for New York at seven in the evening of the 1st of July. The aeronauts descended at Rochester (Lake Ontario) to land one of the passengers. In doing this they were caught in a hurricane, which drove them out to sea,—and they were fain to save themselves in a metallic lifeboat, which they prudently carried with them. They had then gone over 1,150 miles in twenty hours.

A feat which says much for the memory of the eye, to say nothing more of it, was recently performed by a man named Blondin. This acrobat, who had previously crossed above the Falls of Niagara, on a tight rope, subsequently repeated the foolhardy act, blindfold, with his head in a bag.

On the subject of the Wroxeter Excavations, Mr. Wright sends us an interesting letter:—

"Sydney Street, Brompton, July 10.

"There is a circumstance connected with these excavations of a very singular character, which has not yet been laid before the public in any connected account, and which I think has considerable interest in a scientific point of view. During the time the excavators were excluded from the ground on which the principal excavations lie, they were employed in a field occupied by a more friendly tenant, Mr. W. H. Oatley, which lies on the top of ground which slopes very rapidly to the River Severn, and adjoins the Watling Street road, at a short distance from what appears to have been a principal entrance to the town, and where this road crossed the river. Nothing was found in this field but an ancient well, a few yards deep, which is now left open, and is partly filled with clear spring water; but in an orchard in one corner of it, abutting upon the Watling Street road, and a short distance within the walls of the Roman city, a number of human skeletons were met with. Dr. Johnson obtained five skulls, and was surprised to find that four out of the five were characterized by a very remarkable and uniform deformity, which consisted in a sort of twist of the head, so that the face must have looked at you in a manner obliquely, one eye advancing more forward than the other. Of these four skulls, in two the obliquity was from a different side of the head from the other two. Since the men quitted this spot, and returned to continue their former diggings, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Samuel Wood, of Shrewsbury, joined in a further exploration of this corner of ground on their

own account, and found that it was literally filled with human remains, which did not appear to have been interred with any funeral rites. They obtained, I believe, upwards of sixteen skulls, the majority of which presented in a more or less degree the same kind of deformity. This circumstance is very difficult of explanation. One or two objects found with them were decidedly Roman, but within the walls of a Roman town this might be expected, without any reference to the skeletons, and we know that Romans never interred their dead within the walls of a town. In fact, interment in towns was only established in this country at a comparatively late period, perhaps hardly before the eighth century, and that only in connexion with a church. I am not aware that there is any reason for supposing that any ecclesiastical establishment ever existed on this particular spot, in fact, probability seems rather against it. The only explanation which presents itself, and that is not without its difficulties, is that this may have been a point at which the enemies forced their way into Uriconium when it was ruined, that many of them had been slain in the struggle, that this spot had, perhaps, been open ground, and that the friends of the slain, before they abandoned the burning town, dug trenches and buried them. In this case it is possible that the deformity of the skulls may have been characteristic of race in some of the invaders of Roman Britain. The forms of the skulls all show a very low degree of intelligence, and the individuals to whom they belonged must have been frightfully ugly. Perhaps some of your scientific readers may be able to throw some light on this singular discovery.

"I am, &c., THOMAS WRIGHT."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will shortly Close.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), OPEN from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 63, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, Madame Budichon's Sketches in Africa, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Scientific Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world; also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."

## SCIENCE

*A Treatise on Problems of Maxima and Minima, solved by Algebra.* By Ramchundra, late Teacher of Science, Delhi College. (Allen & Co.)

THIS is a reprint of a work produced at Calcutta in 1850, at the author's own expense. Copies were sent to England by the late Drinkwater Bethune, and, amongst other persons, to Prof. De Morgan, who called the attention of the late Court of Directors to the merits of the work. The Court, after inquiries in India, which resulted in a present of 2,000 rupees and a khillut (dress of honour) to Ramchundra, accepted Prof. De Morgan's offer to superintend a reprint, and to furnish a preface. In this preface the grounds of the proceeding are explained: the following extract shows one of the most striking of them. The title-page tells us that the book is "reprinted by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, for circulation in Europe and



in India, in acknowledgment of the merit of the author, and in testimony of the sense entertained of the importance of independent speculation as an instrument of national progress in India."—

"Greek geometry, as all who have read Euclid may guess, gained its strength by *striving against self-imposed difficulties*. It was not permitted to take instruments from every conception which the human mind could form; definite limitation of means was imposed as a condition of thought, and it was sternly required that every feat of progress should be achieved by those means, and no more. Just as the Greek architecture studied the production of rich and varied effect out of the simplest elements of form, so the Greek geometry aimed at the demonstration of all the relations of figure on the smallest amount of postulated basis. The great problem of squaring the circle, now with good reason held in low esteem, was the struggle of centuries to bring under the dominion of the prescribed means what might with the utmost ease have been conquered by a very small additional allowance. The attempt was unsuccessful; so was that of Columbus to discover India from the west. But Columbus commenced the addition of America to the known world; and in like manner the squarers of the circle, and their refuters, added field on field to the extent of geometry, and aided largely in the preparation for the modern form of mathematics. Very few of these additions would have been made, at or near the time when they were made, if it had satisfied the Greek mind to meet each difficulty, as it occurred, by permission to use additional assumptions in geometry. The remains of the Hindoo algebra and geometry show to us no vestige of any attempt to gain force of thought by struggling against limitation of means: this, of course, because their mode of demonstration does not appear in the works which are left, or at least in those which have become known to Englishmen. But we have here a native of India who turns aside, at no suggestion but that of his own mind, and applies himself to a problem which has hitherto been assigned to the differential calculus, under the condition that none but purely algebraical process shall be used. He did not learn this course of proceeding from his European guides, whose aim it has long been to push their readers into the differential calculus with injurious speed, that they may reach the full application of mathematics to physics; and who often allow their pupils to read Euclid with eyes shut to his limitations. Ramchundra proposed to himself a problem which a beginner in the differential calculus masters with a few strokes of the pen in a month's study, but which might have been thought hardly within the possibilities of pure algebra. His victory over the theory of the difficulty is complete. Many mathematicians of sufficient power to have done as much would have told him, when he first began, that the end proposed was perhaps unattainable by any amount of thought; next, that when attained, it would be of no use. But he found in the demands of his own spirit an impulse towards speculation of a character more fitted to the state of his own community than the imported science of his teachers. He applied to the branch of mathematics which is indigenous in India, the mode of thought under which science made its greatest advances in Greece. My own strong suspicion that it was the want of this mode of thought which allowed the decline of algebra in ancient India, coupled with my thorough conviction that, whether or no, this mode of thought is the proper nutriment for mathematical science in its early and feeble life, produced the recommendation to the Court of Directors to which this reprint owes its existence."

A few words for the mathematician. Ramchundra's algebraical exercise is as follows. Given a rational function of  $x$ , it is required to find the values of  $x$  which make it a maximum or a minimum without any use of increments, and without any process which involves or implies the conception of the *derived function*.

It was Ramchundra's purpose to found an elementary work upon his method; and he has done this in a manner which strikingly illus-

trates the patience of the Hindoo character. We never saw a book in which the details of algebraical operation are so minutely handled, and so often repeated. The editor reminds the European critics that "Ramchundra's purpose is to teach Hindoos, and that probably he knows better how to do this than they could tell him;" which is no doubt the true defence. There is a class of students among ourselves who would be all the better for one book in which algebraical operation is so thoroughly macadamized.

In the Preface an account of Ramchundra's life is given, nearly in his own words. He was converted, or rather *converted himself*, to Christianity some years before the mutiny. There is some sly humour about the following account of his previous mental state. After speaking of the attacks which he had printed on Hindoo "superstitions and idolatries" the author proceeds thus:—

"The result of this was that many of our countrymen, the Hindoos, condemned us as infidels and irreligious; but as we did not advocate Christianity, but only recommended a kind of deism, and as we never lost our caste publicly, by eating and drinking, all our free discussions did not much alarm our Hindoo friends. When in private meetings, our friends, seeing us so warmly advocating English science and knowledge, taunted us by saying we will become Christians, as such and such pundit had become, then we considered this as an insult, and stated in reply that the pundit referred to had not received any English education, and that he was ignorant, and was therefore deceived by the missionaries, whom we considered as ignorant and superstitious as our own uneducated friends. We went so far as to challenge our Hindoo friends to bring any Christian missionary to us, and see whether he can persuade us. It was then my conscientious belief that educated Englishmen were too much enlightened to believe in any bookish religion except that of reason and conscience, or deism. Sometimes, when the late Baptist missionary, Mr. Thompson, stopped me in the bazaar, and required me to think of my eternal concerns, and gave me some tracts, &c. in Persian and Oordoo, I did not speak to him much,—received parts of the New Testament, &c., and when I returned home I put them in a corner, and never read them. Once a learned Mohamedan came to me with a copy of the New Testament in Oordoo, and having read some portion of St. Paul's epistles, spoke greatly against the apostle and the missionaries in general, because St. Paul teaches that circumcision is of no use for salvation. His object in reading this to me was to get an English scholar and a teacher of English science to agree with him in saying how absurd Christianity and Christians were. Though what he read was in my mother tongue, still it was wholly Greek to me; I did not understand the question. In order to put a stop to this talk, in which I had then no interest, I briefly told him that, for my part, I considered not only Christianity, but also Mohamedanism, and all bookish religions, as absurd and false. Upon this all Hindoos and Mohamedans present paid me the compliment of being a philosopher, and departed with marks of approbation and goodwill."

When Ramchundra published his work, the Calcutta reviewers pronounced an unfavourable verdict. Fortunately for the author, and for the cause of progress in India, the President of the Council of Education at Calcutta saw clearer and further than they did. *Horrescimus referentes*, the government functionary was in advance of the press, and the stimulus which we may hope will be given by the honours paid in Europe to what Ramchundra calls "a poor native of Delhi like myself," is to be traced to the sound judgment of that most excellent and enlightened friend of India, Drinkwater Bethune, who encouraged the humble teacher by praise and presents, and sent copies of his work to England. His own lamented death pre-

vented his further action, whatever it was to have been; it is most likely that, so soon as he was fortified by some opinion in England, he intended to complete his work by recommending Ramchundra to the notice of the Home Government.

#### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*Outlines of Physiology.* By John Hughes Bennett, M.D. (Edinburgh, Black.)—This work is primarily intended as a text-book for the author's lectures on Physiology, in the University of Edinburgh. It is what it professes to be, an outline of the whole subject of physiology; but in its arrangement and details it contains so large an amount of original matter, as to claim the attention of the matured student of biology. Dr. Bennett is very happy in the manner in which he has seized on the fundamental facts of physiological science, and made them subservient to his brief outline. Whilst all detail is avoided, we miss no fundamental principle that needs enunciation for the establishment of the science of physiology. The old practitioner of medicine, who has no time to wade through Carpenter's elaborate treatise, will find Dr. Bennett's little book a good refresher of his memory and guide to what is doing in science; whilst the general reader, anxious to get a bird's-eye view of the great facts of human physiology, will not find in our language a work at once so brief and perspicuous as this by Dr. Bennett.

*General Debility and Defective Nutrition.* By Alfred Smee. (Churchill.)—Mr. Smee is always amusing, if he is not profound. Like most men who never doubt their own convictions, he writes vivaciously; and his 'pungent remarks' on the opinions of others give a relish to his own. In all he has written there has been an amount of acute observation which has saved his theories from contempt. He does not consider sufficiently his own reputation; and in his Aphidian theory of Potato disease, his Electrical Theories of Life, and this book on debility, we find the same fundamental error running through all he has done. To say that he pushes the theory of debility as a cause of disease too far, is only to say that he has fallen into his usual error. With this drawback it is most practical, and even amusing; its racy style and numerous illustrations have evidently resulted from the necessity of treating on a large subject in a short space. These remarks were originally penned as the annual oration at the Hunterian Medical Society. We commend them to the practitioner of medicine, as containing the expression of thoughts on the subject of the general theory of disease, which are very generally agitating the medical mind.

*A Handbook of Hospital Practice.* By Robert D. Lyons, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)—This is a work intended for the student of medicine at the bedside,—more especially when the bed is in a hospital. The directions for examining cases are very judicious, and are more practical than theoretical. There is, perhaps, a too great tendency at the present day to write all our medical manuals in a scientific and systematic form. Dr. Lyons, whilst giving all credit to systematic instruction and reading, has prepared in this handbook for the medical student an eminently practical volume. We can unhesitatingly recommend it as a valuable pocket companion to all gentlemen "walking the Hospitals."

*Art versus Nature in Disease.* By A. Henriques. (Leath & Ross.)—When Sir John Forbes asserted in his 'Art and Nature in Disease' that disease had a natural tendency to result in health, although the assertion was as old as Hippocrates, he aimed a death-blow at all those false systems of medicine which are based upon the assumption, that disease would kill but for the aid of medicine. The cures by magic, the healers by cold-water, the givers of infinitesimal globules, with the herd of miserable quacks who deal in unclean remedies, felt that their gains were gone should such a proposition once become generally believed. Once let the public believe that their maladies were under the control of beneficent agencies, which would end in health, then would physic be thrown to the dogs, and the



doom of quackery be sealed. Hence the production of works like the present, which, without any attempt at the refutation of the principles advocated by Sir John Forbes, deal in the most random assertions with regard to the laws of health and disease and methods of cure. Mr. Henriques is a thick-and-thin disciple of Hahnemann; he is a believer in a vital principle, and in the action of infinitesimal doses, and the other absurdities of this system. No wonder at his objection to the philosophical humility and manly candour of Sir John Forbes.

*An Examination of the Question of Anæsthesia.* By the Hon. Truman Smith. (New York, Gray.)—It is generally known in this country that the merit of the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas is due to Dr. Beddoes and Sir Humphry Davy. The great scientific fact of the influence of the nitrous gas over the human system was first demonstrated in this country; but the application of this fact was first made in the United States. The honour of the latter is, however, disputed. Drs. Jackson and Morton were the first names with which this application was associated in our country; and the latter, we know, was recommended by the United States Senate to receive a national reward. But another candidate for this honour has appeared in the son of Dr. Charles Wells, who claims it for his father. The object of this book is to substantiate Dr. Wells's claims to be regarded as the discoverer of the application of nitrous oxide for the production of anæsthesia in the extraction of teeth. Those who are interested in this subject will do well to consult this work. It gives a curious picture of the doings of the United States Senate. Morton, one of the candidates for the rewards of the Senate, is represented as spending 50,000 dollars in dining and treating the members of the Senate, who are to vote him a handsome sum from the government chest.

*A System of Dental Surgery.* By John Tomes. (Churchill.)—This is one of the series of Manuals published by the house of Churchill, which, on account of their accuracy, form, and excellent getting up, have had an immense sale. Those who know Mr. Tomes's writings on the structure and physiology of the teeth would expect that this work would be inferior to none in the series. It is smaller, which is perhaps an advantage, as there has undoubtedly been a tendency in some of Mr. Churchill's authors to spin out their matter to meet the requirements of the series. Mr. Tomes's work is illustrated with woodcuts; and there is no other work now in our language that can compare with it on the subject of Dental Surgery.

*On the Hygienic Management of Infants and Children.* By T. Herbert Barker, M.D. (Churchill.)—That nearly half of our population dies before it is five years old, is not for the want of a knowledge of the causes of this frightful mortality, or of books devoted to their exposition and removal. The real cause of it lies in the almost helpless ignorance in which people live of the laws of life. No amount of death and disease seems to produce any general conviction on the part of the public, that they may be prevented by an intelligent apprehension of their causes. This ignorance is most fatal amongst our female population. To them we commit the care of our children; and, through the utter and entire neglect of educating them in the nature and requirements of infant life, the monstrous mortality of which we have spoken occurs. To all intelligent women—married or single, poor or rich—who would do something towards mitigating the frightful destruction of infant life that is daily going on amongst us, we can confidently recommend Dr. Barker's volume. He has not written for his professional brethren, but for the public, and in a style that every one can understand. We recommend this volume, not only to the housewife who sees after her own children, but to lady-mothers, to present to their nursemaids, as unfortunately, in the present state of society, the latter have much more of the management of children, at the most delicate and susceptible portion of their lives, than even mothers themselves.

*On the Influence of Variations of Electric Tension as the Remote Cause of Epidemic and other Diseases.*

By William Craig. (Churchill.)—When will medical men learn that, before they can speak of the action of external agents in life with satisfaction, they must understand the nature of these external agents? Here is Dr. Craig rushing into the same vortex of speculation in which thousands have lost their reputation before, on the relation between electricity and disease. This book is a tissue of speculation, which has no foundation in fact or experience from beginning to end. Such books lead to no good, and only serve to bewilder those who read them. The causes of epidemic diseases are better known than they were; and this has arisen from a careful observation of facts in connexion with the known laws of natural phenomena. In such a path the medical philosopher will one day arrive at the truths that are now hidden from his view. But by no vaulting into the regions of speculation can he expect to arrive at any explanation of that which at present appears difficult and mysterious.

## FINE ARTS

### Arundel Society Publications for 1857.

THE great work produced this year is a chromolithograph of 'The Madonna and the Saints,' from the fresco of Ottaviano Nelli, in the church of S. Maria Nuova at Gubbio. This fresco of Nelli is of great importance in the history of Art, because it was in Gubbio that the Umbrian school was founded. There can be little doubt that Palmerucci, the pupil of Oderigi, the illuminator whom Dante praises, formed his style from studying the works of Giotto, when he was painting at the neighbouring town of Assisi. Amongst the students of this Nelli's works were, Gentile da Fabriano and Giovanni Sanzio, the father of Raphael.

At the end of the fifteenth century the school of Gubbio was absorbed into that which Vanucci founded at Perugia, which produced Raphael, and in him the culmination of one order of painting.

Of Gubbio and its painters, Mr. Layard says:—

"It would be difficult to find among the cities of Central Italy one more picturesque or interesting than Gubbio, the ancient capital of Umbria. Built on a steep declivity of the Apennines, it still retains most of the architectural features of the Middle Ages, so characteristic of the period of Italian freedom—machicolated walls and towers, narrow streets, and a stately 'Palazzo Pubblico, or Town-hall. Like other free cities which rose to power in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it was distinguished for the magnificence of its public buildings, and for the protection which it extended to the Fine Arts. Its own chroniclers claim for one of its citizens the honour of having founded a school of painting, which exercised no small influence throughout Italy, and ultimately attaining to great eminence, was known as the Umbrian School. Dante, in the *Purgatorio* (xi. 100), addresses in terms of friendship one Oderigi, or Oderigi, whom he calls 'the honour of Agobbio, and of the art of illuminating.' \* \* \* Amongst his pupils was Guido or Guiduccio Palmerucci, who was born about the year 1280, four years later than Giotto. He seems to have abandoned missal painting, and to have been chiefly employed, as was the custom of the time, in decorating with frescoes the public buildings and churches of his native city, and of the neighbouring towns of Umbria."

Tenderness, grace, and religious sentiment were the characteristics of Palmerucci, who seems, in the days of Italian freedom, to have spent the flower of his life in decorating the civic buildings of his native city.

Of Nelli Mr. Layard writes:—

"One of Palmerucci's scholars, Martino Nelli, painted frescoes after the manner of his master, but of no great merit, in many churches and public buildings of Gubbio. Some fragments of them still remain. He appears to have had two sons, who were brought up in his 'bottega.' The one who distinguished himself the most in his art was Ottaviano, called after his father 'di Martino Nelli,' a designation subsequently corrupted into 'Ottaviano de Martis.' \* \* \* He appears to have remained but a short time in Perugia, for in 1403 he painted, for the noble family of Pinoli, the votive fresco in the church of S. Maria Nuova, at Gubbio, representing the Madonna and Saints, of which a copy is included in the publication of the Arundel Society for 1857. The picture was probably ordered in fulfillment of a vow to the Virgin during the illness of a member of the family, or at the time of some public calamity. It was customary to make such vows to the Virgin, or to a patron Saint, and many of the finest frescoes and altar-pictures in Italy were thus executed for cities and public corporations, as well as for private individuals. In Nelli's fresco we find two figures kneeling before the Virgin—one a man advanced in years, the other a youth. They are evidently portraits of the persons for whom it was painted, and Signor Bonfatti conjectures that they represent Venturuccio di Pinoli and his son Pinolo. The Virgin, clothed in robes richly em-

broidered in gold, is seated in front of a curtain held by angels. The Infant Christ standing on her knee, and in the act of blessing with his right hand, stretches out his left to the younger of the two worshippers, who is conducted by a guardian angel to the Saviour. The other kneeling figure is presented to the Madonna by St. Antony the Abbot, his patron Saint. On the opposite side is a second Saint, probably St. Paul, holding a book in one hand, and a palm branch, the sign of martyrdom, in the other. The Almighty, supported above the Virgin by a cluster of angels and cherubim, holds a crown over her head. Angels, playing on instruments of music, complete the group. The ground of the picture is covered with a rich diaper pattern, varied with figures of birds and animals. The erection of a modern altar has injured the lower part of the fresco, and has destroyed the feet of the principal figures."

And, again, in summary:—

"We find in Nelli's fresco the germ of nearly all those beauties and peculiar characteristics, which subsequently distinguished the masterpieces of Pietro Perugino, and still more of his pupil, Raphael. There is the same feeling for rich and glowing colour, the same devotional sentiment, the same grace in the attitudes and forms of the human figure, the same tender and melancholy expression in the heads, the same warm, harmonious flesh tints, so different from those of the Florentine school. The technical skill, the power of rendering truthfully and completely all that the painter feels, is alone wanting to render the work almost perfect of its kind. In the head of the Virgin, especially, we trace the type of the Madonnas of Perugino and Raphael; and types such as these mark, perhaps more than anything else, the character of a school. Of this head, singularly beautiful and pathetic in its extreme simplicity, a tracing from the original has been added—the Council of the Arundel Society desiring to afford additional means of judging of the peculiar style of the artist by reproducing, as correctly as possible, outlines of the principal heads. The figure of the Infant Christ is the most defective part of the fresco. The expression of the head is befitting the subject, but the drawing of the nude, which is in parts slightly veiled by thin white drapery, is incorrect and cramped, showing the usual faults of works of the period. There is much dignity and religious feeling in the heads of the two Saints. The angels playing on musical instruments are arch, dainty little figures, full of artless grace, reminding one of the angels of Fra Angelico or Gentile da Fabriano. The disposition of the group shows that the painter had not released himself from the conventional treatment of religious subjects prescribed in the fourteenth century. The general tone of colour in the fresco is singularly rich and harmonious, and has earned for it the name by which it is known to the people of Gubbio, of the 'Madonna del Belvedere.' It is one of the very few works of the beginning of the fifteenth century, which is still, except where destroyed by a modern erection, in almost perfect preservation. It owes its present condition partly to having been long covered with glass, as an object of peculiar devotion to the inhabitants of the city, but principally to the material in which it is painted. There is a brilliancy, transparency, and solidity in the colours, and a compactness and a property of resisting decay in the 'intonaco,' or prepared plaster, which produce the effect of a painting in 'smalto,' or encaustic."

Nelli's Madonna and Saints have, we should be afraid, been rather idealized into prettiness by Mrs. Burr. The angels' noses are so exquisitely and pertly *retroussés* and Roxolanish; their garments are of such neat trim colours; and their eyebrows are arched and cosmeticized, we could almost venture to guess. And yet, no doubt, Mrs. Burr appreciated the love of colour and the sort of furniture splendour and luxury with which Ottaviano Nelli chose to invest heaven and the little tuft of angels that are placing the coronet on the virgin's favoured head. Indeed, when an artist launches out into the sea of fancy there is no end to the prettinesses he may crowd together, for he has no fetter to stay him,—not even if he gives his angels, as here, green and saffron wings, or makes his background sapphire blue with a diaper of ruby crosses and gilt stars, or makes one minister of grace tweaking on the guitar and another sawing at a violin. Then, besides curtains and other draperies held up behind the Virgin for the sake of missal-like colour by angels in white and green, we have a saint supporting by the back of his nightcapped head some patron of the Gubbio church, who kneels there in black with a blue cap, and strong-marked brows. Altogether this fresco, so pleasantly reproduced, may be adduced as a specimen of a certain ornate kind of church decoration, in which Nature was ignored for the sake of gorgeous colour and a certain typical composition.

The 'Washing of the Disciples' Feet' and 'The Kiss of Judas,' engraved on wood, by Messrs. Dalziel, from drawings by Mr. W. Oliver Williams, after the frescoes by Giotto in the Arena Chapel, Padua, we presume close the series. They are out in the same solid, firm, rather heavy way as usual, but carefully retaining the earnest fervour of the early poet of Art. The first



of these pictures is treated in a new way, and with an anxious piety and labour that is at once admirable and incomparable, stammering as is the utterance and uncertain the hand of the painter. Peter is so ardent and impetuous in his anxiety to receive some greater share of the blessing than his fellow apostles,—Our Saviour, with the towel tucked in his girdle, looks at him with such tender love and pity, and the other figures of the two novices, for instance, so full of respect and veneration, and that excellent figure of the Apostle to the left, replacing his sandal with tranquil joy at the favour his Divine Master has bestowed on him. By a daring convention the roof is shown above the figures, and the birds seated on it indicate the intense calmness of the scene. 'The Kiss of Judas,' is an admirable contrast to the above, because it shows the versatility and power of the painter. The figures are in a dense mass around Our Saviour, who is kissing the traitor as if almost unconscious of his treachery. The air is aflame with the waving fire of the cressets, and one soldier is winding a horn, as he would at a wild beast hunt, to announce the capture,—another brandishes a brutal club, and the sky is barred here and there with dreadful crescent-shaped bills and axes. As the picture is for Giotto an unusually daring one, we find, as we might expect, more than the usual amount of quaintness and uncertainty. There is a Roman officer there, with just such a helmet and tunic as boys draw on the fly-leaves of their Cæsars. There is a boldly-conceived figure with bandaged legs, who is literally rushing to interrupt the indignant Apostle who is quietly sawing off the ear of the priest-servant. Suddenness of action was more than the infant art of Giotto could express. The face of Judas is that of a bad and swollen priest, with Giotto's usually hard brows and receding foreheads. In our Saviour's eye there is a tenderness and fervent love that only Giotto could have given.

The outlines of heads in the fresco of the 'Madonna and Saints,' lithographed under the direction of Mr. L. Gruner, though a little faint and frittered in line, are of great purity of beauty, and the size adds greatly to the completion of one's impression. The striped hood and the star on the left shoulder, the birds and *renaissance* foliage on the Virgin's robe, in the Gubbio fresco, the rayed and dotted nimbus, so evidently implying a metal disk, contrast daintily with the modest, bended head and the eyes so full of patient adoration. One can never tire of watching the lines of that full, round chin and of that maidenly eye. The Saint, too, with the head all crisp, with curling rings of hair, with the palm-branch looking so painfully like a birch rod, his robe lettered at the margin and stamped with trefoil and quatrefoil, the head bare at the nape and flat at the top, and the mouth firm-closed, yet smiling, form altogether a pleasant type of the pictured saint and patriarch. The hands are as beautifully drawn as those of the infant Saviour.

The 'Christ among the Doctors,' printed in colours, by Mr. A. Brooks, from a drawing by Signor Marianecchi, after the fresco by Pinturicchio, in the Cathedral of Spello, was well worth reproducing. It is admirable for the variety of character as well as being a type of the school at a certain interesting epoch. The Doctors and other spectators are drawn up, somewhat formally, on a lozenge marble floor on either side of the boy Saviour, and in front of a certain large-domed summer-house that stands muster for the Temple. Its yellow-sealed dome, pilastered doorway, with artfully-perspectived roof and its purple pinnacle, lead us, as past a striking landscape of toy trees, a cripple, a soldier, and some bystanders and outlying Pharisees, to the central figure of the Child, and Joseph, and the Virgin, who stand wistful and full of wonder and veneration, at the right-hand side. The floor in front of the young disputant, who rests his reasoning right-hand finger on the tips of his left hand, is strewn with volumes of the Law that have been used for reference. And there, scornful, admiring, astonished, or adoring, are the Doctors, gorgeously clad in every variety of quasi-Oriental robe and head-dress, conical, turbaned, or latticed like a tartlet. Indeed, the episodes of

costume are infinitely amusing, even as mere records of the Peruginesque age. There is a little boy, with sealing-wax legs, tight and red-hosed,—and a Doctor clad in solemn black,—and a sumptuous noble in gorgeous dressing-gown and earrings,—and an old lady in almost monastic dress, with a bag-pouch (eminently housewifely) hanging by her side. Nor is the landscape to be passed over, with the Dutch toy-trees, the blue sweetmeat mountains, the green carpet of turf, the little hearth-broom cypresses, and the extraordinary tall tree, so thickly studded with vermilion fruit, probably intended for apples. The picture is good in colour; indeed, so varied are the Doctors' robes that the picture resembles a feast of the Magi. Christ himself wears a robe of purple and blue; the Virgin has the usual ultramarine mantle, with a powdered-gold border, and Joseph leans on a crutch-headed staff. About the whole, in spite of its Peruginesque pedantry of misplaced architecture, preposterous currant-bush trees, unnatural marbled foreground and conventional costume, there is a singular charm inherent in the simple piety that pervades it, and in its unselfish singleness of purpose. The story is quietly and yet completely told,—the child Christ is earnest, and yet child-like in his reasoning, and the Doctors intent on correcting him, or putting him down as an impostor or a mere boy.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—A young Polish artist, Boryczewski by name, has just been commissioned by the Librarian of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg to execute a bust of Sir Roderick Murchison. The model in clay is now exhibiting at the Museum in Jermyn Street, and is certainly a most faithful representation of Sir Roderick. M. Boryczewski comes to this country with a strong recommendation from the late Baron Humboldt, and his first effort has more than realized the hopes held out by his distinguished patron.

A small pamphlet, from the hand of Mr. D. Burges, the architect, a worthy pupil of Didron, on the 'Iconography of the Chapter House, Salisbury,' deserves some notice, not only from its antiquarian Art interest, but from its suggesting to us some arguments against the undue importance attached by the ingenious author to the remains of polychromatic Gothic architecture. As far as we can discover, the colouring at Salisbury must have been heavy, barbarous, and hideous, and in no respect worthy of the missal painters and glass painters of the thirteenth century. But first, to what the remains were. The Salisbury Chapter House, though repaired by Wren, and robbed of its painted glass, is interesting as one of the few examples of English iconography that escaped the whitewash of the Reformers and the crushing hammer of the Puritans. The original condition of these remains before re-painting, Mr. Burges's pamphlet alone records. These curious figures of the Chapter House are now hypothetically restored, and those in the vaulting of the choir are whitewashed. In the niches of the arch of the vestibule of the Chapter House are fourteen small niches, containing figures of the Conquest of the Vices by the Virtues, from the Psychomachia of Prudentius, a subject portrayed both at Canterbury and Chartres. The subjects are not unlike some of Giotto's allegories;—Concord trampling on Discord, who is murdering a man,—Temperance pouring liquor down the throat of Drunkenness,—Generosity pours molten coin down the throat of Avarice, &c. Well, what was the colour used by the great artists who designed these figures of the Mediæval Holy War? Why, one Virtue has a white robe powdered with black lozenges, another a yellow robe, with chocolate lozenges. The teeth are marked out with black lines, and the flesh painted with pinkish white passed over yellow-ochre. Finding nothing beyond the tasteful Hotentot here, let us pass to the interior, where the Angelic Liturgy is in the windows, with arms and portraits of the founders, and where the arcades are filled with the history of man, and a series of heads representing the various classes of life at the period of the building's erection. Some of these

drawings of scriptural subjects differing much from the Bible version, Mr. Burges searched the Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs and other books in vain to discover the source of these variations, but succeeded in discovering their resemblance to some of the illustrations in the Queen Mary's Psalter (*Cotton. 2 B. vii*). Now for the colour of these remains of scriptural legend. In one place, the sky is painted light green, and lake,—the trunks of trees yellow,—grapes are painted red. All the faces are painted alike, with yellow hair and black eyebrows, like wax dolls. The clouds are yellow and green,—the angels' wings pink,—Eve has a green distaff,—a horse is shaded with blue. Now, where does this toy-painting leave us?—but in the same groping uncertainty that the Nineveh daubings and the peppermint reds and blues of old Athenian work leave us. In a word, it cannot be denied that at present we have no real standard for architectural polychromy,—no rule, in fact, even to help our architects to worthily decorate the interior of a building. All is experimental and uncertain. We do not think these notes of Mr. Burges prove that the thirteenth century polychrome can do much for us.

According to a resolution passed by the Academic Senate, at Dresden, a *relievo* portrait of the late Gottlob von Quandt is to be fixed outside the Royal Academy.

After a lengthened absence, the Belgian painter, M. Louis Gallait, has returned to Brussels, and is now busy finishing his large tableau of 'Dalia.'

The Noel House collection of antiquities, and pictures and drawings, by ancient and modern masters, formed by the late John and Thomas Auldjo, Esqs., was disposed of last week, by order of the executors of the late Miss Auldjo, by Messrs. Christie & Manson. The carved cabinets fetched moderate prices; and a Portrait of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, realized only 10*l.* The Bouverie collection of drawings by the old masters, the property of a nobleman, was disposed of on Wednesday last by the same auctioneers.

In order to complete the statues and *relievi* which were left by Thorwaldsen, at his death, unfinished, the City of Copenhagen has voted, for six years, an annual sum of 1,000 rix-dalers. The sculptor Bissen has undertaken the gratuitous direction of these works.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—LAST SIX DAYS IN LONDON. Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; the final DAY REPRESENTATION will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at Three—Dress Stalls, 3*s.* Unreserved Seats, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.* Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

THE pile before us is so high as to make the reduction of it difficult, let us be ever so brief in our remarks.—Brevity, however, must not imply slighting what is first-rate;—and that first-rate are the compositions of M. Heller we are reminded by his *Three Eclogues* (Op. 92, Schott), and his *Two Nocturnes* (Wessel). The former are among the choicest specimens of his talent. That from too frequently exercising it in the same form mannerism must ensue and some freshness pass, is inevitable; but M. Heller keeps his fancies wonderfully distinct and fresh. He is not Chopin, still less Mendelssohn,—his treatment of the pianoforte is that of a Frenchified German (as was Heine,—as is, in his other world, M. Meyerbeer),—yet still, individual. Charming melody, with more interruptions and coqueteries than the Italians like,—harmony a little tormented now and then (as the French usage ordains), are to be found here in no common measure. The elegance of the first and third of these 'Eclogues' (the latter in a *barcarolle* time), and the *naïveté* of the second one,—the singular grace of the first 'Nocturne,'—tempt us to cancel all criticism in qualification.

In the *Compositions* by J. Derffel, 2 Sets (Cramer & Co.), more work than individuality, more resolution than result, are obvious. They are difficult to play at all, and next to impossible to play with grace,—and without grace there is no



playing—yet they are too good to be dealt with by halves. Sincerity is the due of sincere persons; the foolish and the false must rest content with compliments,—not, however, that sincere persons are always satisfied with such an allotment. There is robustness of phrase rather than freshness of idea in the first of the first set, an *Andante Sostenuto*,—animation with too little consistency in the second, an *Etude*.—The third calls itself a “Chorus.” Wherever vocal effects are imposed on the piano (the violin *can* sing) there is mistake; as we have ere now said in regard to certain works by Mendelssohn and Prof. Moscheles. A “chorus without words” is the stretch of a modern neologism beyond permissible limits. The “Song without words,” No. 1 of Set No. 2, is Herr Derffel's best number.—His *Scherzo*, No. 3, though tough, and but moderately playful, has figure and contrast. The talent, in short, displayed in these two books sets them above the common run of ephemeral publications; but its owner must mould and thin and proportion it during half-a-dozen sets of compositions ere he comes to be numbered among real composers.

Next, we alight on three numbers of *Bijoux Perdus*, First Series, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard (Chappell & Co.), and with fingerings written in. This First Series is to consist of six airs with variations,—not all of them, however, lost jewels, nor treasure overlooked, ere their present skilful performer took them in hand. The first is the well-known air in A major, by Mozart, which has been played and replayed, and in every pianist's library of “treasures known,” for the last thirty years. No. 2, Dussek's *Troubadour*, is newer. Though the air is familiar to every one, it is here so set up and set out as almost to escape the ear under its variegations of pause and accent. The variations are capital: this is a valuable revival. So is No. 3, Steibelt's *Air Russe*, the work of one, in his time reputed a flimsy man, but who had more to say than many a person since rated as a “dungeon of profundity.”—There is a treasury of ideas in Steibelt's pianoforte *Sonatas*, which may be safely commended to any musician of the future having no thoughts of his own,—who would like to disinter a phrase of melody every now and then. So that two-thirds of the first half of the First Series of this work merit the praise claimed by its title.

A pair of more substantial reprints are handsome editions of Woelfl's “*Ne Plus Ultra*” and Dussek's “*Plus Ultra*” (Cocks & Co.), fingered by Mr. Brinley Richards. There can be small question as to the value of these two *Sonatas*, written in professed rivalry. Woelfl's has the finger-tricks in his poor set of variations on “Life let us cherish”; Dussek's, the beauty of contrast and idea as music. “*Plus Ultra*” is a *Sonata*, which (like three or four others by its writer) may rank with the best of Clementi's—as next best to Beethoven.

With what remains we shall attempt little beyond enumeration.—*Guillaume Tell*, *Grande Fantaisie*, Op. 30,—*La Garde Monte*, *Marche Brillante*, Op. 40,—*Bellona*, *Grande Marche Triomphale*, Op. 43,—*Carmagnola*, *Morceau de Salon*, Op. 44 (somewhat in the style of a Mazurka),—*Martha*, *Grande Fantaisie Brillante*, Op. 45 (Vessel & Co.), are all by M. Adolphe Schlösser.—*Fantaisie sur un Thème Allemand*,—*Première Idylle Rustique*, Op. 10 (Cocks & Co.), are by M. Leybach.—*Sérénade Italienne*, Op. 44, with a struggle after originality in the different rhythms, given to the right and left hands (Ewer & Co.), is by that somewhat eccentric pianist, M. Alfred Jaell.—None of the foregoing pieces rise above the level of second-rate showy music of the newest school.—*Cadence de Salon*; why “cadence”? (Döyer, Sutton & Potter), by Herr Schulthes, is, like most of that gentleman's compositions, based on an elegant theme.—M. Francesco Berger can do, and has done, better things than we find in his *Fantaisies* on themes from the sickly ‘Luisa Miller’ and little stronger ‘Martha’ (Ollivier).—Mr. W. V. Wallace contributes a *Fairy March*, a transcript of *Paganini's Andante Amoroso*,—and *Twilight: a Romance* (Cocks & Co.). The last is by far the best of these three pieces.—Op. 35, by Mr. W. T. Best (Hammond & Co.), is a trilogy of three characteristic

pieces;—No. 1 being a Sevillian Serenade; No. 2 (the most to our liking), a *Nocturne*, reminding us somewhat of one of Mendelssohn's Venetian *lieder*; No. 3, “*Inquietude*” *Caprice de Concert*. These are not of their kind so good as their writer's organ music.—*Morceau de Salon, alla Mazurka*, Op. 18 (Schott & Co.), is by S. W. Waley, and like most of the pianoforte music of that accomplished amateur, elegant in its ideas and their garniture. As in most of Mr. S. Waley's compositions, however, the player's left hand is reduced to an over-meek subordination.—“*The Tear*” (Kucken) has been transcribed for the pianoforte by Brinley Richards (Cocks & Co.).—*Marsiglia, a Caprice Tarentelle*, dedicated to “Isabelle,” by Gustav Bergen, is published for the author.—*The Parting Thought, a Romance sans Paroles*, the very old story too often told, is by T. B. Southgate (Jewell).—Mdlle. Jeanne le Beau treats all parties of a gamesome and skipping disposition to a *Polka* (Lee), and has christened the same “*Love in Idleness*.”—another young lady, Mdlle. Marie M. Morris, has entrusted a set of *Valses Brillantes* to the press of Messrs. Boosey & Sons.—*Le Rendezvous, Nocturne*, is by that carefully-trained young singer, Mdlle. Fanny Puzzi.—This brings us to the bottom of the heap;—and on finding ourselves there, who could wonder were we to strike up the blythe old *bravura* in ‘The Duenna,’ “*Adieu, thou dreary pile*”?

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone's annual benefit, on Saturday, gave occasion to his usual address, which, perhaps, was more elaborately, but less successfully, witty than usual. ‘The Contested Election’ was performed on the occasion; and the Leclercq family appeared in a new ballet, entitled, ‘*Allhallows Eve*.’ Mr. Buckstone took credit for the new pieces he had produced since last September, and particularly ‘The World and the Stage,’ ‘Everybody's Friend,’ ‘The Contested Election,’ the Christmas pantomime, and the Easter extravaganza. We were pleased to hear that his season had been profitable.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Byron is now the recognized leader in Burlesque, and on Monday contributed to this stage a new one, entitled, ‘The Babes in the Wood.’ The cruel deed, attempted by the uncle, who is here drawn as a fop, personated by Mrs. Mellon, is incited by an ambitious aunt (Mrs. Billington), who, like Lady Macbeth, becomes somnambulist. *Sir Rowland Macassar* and his wife (for so this remorseless pair are named) have certainly “a dreadful hand” with the children, who are represented by Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Kate Kelly. They do not, however, perish in the wood, as in the ballad, but owe their preservation to a mysterious sort of ruffian named *Smith*, who turns out to be their father. Paul Bedford gave weight to this equivocal part, and in a contest with *Brown*, a more decided villain, portrayed by Mr. C. J. Smith, made much melodramatic sport by means of an eccentric combat. The birds are depicted as fairies. The scene representing the home of these “fairy-birds in the feather palliase,” was strikingly ingenious, and brought down the curtain with deserved applause. The burlesque was followed by a grand ballet, entitled, ‘*La Perle d'Andalousie*,’ in which the celebrated Petra Camara appeared in the grand *Pas de la Manola*, and was ably supported by a numerous Spanish troupe.

STRAND.—A new farce, entitled ‘*Quixote, Jun.*,’ by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, is an old friend with a new face, but gives opportunity for Mr. J. Clarke to be extravagantly funny. Mr. Byron here, too, meets us again with a new burlesque extravaganza, which was produced on Saturday with success. It is entitled, ‘The very Latest Edition of the *Lady of Lyons*,’ and contrives to place the Bulwerisms of the play in many ludicrous points of view. The puns are frequent, violent, and odd, and render the dialogue sometimes extremely piquant. Miss Charlotte Saunders, as *Claude Melnotte*, was not only efficient, but occasionally displayed traits of genius that were extraordinary. Miss Oliver was energetic in *Pawline*; and Mr. Rogers, in the *Widow Melnotte*, rejoiced in a re-

markable make-up and some grotesque dancing, that were extravagantly ridiculous. Mr. Clarke, as *Beauséant*, had also ample opportunities for fun, both in song and parody, and some exceedingly eccentric situations. The whole may be pronounced one of Mr. Byron's best burlesques.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The tremendous weather of the past week has told, of course, on our public entertainments, though less in London than in Paris,—where, we are informed, such things have happened as a theatre opening its doors to an audience absolutely no larger than the “dearly beloved Roger,” who made up the Irish congregation of one person. Yet there have been a few concerts this week: one by *Madame Rieder Schlumberger* and Mdlle. *Sophie Humler* (the clever violinist) in company, and the last of the *Royal Italian Opera Concerts* under the burning cope of the Crystal Palace. It seems probable that this is their last season,—and indeed it is to be hoped so; since, while it has been impossible to produce any novelty at them, their recurrence has inevitably curtailed the days of preparation at Covent Garden Theatre, so indispensable to the production of novelties there. When the over-worked state of the artists, the short period of our season, and the fatigue caused by the enormous distances of London, are considered,—such distraction as these Sydenham concerts have caused can only be justified by the circumstances under which they were originated (for the purpose of keeping together Mr. Gye's company) under the pressure of difficulties, or by some extraordinary brilliancy of success.—Some attempt to vary the interest of these meetings is to be made, we see, to-day, when the flower of the *Drury Lane Italian Opera* company is to appear.

The thermometer, we conceive, is chargeable with the reduction of the Drury Lane pieces announced by Mr. Smith for his performances to come. It seems possible, too, that “the hand of fire” may lay its interdiction on the production of ‘*Les Vêpres Siciliennes*,’ which ought to have appeared long ere this, if the opera was to be of any value to the treasury during the present season.—Covent Garden Theatre has this week been giving ‘*Il Trovatore*’ (of which opera, we conceive, our public is beginning to tire). Its cardinal novelty—M. Meyerbeer's Breton opera—will be produced only on Tuesday next. We are told that the English version of it will be among the early autumn performances of Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison's company at the same theatre, and that there is some idea of engaging M. Jules Stockhausen to sing the baritone part.

Mr. Litchfield desires to be heard in explanation:

“Inner Temple, July 14.

“In your remarks on an article on Vocal Music in the *Working Men's College Magazine*, you seem to assume that its author is one of the ‘promoters’ of the ‘Tonic Sol-Fa Scheme.’ Will you allow me, as the writer of the paper, to say that I am utterly unconnected with the movement and its promoters. The opinions I expressed are the result of a perfectly independent judgment, resting on convictions formed many years before hearing of the ‘Tonic Sol-Fa’ method. I must therefore demur to your strictures on the ‘unpleasant mixture’ of ‘self-praise and controversy,’ &c. I am a ‘Spectator ab extra,’ not a partisan.

“Yours, &c.,

R. B. LITCHFIELD.”

An English version of M. Gounod's ‘*Faust*’ is in preparation.

Burning as Paris is just now “with fervent heat,” and the little less feverish agitations of a peace, which some imagine more warlike than war, there is, nevertheless, talk about “what we are going to do during our winter campaign.” Mesdames Borghi-Mamo, Alboni, and Penco are to be the leading ladies at the Italian Opera: how the first two will settle points of precedence not being mentioned. There is a chance, too, of Signor Mario singing there, since, it is now said, he will not go to St. Petersburg. Signor Tamberlik,—whom we have heard too seldom in London this season,—is a certainty.

Mdlle. Cordier, a young lady of whom good expectations are entertained, is about to make her



appearance at the *Opéra Comique*, in Paris. It is said that Madame Cabel is to leave that theatre, which, for the moment will be felt as a loss; even though florid singers of a certain quality, and up to a certain excellence, seem to come in any required quantity from the *Conservatoire* and the school of M. Duprez.

Those who remember the criticisms of M. Berlioz in former years—those who have heard Madame Stoltz sing during later ones, will read with surprise, that in speaking of the probability of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg's 'Diane de Solange' being given at the *Grand Opéra*, the journalist goes out of his way to recommend the lady as the best artist attainable. Such vagaries are of small consequence to those who have some knowledge of the world behind the scenes; but they are to be deprecated for the erroneous impressions produced in those who still put a lingering trust in journalism. When Madame Stoltz last appeared at the *Grand Opéra*, some three years ago, her voice was so entirely destroyed, that it sank a tone during the final cadence of the couplets of *Fides*, in 'Le Prophète.' This was habitual, and led to the conclusion of her engagement. Why will M. Berlioz oblige us to recall truths so little agreeable? From another clause in the same article we gather, that the sisters Marchisio are about to appear in a French version of 'Semiramis,' at the *Grand Opéra*. We cannot think the work in any respect suited to the theatre, the ways of whose managers, for the moment, seem to be inscrutable and without purpose.—M. Roger is about to leave the *Grand Opéra*; not, it is added, to return.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Derivations of English Words.*—On Dean Trench's assertion that "Hoyden" is derived from "Heathen," a Correspondent (J. D.) suggests that "Hoyden is more probably from the Celtic *hoeden*, a flirt, a romping, merry girl; *hocdena*, to play the hoyden. The root *hoed* must have signified originally *life* (*hoedl* has still this meaning), and *hoeden*, or *hoyden*, is equivalent to 'the vivacious one,' or, *Anglice*, 'the lively one,'—the termination *en* being often used to express a single person of a class, as *had*, seed; *haden*, a single seed." The same Correspondent says of the word *lumber*, that it "need not be connected with the Lombards. The word, or its equivalent, is used among races to whom the Lombards were not so familiar as pawnbrokers are among ourselves. The Danish *lumpe*, Germ. *lumpen*, rags, trumpery, from which are derived the Dan. *lumperie*, Germ. *lumperci*, will furnish a better derivation. In our provincial dialects, *lumber* means mischief, and a heavy, lumbering fellow is one who strikes awkwardly against anything in his way. These various meanings find a common source in the Low German *lumpen*, to strike or knock against a thing,—whence *lompe*, anything struck or torn off, rags, trumpery. In fact, it is impossible to explain the words of the English language without a competent knowledge of the Celtic and Low German languages,—particularly, in the latter class, the Lower Saxon and the Old Frisian."—Another Correspondent, "T. S. T.," writes on the word "Poach":—"To *poach* land, in Scotch, is to trample upon it, or work it while wet, so as to spoil it—(cogn. *Botch*) make it into hard lumps—(cogn. *pocher*, to give one a swollen eye; *pocher*, to pucker up; *poche*, a pocket; *poach*, eggs). Hence, to *poach* land, or *poach* game, is to meddle with them in an improper manner, or at an improper time—wrongly or wrongfully, injudiciously or illegally. The primitive idea seems to be, to huddle or cram together, so as to raise up or thicken—to pack; *pack*, adj., and thick, in Scotland, mean close or intimate. The protuberance arising from packing may be considered from without or from within—*Bagge*, O. Eng., to swell; *Bag*, Scot., to distend; *Baggie*, swollen or thick."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. S.—H. C. B.—G. M.—F. R.—I. S. T.—A. B.—J. T.—T. M. R.—J. O'C.—received.

Errata.—P. 87, col. 3, line 3, for "new" read *full*; line 6, for "26° 5'" read "26° 5"; line 9, for "last" read *first*.

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Thos. Farncombe, Esq. Ald. Jeremiah Filcher, Esq.  
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Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.  
 The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—assurance fund of 470,000L, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000L a year.

Premiums to Assure £100. Whole Term.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	3 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 4	1 19 10	4 0 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 25 per cent. on the premiums, or from 10 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps. Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,  
 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

For MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.  
 Established December, 1835.

Directors.  
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Solicitor—Messrs. North & Putnam, Devereux, Esq.

Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

On the 20th November last the total number of Policies issued was 21,633.

The amount of Capital was 1,621,557L 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, 809,646L 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from Premiums ..£247,693 1 1

Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, .. 50,112 0 0

continued for the five years ending in 1862 .. ..

Add interest on invested capital .. ..£197,581 1 1

.. ..£39,950 7 1

Total net annual income .. ..£267,481 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th Nov. 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class LX. was .. ..£1,000,090 16 5

Assets in Class LX. .. ..1,345,125 0 6

Surplus or profit .. ..£348,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5

.. 5 years .. 1847 .. ..86,122 8 3

.. 5 years .. 1852 .. ..232,061 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 .. ..345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 25 per cent., and that in the future the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

June, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

## THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDLEPH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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 Henry Barnett, Esq. Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart.  
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 Edward Charrington, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq.  
 Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq. George Kettilby Rickards, Esq.

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Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

Auditors.  
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Physician—William Emmanuel Page, M.D. Oxon,  
 No. 11, Queen-street, May Fair.

Surgeon—Benjamin Travers, Esq. F.R.C.S., No. 49, Dover-street,  
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ADVANTAGES—  
 Mutual Assurance.

The LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided every Fifth Year.

ASSETS amounting to .. ..£1,810,000

During its existence the Society has paid in Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability, nearly .. 2,000,000

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of .. ..1,385,000

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 65L per Cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to .. 475,000

Policies in force .. ..7,818

The Annual Income exceeds .. ..260,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate in the Division in 1864.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

## DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and TABLE

PORTFOLIOS, to be had solely at HARVEY'S, 16, Rathbone-place, W.—These articles have been in use for four years, and are admitted to be the only perfect article yet mounted. With and without Locks and Ensigns.—Harvey's Sketching Tent, weighs only 6 lb., and is 9 feet high, and the same square.

## CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

## HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates: handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads, that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

## HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 186, Tottenham-court-road, W.

## DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, and highly-finished Elegancies, for presentation, at great variety, of Travelled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table.—MECHT & BAZIN, 112, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

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FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.  
 First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.  
 188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

## ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, and BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

23, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

## TO WATER GARDENS in the EASIEST WAY is by the best Flexible Tube, Brass Hand-Branches, Roses and Jets, Garden Engines, Syringes, &c.

Apply for Illustrated Price Lists to JAMES SHEATH & CO., the only London Agents for the India-Rubber Factory, 35, Old-street-road, E.C.

N.B. The best articles only manufactured.

## THE SCOTCH TWEED and ANGLO SUITS, at 47s., 50s., 60s., and 63s., made to order from materials and made by the best workmen, who will cut wet as well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled, and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six men. Prices, including case and carriage to any railway station in England, from 4L 17s. 6d. and upwards. Copies of testimonials now free on application to Messrs. Samuelson's London Warehouse, 79, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge; or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

## LAWNS.—In Use in the Royal Gardens.—SAMUELSON'S BOYD'S PATENT LAWN MOWING and ROLLING MACHINE, on which the lawns will cut wet as well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled, and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six men. Prices, including case and carriage to any railway station in England, from 4L 17s. 6d. and upwards. Copies of testimonials now free on application to Messrs. Samuelson's London Warehouse, 79, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge; or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

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## A SERIES OF SIXTY ENGRAVINGS

FROM THE WORKS OF

THE LATE J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

By RALPH NICHOLSON WORNUM,

KEEPER AND SECRETARY, NATIONAL GALLERY.

IN announcing the publication of a series of first-class Engravings from the Pictures of Joseph Mallord William Turner, who stands so decidedly at the head of English Landscape Painters, it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to do more than mention the simple fact of their appearance, with the ordinary particulars of size, price, and time of issue, &c. The paintings of Turner have taken their place in the National Collection of England, and in the private galleries of his countrymen. Admiring and enthusiastic friends have waged a war of words with opposing critics and artistic contemporaries; but the genius of the painter is at last triumphant: his astonishing powers of creation and execution are now generally acknowledged, and even his eccentricities have found zealous defenders and able apologists. The contest upon his merits may now be considered as a matter of Art-history, and the immortality of his fame is established.

Under such circumstances, it is most surely an enterprise entitled to public support, to render sixty of the best works of our great landscape painter familiar objects in our homes—perpetual though silent teachers of the Beautiful in our libraries and in our drawing-rooms.

It is not pretended that the engraver can ever reproduce the gorgeous colouring of the painter; but those admirable results of light and shade—those splendid atmospheric effects, and those unequalled gradations of distance, in which Turner specially excelled, are all within his grasp, and have been frequently transferred to steel, and thence to paper, with the greatest success, as the numerous prints published during the painter's lifetime have satisfactorily proved.

The intention of the Publisher is, that none of the engravings which have preceded the present series shall be superior to the TURNER GALLERY in point of faithful rendering of the original beauty of execution and delicacy of finish. In mere size it is not his purpose to compete; the number of square inches of engraved surface must at all times be a secondary consideration:—to embody in the print the true spirit and feeling of the painter is the test of a *good* engraving; and in the present work no effort will be wanting to realize this great desideratum. That Turner, during his long career, produced pictures widely differing from each other in every essential point, is well known: the TURNER GALLERY will, therefore, comprise specimens of his early, his middle, and his later style; so arranged, when complete, as to afford its possessors abundant means of observing the gradual development of the painter's genius. As a guide and instructor in this interesting study, the work will include historical and critical remarks on each picture by Mr. WORNUM, the Keeper of the National Gallery, a gentleman whose experience and position afford him peculiar qualifications for the task.

As a guarantee that the style and finish of the plates will be of the highest class, and that there will be no departure from the standard established in the early Parts, the Publisher trusts that he may with confidence refer to several works of a similar character, which he has had the pleasure of submitting to his patrons, and which have received numerous flattering testimonies from private subscribers and the public press. As instances, he would mention the VERNON GALLERY, long since complete; the ROYAL GALLERY, now in an advanced stage; and also the ART-JOURNAL, a periodical, the artistic and literary merits of which are generally acknowledged. It may be interesting to those disposed to become subscribers to be informed, that the majority of the plates in the TURNER GALLERY are already completed, and nearly all the remainder are in the hands of the engraver; and that there is consequently no reason to anticipate any of those vexatious delays which have too often attended the completion of Illustrated Serials of a superior character.

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2. **LETTERED PROOFS**, quarto grand eagle. These Plates will also be printed on India paper; Three Plates will form a Part, which, with the accompanying Text, will be inclosed in a neat ornamental cover. The price will be 10*s.* per Part.

The number printed of each size will be strictly limited to the actual Subscribers. That of the *Artists' Proofs* will not be permitted to exceed 250, and each Proof will have the embossed stamp of the Printsellers' Association.

It is intended to complete the work within three years from the 1st of January, 1859, and, if possible, at an earlier period. The work will not exceed Twenty Parts.

The necessary Title-pages and Lists of Plates, binding each size in Two handsome Volumes, will be supplied gratuitously to each Subscriber. A Portrait of Turner, from an early picture by his own hand, will be given in the First Part; and a List of Subscribers will accompany the last.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 23, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1657.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.  
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION—MEETING IN ABERDEEN IN SEPTEMBER.

Under the Presidency of H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. The Local Committee of the British Association have resolved to have an

### EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

during the Meeting of the Association in Aberdeen, and, with the view of securing a complete illustration of the present position of Photography, they invite contributions from all who are interested in this branch of Science. It is requested that contributors will forward their specimens prepaid, and addressed to "The Photographic Exhibition, Music Hall Buildings, Aberdeen," not later than the 1st of September. At the close of the Exhibition, they will be carefully repacked and returned, free of charge, to the owners. It is also requested that intending contributors will intimate as early as possible to the Honorary Secretary, 107, King-street, Aberdeen, the extent of their contributions, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

A circular, containing further particulars, will be forwarded on application. JOHN F. WHITE, Local Secretary.  
107, King-street, Aberdeen, 9th July, 1859.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—The Medical Session commences in OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by Dr. FRANKSON, on SATURDAY, the 1st of October, at two o'clock.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—Thomas Addison, M.D., G. H. Barlow, M.D., Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S., W. W. Gull, M.D.  
Assistant Physicians—S. O. Habershon, M.D., S. Wilks, M.D., F. W. Pavy, M.D.  
Surgeons—Edward Cock, Esq., John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq.  
Assistant Surgeons—Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq., T. Bryant, Esq.  
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
Assistant Obstetric Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D.  
Surgeon Dentists—T. Bell, Esq. F.R.S., J. S. Salter, Esq.  
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq.

### LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S., W. W. Gull, M.D.  
Surgery—John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq.  
Anatomy—Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq.  
Physiology—F. W. Pavy, M.D.  
Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
Demonstrations on Anatomy—Mr. Durham, and Mr. Moxon.  
Experimental Philosophy—Mr. Durham.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second year, and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session, for general proficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—One for Medicine and One for Surgery.

A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance, in Elementary Classics, and Mathematics. The three first Candidates will receive respectively, 25l., 20l., 15l.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, July, 1859.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 70, Birch-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBSON, Sec.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The WINTER SESSION of the Faculties of ARTS, MEDICINE, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE, will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. The system of study pursued at the College constitutes a complete course of education (with Collegiate discipline) in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology, without residence elsewhere; and the Courses of the different Faculties are recognized by the Universities of London and Durham, with which the College is in connexion; by the different Medical Examining Boards, and by those of Her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Indian Services.

The College is empowered by Royal Charter to confer a Diploma in Engineering.

Agricultural Students are prepared by a special course of study for the Examination of the Royal Highland Agricultural Society.

Students in the Junior department of Medicine are prepared for the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries Hall, &c.: those who reside in the College may receive indentures of apprenticeship without premium.

For further information and Prospectuses, application may be made to the Dean of the Faculty; or to Dr. BOWN, Hon. Sec. to the Medical Faculty, Queen's College.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTERS of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, August 6th.

Monday and Tuesday, open at Nine. Annual Fête of the Society of Old Fellows. Display of Great Fountains on Tuesday.

Wednesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday, open at Ten. Mr. Mann's Benefit. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets.

Season Tickets, One and Two Guineas each, available to April 30th, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual Agents.

## NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Sub-

scribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 3l. 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 72s. or more than 12 guineas.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

## FINE-ART UNION.—Twelve Guineas for

One Guinea.—Unparalleled FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION. Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. Three *chefs-d'œuvre* of our greatest Masters, engraved by the most celebrated Engravers of the day, at a cost of several thousand pounds, secured by a Subscription of 21s. Given immediately on the receipt of Subscription three choice Engravings, each worth four times the Art-Union print, a total of 12 guineas for one guinea. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the list is filled up, causing the impressions to increase in value, so that very shortly they will be worth more than 12 guineas the set. Among the set is Sir E. Landseer's masterpiece, pronounced in a recent critique to be his finest picture. Each Engraving is about 36 inches by 21 inches, without margin. Prospectuses forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at Paul Jerrard & Son's New Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

## MR. KIDD'S POPULAR "GOSSIPS."

Hast thou a TALENT? Hide it not,  
Nor let it idle be;  
But let occasion 'er be sought  
To use it worthily.—Southwell.

Terms, and a Programme, sent free.  
Hammersmith, July 30.

## A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, educating

his son, aged fifteen, for Honours at Cambridge, is desirous of RECEIVING into his Family ONE or TWO quiet, studious BOYS intended for either of the English Universities. In addition to careful private instruction, they would have the privilege of attending the Mathematical Lectures of a highly-distinguished Senior Wrangler, and the Greek Lectures of a first-class Oxford Man. The Advertiser's residence is situated at the sea-side, Address F. R. S., to the care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, London.

## EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.

In this Establishment, an attempt is made to combine the advantages of Private Tuition with those of Scholastic Life. The elder Pupils, after the Holidays, will occupy a separate House, within the College walls, under the Vice-Principal, a Clergyman.

Terms: School, 50 and 60 guineas per annum; College Class, 70 guineas; with separate Bed-rooms, 100 guineas. No extras.

WM. KNIGHTON, LL.D., Principal.

## SCHOLASTIC.—A GRADUATE, either

Clerical or Lay, is REQUIRED as Classical and Mathematical Assistant in a small, first-class Establishment, in a most fashionable and healthy Town. Salary, 100l. resident. One who would purchase the goodwill and furniture at Christmas preferred. The income is 1,200 guineas; and the purchaser should possess about 800l.—Apply to MUIR & SON, 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., who have seventy Schools for transfer. A List will be forwarded on request.

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From a language thus built up, Anglo-America procured her own; but as it was from our eastern counties and the Scottish Border that New England was colonized, it is in the districts of the latter that the peculiar idioms of the localities named are chiefly to be found.

There are other influences at work in America, which will result in the establishment of dialects as marked as any now disappearing, in England. The Dutchelement in the State of New York cannot be trampled out. There are localities in England which once formed the garden ground of princely or noble proprietors. In these annually spring up a world of floral beauty, the seeds of which no living man has scattered: they have lain hidden for centuries beneath the soil, or they are self-sown by the crops which fight their own way to the surface, and gaily greet the sun. The pertinacity is remarkable; and as it is here with flowers, so it is in the closely-packed State of New York with Dutch words. They *won't* go out; they pierce through the politest phrases; they ring in whole sentences in saloons familiar with crinoline and grand pianos; and they form the family staple of communication in some soils, where the English flower of speech will not blossom at all, or blossoms but to fade away quickly.

This district must be a region of painful limbo to newly-arrived English cooks, maid-servants, and, indeed, to what is usually called their “betters.” What are these to know of *olykoeks* and *crullers*, or the nursery people of *scups* and *pinksters*? How would the English master or mistress in such a place be puzzled by the mention of *barracades* and *clockmutes*? They would be unpleasantly ignorant whether these terms implied something that they would be expected to eat or only to wear.

In less marked, but yet in certain measure, the great German settlements are influencing the forms of speech in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, as the Norwegian communities in Illinois are grafting modes of expression among

the Anglo-American brotherhoods by which they are surrounded; and the old British will assuredly leave its impression where the exclusive Welsh associations pitch their tabernacles, as the French colonists in Louisiana; and the Spanish in Florida, have more deeply and permanently left traces of their abiding in the dialect of the territory which they were the first to occupy after the Indian. And that Indian himself,—in the names of rivers, mountains and cities, of beasts and fishes and plants, and of articles new to, and adopted by the European and American,—has left a testimony, slow to die away, of his rude sovereignty and his musical tongue.

Of these various materials does the modern Anglo-American language exist. It is English, “with a difference”; a grand mass in itself, but marred by vulgarisms which the ignorant supplied, and which senators, editors, and stump-orators have seized upon. These spoilers of fair speech may point to high authority for their iniquity,—to the clergy! “It is a fact which cannot be denied,” says Mr. Bartlett, “that many strange and barbarous words, to which our ears are gradually becoming familiar, owe to them their origin and introduction; among them may be mentioned such words as to *fellowship*, to *difficult*, to *eventuate*, to *dorologise*, to *happify*, to *donate*, to *funeralize*, &c.” This destructive American class has honorary members in this country. Only the other day we heard of a preacher who, speaking of the scene with the doctors in the Temple, remarked that the Divine disputant completely “*shut them up*!” On the other hand, in the States:—

“Among some of the Western people there are strange ideas regarding the use of certain words, which has led the mock-modest to reject them and substitute others. Thus, to speak of the names of animals only, the essentially English word *bull* is refined beyond the mountains, and perhaps elsewhere, into *cov-creature*, *male-cov*, and even *gentleman-cov*! A friend who resided many years in the West has told me of an incident where a gray-headed man of sixty doffed his hat reverently and apologized to a clergyman for having used inadvertently in his hearing the plain Saxon term. *Male sheep*, *male hog*, etc., are of a piece with the preceding, to which we may add *rooster*, *he biddy*, *game chicken*, etc.”

It was in this district, doubtless, that the gallant American captain drowned himself when bathing, because his head above water had been seen by a lady; and there can be no manner of doubt that it was in the same locality that ladies decently put the legs of their pianos into pretty, frilled trousers! But there are exaggerations of another sort connected with speech and manners beyond the Atlantic:—

“This sort of exaggeration frequently assumes the form of what in England is very appropriately termed ‘fine writing,’ but which with us is better known as ‘highfaluten.’ Thus a Western critic, speaking of the acting of a Miss Logan, says the way in which she chanted the Marseillaise was ‘terrible in its intensity,’ and that the impression made ‘must create for her a name that will never die.’ This, however, ‘does not begin’ with Miss Wyatt, whose performances at Springfield, Illinois, are thus described in a criticism in one of the papers of that city:—‘Illumined by the lyric muse, she is magnificent. All nerve, all palpitation, her rounded form is the fittest setting for her diamond soul! She has grace which is more than beauty, and distinction which adorns still more than grace. She appears the incarnation of genius!—it struggles within her!—inspiration quivers down her snow-white arms, and trembles on her fingers’ ends,—passion wrestles in her quivering frame, and shudders through her limbs. Her soul flickers in every accent, and looms up in every pantomime, while serene smiles play about her mouth. Her drapery follows her gestures,—her gestures her passions.

Every attitude is a model, every pose is a classic statue.’ ‘The very opposite,’ says Dr. Lieber, ‘is the case at present in England. There has been no period and no country in which perspicuity, simplicity, and manliness of style are so general as at present in English Reviews; even newspapers, e. g. the London Spectator, are models of these attributes of a good style. Monckton Milnes, M.P., told me he had not the least doubt but that the House of Commons of the present day would not stand the eloquence of Fox, Sheridan, or Burke. I asked, ‘What would they do?’ ‘The members would instantly leave their seats,’ was the reply. Mr. Milnes also spoke of several American writers whose style was correct; still, he could always detect some florid expression characteristic of their people.’”

Some of the people, themselves, have treated very good words in a very rough manner. The term *aborigines*, for instance, is corrupted by the illiterate denizens of the West into *Abergoins* and *Abrogans*! In other parts of the Union a freedom is taken with English generally, and grammar particularly, which would have disturbed the equanimity of Lindley Murray. There is, for example, a common expression among the illiterate to mean “all gone.” Thus, a servant will say, “The potatoes is all any more!” that is, “are all gone”; or she will say simply, “They’s all!” On the other hand, there are words appropriated which are exceedingly significant. In England we know what railway “*buffers*” mean. In America they are called “*bumpers*,” as suggestive of the rough way in which they strike against each other. Some phrases are so peculiar as to require both explanation and illustration, as in the case of “*Acknowledge the Corn*,” which, we are told, is—

“an expression of recent origin, which has now become very common. It means to confess or acknowledge a charge or imputation. The following story is told as the origin of the phrase:—‘Some years ago, a raw customer, from the upper country, determined to try his fortune at New Orleans. Accordingly he provided himself with two flat-boats,—one laden with corn and the other with potatoes,—and down the river he went. The night after his arrival he went up town, to a gambling-house. Of course he commenced betting, and, his luck proving unfortunate, he lost. When his money was gone, he bet his ‘truck,’ and the corn and potatoes followed the money. At last, when completely cleaned out, he returned to his boats at the wharf; when the evidences of a new misfortune presented themselves. Through some accident or other, the flat-boat containing the corn was sunk, and a total loss. Consoling himself as well as he could, he went to sleep, dreaming of gamblers, potatoes, and corn. It was scarcely sunrise, however, when he was disturbed by the ‘child of chance,’ who had arrived to take possession of the two boats as his winnings. Slowly awakening from his sleep, our hero, rubbing his eyes and looking the man in the face, replied: ‘Stranger, I acknowledge the corn—take ‘em; but the potatoes you can’t have, by thunder!’—*Pittsburgh Com. Advertiser*. The Evening Mirror very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn, admits that a demand was made, etc.—*New York Herald*, June 27, 1846.”

Again, when we hear Jonathan remarking, that “Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain’t worth a Bungtown copper,” we learn from Mr. Bartlett that the article so named is a clumsy counterfeit of the English halfpenny (long a legal coin), “manufactured at Bungtown, now Barneyville, in the town of Rehoboth, Mass.” Thus, our coin is counterfeited, but not more basely than our phrases. Our good old word “*chare*” is not only misused, but is made exclusively a noun, mis-spelt, and put to various uses. In England, we have women only who “*chare*.” In America, they have editors who follow the same profession; and we



find the editor of the *Boston Daily Star*, on relinquishing his post, inserting the following notice in his journal:—"Any one wishing corn hoed, gardens weeded, wood sawed, coals pitched-in, paragraphs written, or small *chore*s done with despatch, and on reasonable terms, will please make immediate application to the retiring editor." We have something less humorous, but more instructive, in the following:—

"DOLLAR MARK (\$). The origin of this sign to represent the *dollar* has been the cause of much discussion. One writer says it comes from the letters U. S. (United States), which after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were prefixed to the federal currency, and which afterwards, in the hurry of writing, were run into one another; the U being made first and the S over it. Another, that it is derived from the contraction of the Spanish word *pesos*, dollars, or *pesos fuertes*, hard dollars. A third that it is a contraction for the Spanish *fuertes*, hard, to distinguish silver or hard dollars from paper-money. The more probable explanation is, that it is a modification of the figures \$, formerly used to denote a piece of eight reals, or, as a dollar was then called, a *piece of eight*."

In connexion with this, we subjoin a paragraph which will be of interest to handsome young curates and celibate popular preachers, whose rooms are furnished, tables laden, and their proper persons adorned by the ladies of their congregations. How would those gentlemen like a "Donation party," as it is illustrated in the latter part of the following extract?—

"DONATION PARTY. A party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article of food or clothing as a present to him. Where the salary of a clergyman is small, the contributions at a *donation party* are very acceptable. It is also called a *giving party*. In the 'Bedott Papers' is an amusing description of a *donation party* given to a country minister who had a salary of but \$400 a year. On this occasion the visitors were very numerous, and the articles presented so very few that the minister's family were compelled to contribute the larger portion of the refreshments. The poor clergyman sent in his resignation immediately after, and, on being asked by a deacon for the reason of his sudden withdrawal, answered:—"I've been your pastor two years, and you've had the kindness to give me two *donation parties*. I've stood it so far, but I can't stand it any longer; brethren, I feel convinced that one more *donation party* would completely break me down."

These donation parties would not be popular among our clerical friends at home. The use of this last word draws us away from the consideration of the supply of food and clothing to ill-paid American ministers, to a pleasing passage on that pleasant English word "home":

"HOME. 1. England, Great Britain; a term in common use among the natives of Great Britain, as well as those of English descent resident in the United States and Canada. Some say 'the Old Country.' This term is of ancient use, and Mr. Irving, in his *Life of Washington*, says he remembers when the endearing phrase still lingered on Anglo-Saxon lips even after the Revolution; and that its use by Washington himself, 'evinces the chord which still vibrated in the American bosom.' In a letter to George Mason (1769), speaking of the difficulty arising from the clashing interests of merchants, Washington says: 'In the tobacco colonies where the trade is so diffused, and in a manner wholly conducted by factors for their principals at home, these difficulties are enhanced.' Again, in a letter to his brother Augustine, written in April, 1755, he says: 'My command was reduced, under a pretence of an order from home.' 2. *Home* is frequently used for at home, in one's own dwelling; as, 'I breakfasted home.' 'How's all home?'"

There is one word in America of a home quality, which is altogether new to us,—namely,

"Infair," which is described as the "reception" party, or entertainment of a newly-married couple, in the west and south; and appears to have some resemblance to a "house-warming." Let us observe that, in the south, when a young lady fails to keep her promise to a swain, and the expected married home is never established, she is said to have "kicked" him. In other parts he is described as having *got the mitten*, which is similar in meaning to the German phrase, when a jilted lover "gets the basket." *Apropos* to homes and lovers, romance and drinking, here is a story about Lager-Beer:—

"LAGER-BEER. (Germ. *Lager-Bier*; i. e. Stock-beer.) Sometimes contracted into *lager*. A kind of small beer introduced a few years ago into the American cities by the Germans, and now much in vogue among all classes. The following story is told of its origin: 'Many years ago a shoemaker, near Bamberg, sent his apprentice to get a bottle of Bamberg beer, which was sold at that place; but the boy, not knowing this, went to the city itself. On returning, he met an acquaintance of his, who told him that when he would come home, his "boss" would whip him for staying so long. The poor boy, who was frightened at this, thought it better not to go home at all, but took his bottle, buried it under a tree, and ran away. He went among the soldiers, where he distinguished himself, so that, in short, he became an officer. When one day his regiment was quartered in this small town, the officer thought proper to pay a visit to his old boss, but not before he had got the bottle of beer, which he had buried some years before under the tree. When he entered, he said: "Well, Sir, here I bring you your bottle of Bamberg beer that you sent me for." The shoemaker, not knowing what this meant, was told by the officer all about it. The bottle was then opened, and the beer was found to be of superior quality. When this fact was known, some of the brewers built deep vaults, where they put their beer, and called it, after it had lain there some time, *lager*, which means nothing more than lying [not so; it means the beans in the cellar on which the casks are laid]. The officer afterwards married the daughter of the shoemaker, and drank a good deal of *lager-beer*, receiving in that occupation the assistance of his father-in-law."

The above is an example how German words are adopted in the States. The volume contains, also, many instances of the retention of old English words no longer in use among ourselves. Such is the old Shakspearian word *muching*, or *meeching*, tantamount to "skulking." The Rev. Mr. Dow uses it even in the American pulpit. "O, brethren!" says that eccentric preacher, "I warn you not to make too sure of success, for you may be disappointed. When you fall short of the object for which you jump, you go *meechin* off, like a cat that has missed her mouse."

In some of the explanations here given, Mr. Bartlett more than once gets himself and his reader into confusion. Thus, "to see the elephant," is described by him as meaning the undergoing of any disappointment of high-raised expectations. "Here I am in town," says a drunken offender to the Recorder of New Orleans, "without a rock in my pocket, without a skirt to my coat or crown to my hat; but, Squire, I'll say no more, *I've seen the elephant*." All the illustrations show that disaster is implied in the term; and yet, when the author is explaining the word *mill*, he says that "he has been through the mill," is applied to one who has experience of the world; and that the phrase is equivalent to "he has seen the elephant."

In the world of fashion, in the "upper ten-dom," and its imitators of "lower twentydom," there are as curious things to be seen as "the elephant." Here is a glance at a lady:—

"SPIT-CURL. A detached lock of hair curled upon the temple; probably from having been at

first flastered into shape by the saliva. It is now understood that the mucilage of quince-seed is used by the ladies for this purpose.

You may prate of your lips, and your teeth of pearl,  
And your eyes so brightly flashing;  
My song shall be of that *saliva curi*  
Which threatens my heart to smash in.

*Boston Transcript*, Oct. 30, 1858."

The French have a prettier name for these things in the term "*accroche-cœur*." The old name for them here was "love-lock"; but they are "out of fashion," and have been so, as far as men are concerned, since the time when Hunt, one of the murderers of his fellow ruffian, Weare, appeared at the bar with a highly-pomatumed love-lock sticking tight to his forehead. Such an adornment is never seen here now, except on the brow of a pickpocket in the dock.

There is a less noxious, but, perhaps, more vulgar class of society than this last on both sides of the Atlantic, who slip out of downright blasphemy by clipping and defacing the brilliant expletives originally issued from the mint of blackguardism. One of the most singular illustrations of this sort over the water, is "I yum," for "I vow,"—"an euphemistic form of oath often heard in New England." What Mr. Dow thinks of this we learn from the third volume of his sermons:—"What though," he exclaims, "instead of saying, 'I swear to God!' you say, 'I declare to goodness'?" It is as much the same thing as a bobolink with a new coat of feathers. *I yum* is just the same in spirit as *I vow*, and 'a diabolical falsehood' is synonymous with a *devilish lie*."

The slang words used by "twentydom," and grades both above and below it, are, of course, frequent. To be "Wamble-cropped" is to be sick at stomach, and, figuratively, crestfallen. In the country parts of Rhode Island, "trade" implies *medicine*, and a *medical prescription*. The "spread-eagle style" signifies a style of extraordinary arrogance, as if the President were to state,—"*A treaty has been concluded between the Queen of Great Britain and ME!*" Nearly all popular phrases derived from Indian life and manners have an evil signification. An "Indian gift" is one which you may expect will be reclaimed; "dough-face" is a northern abettor of negro-slavery; and "hunkers" are those who cling to the old homestead, or old principles. Of the word "hoosier," a nickname given in the west to the natives of Indiana, Mr. Bartlett says:—

"A Correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Indiana, gives the following account of the origin of this term:—"Throughout all the early Western settlements were men who rejoiced in their physical strength, and on numerous occasions, at log-rollings and house-raising, demonstrated this to their entire satisfaction. They were styled by their fellow-citizens *hushers*, from their primary capacity to still their opponents. It was a common term for a bully throughout the West. The boatmen of Indiana were formerly as rude and as primitive a set as could well belong to a civilized country, and they were often in the habit of displaying their pugilistic accomplishments upon the Levee at New Orleans. Upon a certain occasion there, one of these rustic professors of the "noble art" very adroitly and successfully practised the "fancy" upon several individuals at one time. Being himself not a native of this Western world, in the exuberance of his exultation he sprang up, exclaiming, in foreign accent, 'I'm a *hoosier*, I'm a *hoosier*.' Some of the New Orleans papers reported the case, and afterwards transferred the corruption of the epithet "*husher*" (*hoosier*) to all the boatmen from Indiana, and from thence to all her citizens. The Kentuckians, on the contrary, maintained that the nickname expresses the gruff exclamation of their neighbours, when one knocks at a door, &c., "*Who's yere?*"

This is now an old term. Of the newest



added to the popular phrase-book, we have the following:—

"HURRY UP THE CAKES, *i.e.*, Be quick; look alive. This phrase, which has lately got into vogue, originated in the common New York eating-houses, where it is the custom for the waiters to bawl out the name of each dish as fast as ordered, that the person who serves up may get it ready without delay, and where the order, '*Hurry up them cakes*,' &c., is frequently heard. 'If you have any communications to make, *hurry them up*, hot and hasty, like buck-wheat cakes at a cheap eating-house.'—*Dow's Sermons*, p. 51."

The above is thoroughly home-made, but the one given below was laid in Europe, and yet raised in America:—

"SOME PUMPKINS. A term in use, at the South and West, in opposition to the equally elegant phrase 'small potatoes.' The former is applied to anything large or noble; the latter to anything small or mean. A writer in the '*Pennsylvanian*,' under date of Nov. 15, 1849, thus explains its origin:—"I am not aware of the saying being incorporated into any play extant, although it can claim an existence of nearly sixty years. It originated with James Fennell, the celebrated tragedian, who came to this country in the year '92. As the circumstance which gave rise to it is somewhat singular, I take the extract from his life, published in the year 1814, which gave birth to an expression that has now become a part and portion of our *polite*, and I may say *new*, style of conversation. When quite a lad, Fennell, in company with Dr. Mosely, and the celebrated philosopher Mr. Walker, and son, made the tour of France. Speaking of this portion of the journey, the author says:—"I recollect nothing of consequence that took place, till we arrived at the celebrated city of Rouen. Physic and philosophy had, from their situation in front, a wide share of vision; but young Walker and myself could only look down. Wishing, however, to see all we could, we kept peeping through our little windows. As we were passing, without our [the young ones] knowing it, the famous Cathedral of Rouen, young Walker, peeping through his little square, exclaimed, 'Look, Fennell, what *immense pumpkins*.' His father, who had been attentively gazing at the building, turned round, exclaiming, 'God! can you be looking at pumpkins, while you are passing such a cathedral as this?' Young Walker observed, that he did not know what he was passing, for he could see nothing above the ground." Young Fennell could not resist the temptation of plaguing Walker about the pumpkins; so whenever they approached a stately building or towering spire, he would invariably exclaim, 'Look, Walker, there are "*some pumpkins*!"' It is almost needless to say it became a favourite, if not a common saying, as it is to this day." This story is sufficiently circumstantial, and the origin it assigns may be the true one; yet the stress which is always laid on the '*some*' in this phrase shows that it has the purely adjectival sense which we have ascribed to the word under number two, whereas the anecdote gives it its usual pronominal meaning.—'Although the Mexican women are not distinguished for beauty, I never remember once to have seen an ugly woman. Their brilliant eyes make up for any deficiency of feature, and their figures are full and voluptuous. Now and then, moreover, one does meet with a perfectly beautiful creature; and when a Mexican woman does combine such perfection, she is "*some pumpkins*," as the Missourians say when they wish to express something superlative in the female line.'—*Rusdon's Adventures in Mexico*, p. 57."

Of the real history of the terms *Bunkum* and *Uncle Sam*, this volume says much, and tells nothing. Of the "Stars and Stripes" we have a page of some interest:—

"This flag was adopted by act of Congress on the 14th of June 1777, in the following words: '*Resolved*,—that the flag of the thirteen United Colonies be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.' It has been thought that the arms of Washington may have suggested the idea for the American flag.

These arms contain three stars in the upper portion, and three bars running across the escutcheon. \* \* In March 1775 a union flag with a red field was hoisted at New York, bearing the inscription, 'George Rex and the Liberties of America,' and upon the reverse 'No Popery.' On the 18th July 1778 Gen. Putnam raised, at Prospect Hill, a flag bearing on one side the Massachusetts motto '*Qui transtulit sustinet*,' on the other 'An appeal to Heaven.' In October of the same year the floating batteries at Boston had a flag with the latter motto, the field white with a pine-tree upon it. This was the Massachusetts emblem. Another flag, used during 1775 in some of the colonies, had upon it a rattlesnake coiled, as if about to strike, with the motto, 'Don't tread on me.' The grand union flag of thirteen stripes was raised on the heights near Boston, January 2, 1776. The '*British Annual Register*' of 1776 says: 'They burnt the King's speech and changed their colours from a red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies.' The idea of making a stripe for each state was adopted from the first: and the fact goes far to negative the supposition that the private arms of General Washington had anything to do with it. The pine-tree, the rattlesnake, and the striped flag, were used indiscriminately until June 1777, when the blue union with the stars was added to the stripes, and the flag established by law. Formerly a new stripe was added for each new State admitted to the Union, until the flag became too large, when, by act of Congress, the stripes were reduced to the old thirteen; and now a star is added to the union at the accession of each new state."

As of the banner, so must we add a word of the music which hails its appearance:—

"YANKEE DOODLE. There has been much discussion as to the origin of the term *Yankee Doodle*, and of the well-known tune which bears this name, without coming as yet to any very satisfactory conclusion. In England the air has been traced back to the time of Charles the First; and it appears that the doggerel verses that are sung to it can claim nearly as respectable an antiquity. This, however, is not all. The song is said to be identical with one sung by the agricultural labourers in the Netherlands. Kossuth and his fellow Hungarians, when in this country, are said to have recognized it as one of the old national airs of their native land. And recently Mr. Buckingham Smith, our then secretary of Legation at Madrid, has asserted that it is the ancient sword-dance of the Biscayans."

The name of this air does not appear in either of Mr. Chappell's indexes to his volumes on old English music, and we therefore are unable to test what is said of the English birth of "*Yankee Doodle*," by appealing to a great authority.

Of the English language itself, in America, the author—not without reason—speaks despondingly. What with the preference given to the Latin over the Saxon element, the great admixture of words by various foreign settlers, and the adoption of slang words by clergy, senators, and dictionary-makers, Mr. Bartlett thinks it unlikely that the pure, old idiomatic English style can ever be restored in America. "But there is no good reason to doubt," he adds, "that the fusion of the present rather heterogeneous elements of which our society is composed, will result in the production of a style and a literature, which will also have their beauties and merits, although fashioned after a somewhat different model." Meanwhile we may repeat what we have recently asserted, that our pure English has, for some time been in great peril, and indeed suffering much damage, here "at home." It is not only that skilful writers rather use Latin than Saxon words; but there are young and idle folk among us who, although they have been to school, and ought to be learned and to know better, gladden their foolish hearts and sadden those of their elders, by cutting out new shapes

of speech, and, by often using them, gaining for them a home on our lips, if not in our word-books. Against these we must keep watch, or they will make our mother-tongue itself unlovely.

Mr. Bartlett's volume may be said to register the offences of the assaulters of language in America, and we are so far influenced by the perusal of his book, that we close it with commendatory mention of the author's name, and a proposal to do him the honour of—"three cheers and a tiger!"

*Shelley Memorials: from Authentic Sources.* Edited by Lady Shelley. To which is added an Essay on Christianity, by Percy Bysshe Shelley: now first printed. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE seems to be a decree that we shall have no good life of Shelley. Misconstruction, litigation, genius, eccentricity—the arrival of a great poet among small people, and at a strange time—a thwarted career—an existence prematurely ended—contribute to place a true, tolerant, yet sympathizing story of such a man's dreams, failures, efforts, triumphs, misfortunes, among the things not to be hoped for. The notices thrown off by his own widow, whose future hope and enjoyment were shattered as by a thunderbolt, in the storm which closed his life,—disclose affection—agonized sense of desolation—in no common degree; but, withal such an inadvertence in regard to licences,—which the world of poets, high, true and pure, has never recognized,—as to leave little regret that Mrs. Shelley's life of her husband was not finished. There can be no doubt of her genius, of her attachment, of her sincerity—but of her judgment. As little are we satisfied with regard to the present editor, judging her on her own showing:—

"Had it been left entirely to the uninfluenced wishes of Sir Percy Shelley and myself, we should have preferred that the publication of the materials for a life of Shelley which we possess should have been postponed to a later period of our lives; but, as we had recently noticed, both in French and English magazines, many papers on Shelley, all taking for their text Captain Medwin's Life of the Poet (a book full of errors), and as other biographies had been issued, written by those who had no means of ascertaining the truth, we were anxious that the numerous misstatements which had gone forth should be corrected. For this purpose, we placed the documents in our possession at the disposal of a gentleman whose literary habits and early knowledge of the poet seemed to point him out as the most fitting person for bringing them to the notice of the public. It was clearly understood, however, that our wishes and feelings should be consulted in all the details. We saw the book for the first time when it was given to the world. It was impossible to imagine beforehand that from such materials a book could have been produced which has astonished and shocked those who have the greatest right to form an opinion on the character of Shelley; and it was with the most painful feelings of dismay that we perused what we could only look upon as a fantastic caricature, going forth to the public with my apparent sanction,—for it was dedicated to myself. Our feelings of duty to the memory of Shelley left us no other alternative than to withdraw the materials which we had originally entrusted to his early friend, and which we could not but consider had been strangely misused; and to take upon ourselves the task of laying them before the public."

The amount of new matter contained in this volume is not very important.—The Poet's boyhood and college life, his expulsion from the University and his strange, comfortless first marriage, are all in turn glanced at, as they must be, apologetically.—His connexion and



marriage with the daughter of Godwin and Mary Wolstonecraft, the influences which this and foreign residence had on his authorship, and the tragical end of the whole story, are sketched in due course. While following this sketch we have more than ever been struck with the strangely feverish atmosphere breathed by the poet and his young wife. Never, apparently, did a couple exist more completely in a world of their own,—never more regulate every proceeding and expression in accordance to instincts and principles at variance with those of many wise and good persons; yet they seem to have lived in a state of imperfect content at the result of their philosophies, and of honest wonder that immediate success did not attend attempts at imaginative creation, which the most tolerant could only enjoy after having stretched toleration to its utmost.—It was not enough that a young and delicate woman should suggest such a hideous story as 'The Cenci,' as the subject of a play to be acted in an English theatre;—both seem to have been unfeignedly saddened and surprised that all entertainment of such a proposition was impossible,—to have regarded the aversion excited as so much malignant persecution. Here, for instance, is a curious paragraph on the subject,—which, nevertheless, to avoid misunderstanding, we cannot introduce without reminding the reader how little we approved either the taste or the temper of *Quarterly* criticism in its "savage and tartary" days:—

"Southey wrote the article in question, I am well aware. Observe the impudence of the man in speaking of himself. The only remark worth notice in this piece is the assertion that I imitate Wordsworth. It may as well be said that Lord Byron imitates Wordsworth, or that Wordsworth imitates Lord Byron, both being great poets, and deriving from the new springs of thought and feeling, which the great events of our age have exposed to view, a similar tone of sentiment, imagery, and expression. A certain similarity all the best writers of any particular age inevitably are marked with, from the spirit of that age acting on all. This I had explained in my Preface, which the writer was too disingenuous to advert to. As, to the other trash, and particularly the lame attack on my personal character, which was meant so ill, and which I am not the man to feel, 'tis all nothing. I am glad, with respect to that part of it which alludes to Hunt, that it should so have happened that I dedicate, as you will see, a work which has all the capacities for being popular to that excellent person. I was amused, too, with the finale; it is like the end of the first act of an opera, when that tremendous concordant discord sets up from the orchestra, and everybody talks and sings at once. It describes the result of my battle with their Omnipotent God; his pulling me under the sea by the hair of my head, like Pharaoh; my calling out like the devil who was *game* to the last; swearing and cursing in all comic and horrid oaths, like a French postilion on Mont Cenis; entreating everybody to drown themselves; pretending not to be drowned myself when I *am* drowned; and, lastly, *being* drowned."

As all that remains of our task is miscellaneous extract, we may as well here give, from a preceding page, a judgment of Shelley on a contemporary, in a letter addressed to Mr. Ollier:—

"I have read your 'Altham,' and Keats's poem and Lamb's works. For the second in this list, much praise is due to me for having read it, the author's intention appearing to be that no person should possibly get to the end of it. Yet it is full of some of the highest and the finest gleams of poetry; indeed, everything seems to be viewed by the mind of a poet which is described in it. I think, if he had printed about fifty pages of fragments from it, I should have been led to admire Keats as a poet more than I ought, of which there is now no danger."

The mind of the letter-writer must in some

sort have changed ere he wrote 'Adonais.'—But how curious does it seem to find at any period of his career, the author of 'Marianne's Dream,' and 'The Witch of Atlas,' and 'Prince Athanase,' qualifying his admiration of Keats, owing to the difficulty of reading him!

Very nearly as large a portion of this book is devoted to the poet's "Mary" as to himself,—and contains extracts from journals, especially those written in the agony of her first days of widowhood, letters to, and letters from her. Much, too, is here concerning her after arduous struggle with life, and her authorship. It is not hard to understand why the latter in some respects disappointed expectations, pitched at a perilous height by the daring and singularity of her 'Frankenstein.' Among the letters to her, not because of any relevancy to her own story, but as a specimen of humour, we give one from *Elia*:—

"Enfield, July 26th, 1827.

"Dear Mrs. Shelley,—At the risk of throwing away some fine thoughts, I must write to say how pleased we were with your very kind remembering of us (who have unkindly run away from all our friends) before you go. Perhaps you are gone, and then my tropes are wasted. If any piece of better fortune has lighted upon you than you expected, but less than we wish you, we are rejoiced. We are here trying to like solitude, but have scarce enough to justify the experiment. We get some, however. The six days are our Sabbath: the seventh—why, Cockneys will come for a little fresh air; and so—But by your month, or October at furthest, we hope to see Islington; I, like a giant refreshed with the leaving off of wine; and Mary pining for Mr. Moxon's books and Mr. Moxon's society. Then we shall meet. I am busy with a farce in two acts, the incidents tragi-comic. I can do the dialogue, *comney* for; but the damn'd plot—I think I must omit it altogether. The scenes come after one another like geese, not marshalling like cranes, or a Hyde Park review. The story is as simple as G.D., and the language plain as his spouse. The characters are three women to one man; which is one more than laid hold on him in the 'Evangelist.' I think that prophecy squinted towards my drama. I want some Howard Paine to sketch a skeleton of artfully succeeding scenes through a whole play: as the courses are arranged in a 'cookery-book. I to find wit, passion, sentiment, character, and the like trifles. To lay in the dead colours; 'Tid Titianesque 'em up. To mark the channel in a cheek (smooth or furrowed, yours or mine); and, where tears should course, I'd drawn the waters down. To say where a joke should come in, or a pun be left out. To bring my *personæ* on and off like a Beau Nash; and 'Tid Frankenstein them there. To bring three together on the stage at once; they are so shy with me, that I can get no more than two, and there they stand, till it is the time, without being the season, to withdraw them. I am teaching Emma Latin; to qualify her for a superior governess-ship, which we see no prospect of her getting. 'Tis like feeding a child with chopped hay from a spoon. Sisyphus his labours were as nothing to it. Actives and passives jostle in her nonsense, till a deponent enters, like Chaos, more to embroil the fray. Her prepositions are suppositions; her conjunctions copulative have no connexion in them; her concords disagree; her interjections are purely English, 'Ah!' and 'Oh!' with a yawn and a gape in the same tongue; and she herself is a lazy, blockheadly supine. As I say to her, *as in presenti* rarely makes a wise man *in futuro*. But I daresay it was so with you when you began Latin—and a good while after. Good-bye! Mary's love. Yours truly,

C. LAMB."

About the most interesting pages in the volume relating to Mrs. Shelley are those in which she reasoned out her abstinence from certain topics, in the discussion of which it had been assumed that the daughter of the Author of 'Rights of Woman' must take the part of a pioneer and priestess. The following bears

every impress of sincerity; it is a fragment from a journal:—

"October 21st, 1838.—I have been so often abused by pretended friends for my lukewarmness in 'the good cause,' that, though I disdain to answer them, I shall put down here a few thoughts on this subject. I am much of a self examiner. Vanity is not my fault, I think: if it is, it is uncomfortable vanity, for I have none that teaches me to be satisfied with myself; far otherwise,—and, if I use the word disdain, it is that I think my qualities (such as they are) not appreciated, from unworthy causes. In the first place, with regard to 'the good cause'—the cause of the advancement of freedom and knowledge, of the rights of women, &c.—I am not a person of opinions. I have said elsewhere that human beings differ greatly in this. Some have a passion for reforming the world; others do not cling to particular opinions. That my parents and Shelley were of the former class, makes me respect it. I respect such when joined to real disinterestedness, toleration, and a clear understanding. My accusers, after such as these, appear to me mere drivellers. For myself, I earnestly desire the good and enlightenment of my fellow-creatures, and see all, in the present course, tending to the same, and rejoice; but I am not for violent extremes, which only bring on an injurious reaction. I have never written a word in disfavour of Liberalism: that I have not supported it openly in writing, arises from the following causes, as far as I know:—That I have not argumentative powers: I see things pretty clearly, but cannot demonstrate them. Besides, I feel the counter arguments too strongly. I do not feel that I could say aught to support the cause efficiently; besides that, on some topics, (especially with regard to my own sex), I am far from making up my mind. I believe we are sent here to educate ourselves, and that self-denial, and disappointment, and self-control, are a part of our education; that it is not by taking away all restraining law that our improvement is to be achieved; and, though many things need great amendment, I can by no means go so far as my friends would have me. When I feel that I can say what will benefit my fellow-creatures, I will speak; not before. Then, I recoil from the vulgar abuse of the inimical press; I do more than recoil: proud and sensitive, I act on the defensive—an inglorious position. To hang back, as I do, brings a penalty. I was nursed and fed with a love of glory. To be something great and good was the precept given me by my father: Shelley reiterated it. Alone and poor, I could only be something by joining a party; and there was much in me—the woman's love of looking up, and being guided, and being willing to do anything if any one supported and brought me forward—which would have made me a good partisan. But Shelley died and I was alone. My father, from age and domestic circumstances, could not 'me faire valoir.' My total friendlessness, my horror of pushing, and inability to put myself forward unless led, cherished and supported,—all this has sunk me in a state of loneliness no other human being ever before, I believe endured—except Robinson Crusoe. How many tears and spasms of anguish this solitude has cost me, lies buried in my memory. If I had raved and ranted about what I did not understand; had I adopted a set of opinions, and propagated them with enthusiasm; had I been careless of attack, and eager for notoriety; then the party to which I belonged had gathered round me, and I had not been alone. It has been the fashion with these same friends to accuse me of worldliness. There indeed, in my own heart and conscience, I take a high ground. I may distrust my own judgment too much—be too indolent and too timid; but in conduct I am above merited blame. I like society; I believe all persons who have any talent (who are in good health) do. The soil that gives forth nothing, may lie ever fallow; but that which produces—however humble its product—needs cultivation, change of harvest, refreshing dews, and ripening sun. Books do much; but the living intercourse is the vital heat. Debarred from that, how have I pined and died. \* \* If I write the above, it is that those who love me may hereafter know that I



am not all to blame, nor merit the heavy accusations cast on me for not putting myself forward. I cannot do that; it is against my nature. As well cast me from a precipice, and rail at me for not flying."

The above is not made the less genuine because of the under-current of that explanation, not to say recantation, which women who have begun life by defying custom and opinion rarely fail to offer in some form or other, as the passions deaden and experience ripens. The confession is not without its mournfulness; but the whole book is as mournful a one as

a sound and a dream from the moaning sea,—

nor can we imagine any, written on its subject, to have more health and hopefulness in its tone. We presume that it is to be accepted as the final memorial of him whose ashes lie under the shadow of the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, and of her who toiled on with a broken wing and a weary heart, after the exciting and chequered happiness of a few years of singular married life was brought to an abrupt and terrible close.

*Campaigning Experiences in Rajpootana and Central India, during the Suppression of the Mutiny, 1857-1858.* By Mrs. Henry Duberly. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A heroine, who has had the "Crimean medal almost in her grasp," and who rode 1,800 miles through Central India with the gallant 8th Hussars, in pursuit of Tantia, would, it might be imagined, startle the world with her experiences. We opened this volume, therefore, in all the flush of expectation. These hopes, however, have been rudely disappointed, and we carry away scarce a new idea as trophy of the campaign we have shared with Mrs. Duberly. The truth is, ladies, unless it may be the Rani of Jhansi, see little of a battle but the dust, even when they heroically follow the line of march. They must describe at second-hand the most brilliant incidents of the soldier's life. They cannot expect to be at home in the camp, and we are heartily glad they are not.

On Friday, the 29th of January, 1858, the Indian campaign of the 8th Hussars commenced. They landed that day at Mandavi, in Kachh, and it was not till the 29th of March that they first heard the guns of the enemy at Kotah, in Rajpútáná. Their *début* was not a successful one. They formed part of that cavalry and artillery column, 1,500 strong, which marched down to the river to intercept the fugitives from Kotah—marched down, and then marched back again. The history of this exploit is thus recounted:—

"We heard the next day that while we were watching the town, between two and three p.m., the remainder of the mutineers were escaping from the opposite gate. They evacuated the town in haste, but without disorder, passing quickly over the plain until they reached a few houses known as 'The Rebels' Village,' where they formed for their march. It will naturally be asked—'Where were the 1,500 cavalry and artillery at this time, and what were they doing towards the destruction of the flying enemy?' The cavalry and artillery reached the ford at the appointed time, and had traversed half its width, in spite of the difficulties which it presented, when some one with keener eyes than the rest, discovered what he declared to be a gun pointed on the wading force. On nearer and careful examination, it proved to be a black buffalo grazing. At last, after a good deal of delay, and some little disorder, the ford was crossed. I hesitate to describe what followed. The cavalry and artillery were immediately halted on the river bank, and the men remained standing to their horses or lying under the trees until two o'clock, when the enemy, unable to endure the fierce assault of the infantry, fled across the plain, carrying with them their arms, ammunition, and treasure! Surely on receipt of this intelligence the cavalry

must have started in hot pursuit. No. Far from it. *They remained where they halted all that day and all that night; and the next morning they marched into Kotah, and then returned to their original halting-place by the ford!*"

At Gwalior, however, the gallant 8th had a better opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Headed by Captains Heneage and Poore, they chased the enemy as they would have chased a fox. Their own casualties were one officer and seven men, and Mrs. Duberly says, oddly enough, "The loss on our side has been totally inadequate to the work done." Shortly afterwards occurs the following curious account of the once-famous beauty, the wife of Daulat Rao Sindhia, who was married to him in 1798, and still lives, and boasts that she rode by his side at the battle of Assaye:—"The lustre of her still glorious eyes," says Mrs. Duberly, "reminded me of the light which shines through port wine when held against the light!" It may be added, that the name of the lady with the singular eyes is strangely disfigured. It should be Baiza Bai, "Lady Candida," but it is here written Bhæ-si-bhæ. There are several historical summaries, too, which are sadly inaccurate; and in one of them, where the surrender of Baji Rao Peshwa is mentioned, it is said, "the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, took care to limit the stipulated allowance to the smallest sum mentioned in the treaty!" Baji Rao surrendered on the 3rd of June, 1818, and we certainly were not aware that Lord Hardinge was then Governor-General. In another place, we are told of General Munson's retreat. Such mistakes are really unpardonable, and show with how little care the book has been brought out.

The only passage in the book which contains anything of novelty is that in which the surprise of Mán Singh's force in November last year is related. It is as follows:—

"At the village where we rested, the monsters were said to have burnt a woman and two children about two hours before our arrival; and the inhabitants, who were eager for revenge, gave us, for once, truthful intelligence. The camp was pitched, and the troops allowed to sleep until half-past two: at half-past three a.m., without sound of trumpet or bugle, the men fell silently in, and we marched cautiously towards the spot at which Maun Sing was encamped. When we had proceeded about two miles the Quartermaster-General's spies again met us, and said that the whole camp was asleep, being perfectly unaware of our approach. I was riding with my husband amongst the advanced guard, and could, therefore, note how silently the men marched; the only noise was caused by a scabbard striking against a stirrup or a spur. Just at dawn the column halted, the 95th and 10th Native Infantry went to the front; the Cavalry followed, in front of, and alongside the guns; and a few minutes later the Artillery broke into a gallop, unlimbered, and got into action at about 300 yards without a moment's loss of time. The enemy awoke, startled and confused. They turned and fled, leaving not only the whole of their camp equipage, but, in some cases, their very children behind. Clothes, food, arms, and burning embers strewed the ground, and several Sepoy pouches and belts were lying about. We pursued at a gallop, the guns getting into action whenever an opportunity offered, but the execution was chiefly done by the Hussars and Lancers. Between 600 and 700 were computed to have been slain; and the jungles were filled with wounded men. Maun Sing, aroused by the first gun, threw himself on his fast and famous cream-coloured horse, and galloped for his life. His tents, camels, cooking vessels, and clothing, all fell into our hands. Our casualties were chiefly among the horses. Captain Harris, Bombay Horse Artillery, was the only officer wounded. He was shot through the arm from behind a bush, in some jungle. There would, doubtless, have been many more casualties,

but the matchlock-men had no time to light their matches; consequently, the only shots were those fired from sepoy muskets. Two Enfield rifles were picked up, marked Grenadier Company, 88th Regiment, and between fifty and sixty prisoners were taken. We heard the next day that Runjeet Sing, Maun Sing's uncle, was among the slain. Some circumstances that came under my notice were very distressing. A man shot in the head, and who was bleeding profusely from his wound, was tended by his little daughter, apparently about twelve years old, who held up her hands imploring mercy and pity as we passed. Nor was I the only one who tried to re-assure and comfort her. One of our servants, when he joined us later in the day, brought with him a little boy, about seven years old, whom he found standing by his dead father, who had been shot and had fallen from his horse. The dead man, the child and horse were in a group, and our servant charitably took the child and placing him before him on his own horse, brought him into camp. I became possessed too of a small white dog, which, together with a baby of six or seven months old, was found lying on a bed, from whence the mother, frenzied, I suppose, by terror, had fled, and left her child behind! The little one was sitting up and laughing, pleased at the horses and soldiers as they passed. This child was also brought on and given to the care of a woman in our camp, and the little dog was sent to me. I was told of a woman who, in the action of Beejapore, was endeavouring to escape with her child, but in the agony of fear she clasped it so closely to her side, that in her passionate efforts to save its life, she had squeezed it to death, and was still flying with it hanging over her arm, and pressed as closely as ever, but dead and cold. We halted for one day after the fight at Koondrye, where nine of the prisoners were shot before marching on the 16th towards Mongroule, which we reached on the 18th. It seems to me that all this Indian warfare is unsatisfactory work, and although it may be true that in this rebellion severity is mercy, yet, on the other hand, there have been cases of ruthless slaughter, of which perhaps the less said the better."

Few who take up Mrs. Duberly's book will look at the Appendix. It is, nevertheless, by far the most useful part of the volume, being the route of the 8th Hussars from Mandavi to join Brigadier Smith in Central India, with many of their subsequent marches and counter-marches. This will be useful to future writers on the Revolt; but its accuracy will require testing, if we may judge from what precedes it.

*The Navies of the World; their Present State and Future Capabilities.* By Hans Busk, M.A. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Co.)

It is a sure sign of the growing interest in a subject when the "cheap books" about it begin to appear. These form a class by themselves, and for the most part display the same characteristics. The master-law of their being is cheapness—which involves limitation of space and neatness of treatment. But, unfortunately, the qualities needful to meet these requirements are not often compatible with the laws which preside over the remuneration of this branch of literature. On the whole, perhaps, the publisher, rather than anybody else, is the gainer by cheap books proper. They only inform the reading public superficially, and they expose the author to animadversions from which he would probably have been free, had he worked under happier conditions.

Mr. Busk's book on the great naval question gives one the notion that he has not had fair play. He seems to be obliged to cram his matter into too little room, for fear of encroaching beyond his fair share of the railway stalls. He uses the materials of expensive books, and they are too much for him: in boiling them down he boils over. So that, on the whole, there is a disjointed, embarrassed look about



the performance; and we fear that not even the judicious bits of flattery thrown in here and there to propitiate certain cynical journals, will have saved it from the critics.

Yet Mr. Busk's compilation has its merits. It is less lively and vigorous in style than the treatise of the "Naval Peer," but contains a greater amount of business-like detail. Nor is it, altogether, a *manufactured* book—like so many appearing under similar circumstances. The author has visited personally, for instance, the French arsenals, and can speak of them at first hand. We are glad to recognize this feature of the work. It would be mere affectation to ignore the fact, that it is the French navy which, among the "Navies of the World," is the most interesting to an Englishman, after his own. Let us see, therefore, how we stand relatively to the French afloat, according to Mr. Busk's facts—remembering, that since he completed his MS. each navy has advanced somewhat in these warlike days.

In the first place, we are to bear in mind that the perpetual changes going on very much complicate the question of the *efficiency* of a navy at any given time. If we only looked at the lists of our vessels, for instance, we might fancy ourselves beyond the reach of criticism. But every few years supersedes a whole batch of them, and we find Sir Baldwin Walker giving this melancholy account of our *sailing ships* in September last:—

"With the exception of some of the more recently-built frigates, there is scarcely a sailing ship which in its present state is fit to go to sea, and most of them require such extensive repairs that it would not be desirable to incur the expense. As regards the screw vessels, all the 80-gun screw ships which from necessity were converted, have the same armament as they had as sailing vessels, and are consequently so much pressed with their weights, and cramped for stowage, as to render them bad sea boats.....All these 80-gun screw ships ought not therefore to be considered as forming part of the effective screw force, but can only be regarded as vessels fit to replace the block-ships for home service. The latter, from their great age, are so defective that they will not be worth repairing after their present commission. To show the superiority of the French ships of the corresponding class (80 guns), it may be stated that 5 were reduced from 100, and 10 from 90-gun ships, and are, therefore, not only more powerful sailing ships, but better enabled to stow their machinery, &c., than the English 80-gun screw ships."

It is obvious that for active ships at sea, among sailing ships, we must mainly look to such as can be "converted." But conversion with ships (as with men) does not always imply practical improvement. Several 80-gun ships built between 1842 and 1853 have gone through the process with so little success, as to be unfit for sending any distance from home. Of 43 sailing liners on the list only four are being made into screws just now. Mr. Busk twice tells us (p. 65, and Appendix, n. p. 51) that we possess "13 or 15"—he is not clear which—sailing liners in an "effective" state. He enumerates 13 (exclusive of the four being converted) by name, in one of his lists, and they are chiefly guard-ships, or even (in one case) coal-depôts! It is only with difficulty, by the way, that we can ascertain what Mr. Busk really believes on this particular point; for he uses the word "serviceable" in one paragraph as if it implied "seaworthy," and, having done so, astonishes us in the next by asserting, that only a single sailing liner in the navy deserves the description in question! We hesitate, indeed, while concluding (after an amount of mental torture which we would not wish our subscribers to suffer) that this last is what Mr. Busk intends; and that the serviceableness

predicated of his 13 (see p. 65) really means only a general serviceableness for sea at a great pinch, such as might fairly be attributed (for instance) to the Formidable, which Londoners occasionally visit at Sheerness. The French have 14 sailing liners, three of which are being converted, and one of which (Le Suffren, 82, at Cherbourg) carries six rifled guns.

But whenever the tug of war comes now-a-days, between great nations on a great scale, it will come in the form of an action between screw liners. So it will be well to consider how Great Britain and France stand towards each other at present, when—

Strange things come up to look at us,  
The monsters of the deep—

creatures unknown to the sea-world of Collingwood and Nelson. Mr. Busk makes up his calculations to April of the present year. It would seem, then, that at that time the British Navy possessed nine screw vessels of more than a hundred guns, six of them three-deckers; thirteen of ninety-one guns, two being old "converted" three-deckers; four of ninety guns, one being "converted"; nine of eighty guns; and one of seventy. These are all *line-of-battle* ships strictly—exclusive of guard and block ships, and of vessels on the stocks. The list of the French Navy included at the same period, six screw vessels of more than a hundred guns, sixteen nineties and eleven eighties. The mere numbers were, thus, thirty-two British to thirty-three French. A careful examination of the Tables in Mr. Busk's Appendix (the most valuable part of his book) is necessary, however, to a full appreciation of the importance of the numbers. If we take La Bretagne, 130, with her 1,200 horse-power, against the Duke of Wellington, 131, with her 780, the advantage would seem to be on the side of the French ship. But the Duke's speed is over ten knots an hour—a point in which we suspect the French vessel would not exceed her. And a comparison of our whole first-rates as a body with the French ones is at least as encouraging. Three of them mount 131 guns, and one 121; while the French drop from the Bretagne armament to 114 at once; and all but her are properly only ships of the line "with auxiliary screws," hardly equal, on the whole, to our Royal Sovereign, Marlborough, and Royal Albert. Our naval men, indeed, claim a superiority for us in respect of these great castles, which stand at the head of naval floating fortifications. The French nineties, however, there seems no reason to doubt, are fine liners, fit to figure in any line of battle that could be formed in our days.

A surprising feature of any comparison between the two navies is the lee-way we appear to have made in the matter of frigates. Many of our sailing frigates have, of course, become obsolete; but what does the reader think of the following?—

"In the last six years, France has increased her steam frigates from 21 to 57, and England hers, from 22 to 34, and her 60-gun block-ships from 4 to 9. This great superiority in steam frigates on the part of France, in the event of war, might be of serious consequence to this country, especially in relation to the interruption of commerce. \* \* \* It was avowedly only in July, 1858, that our Admiralty became really aware of the formidable dimensions the French Marine was gradually assuming. The Times had on more than one occasion long before uttered notes of warning. The fact was perfectly well known to many private individuals, who freely volunteered information they had diligently acquired with some difficulty by their own exertions. The reply almost invariably was, however, that nothing could take place in the French ports or arsenals that was not duly reported by the various consuls to our officials at home. Of the value of the information so obtained every one will

form his own estimate from the admission of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 25th of February last, that he and his coadjutors had only discovered six months previously what was long before patent enough to any one who had taken the trouble to investigate the subject. At the above time, the French fleet literally comprised as many screw line-of-battle ships as the Royal Navy itself—that is to say, each country possessed 29. The French numbered fewer three-deckers, but, on the other hand, we had 9 ships of the line inferior to any of theirs. Though numerically equal, therefore, there was a humiliating inferiority of efficiency on our side, in line-of-battle ships at least. Of frigates, France actually possessed 12 more than England. No reliable list of French ships, giving trustworthy details as to their ages, capacity, power, &c., has ever hitherto been published in this country; the one now furnished, however, side by side with that of the Royal Navy, will show better than anything else the relative state of preparation of the two Powers. These important catalogues require to be attentively studied. The reader will find that we have afloat 19 screw and 9 paddle frigates, while upon the stocks and rapidly approaching completion are six more 'screws;' the total number of frigates will therefore stand 34. The French, on the other hand, have afloat 15 screws and 19 paddle steamers of this denomination, 1 converting, 3 receiving their engines, and 8 building, being a total of 46. This, compared with matters as they stood not many years since, is certainly a most unwonted state of things. In 1812 we possessed 245 ships of the line and 272 frigates; France but 113 line-of-battle ships and 72 frigates. In 1820, the numbers were 146 English liners and 164 frigates, while the French possessed 58 liners and 39 frigates. In 1840 there were 89 English liners and 180 frigates against 44 French line-of-battle ships and 56 frigates."

It is to be hoped that this state of things will never be tolerated again. And certainly we have lately been preparing frigates such as frigates ought to be—the Doris and Diadem, for example, which are very fast and very heavily armed,—two prime qualities in scientific naval war.

In discussing the great problems arising out of the new state of sea affairs, and which at best can be only unsatisfactorily discussed as yet, Mr. Busk falls below the occasion. Chapter VIII., in which Naval Tactics are discussed, is a mere abridgment, as far as they are concerned, of what has been said better and more reliably by Sir Howard Douglas. *Apocryphos* of this branch of the subject, every writer ought to urge upon our Government the necessity of squadrons of evolution, one of the strong points of the "Naval Peer's" treatise. When any serious attempt is made at sea by the French, it is likely to be tried on a considerable scale, and with all the advantages which science can promise to a people conscious that nothing but superior science will give them the ghost of a chance. Nothing was so sedulously attended to by the French squadrons in the Prince de Joinville's time, as all readers of his well-written essays are aware. On the other hand, how many of us have been years on a great naval station without ever forming part of a squadron of ten sail of the line; or when it was formed, what loose order was kept, what incessant signalling, grumbling, and snubbing, was perpetually going forward! In the great old period, a fleet kept together, night and day, like a pack of hounds; and if a vessel did get "out of her station" in the middle watch, a signal from the admiral's ship after quarters next morning brought the lieutenant who had had charge of it aboard to explain, sure, not of a "wiggling,"—for Collingwood was as fine a gentleman as ever lived,—but of a word of melancholy rebuke not easy for a high-minded man to bear! To be sure, *seamanship*, in the strict sense, will not universally be so required, nor so potent,



as it formerly was; for instance, there will not be those struggles for the weather-gage which form so striking a part of the antique system of evolutions. But we suspect that the fashionable notion, which would make seamanship superfluous in future, is a mistaken one. Even supposing a fine day, perfectly smooth water, plenty of coals, and two squadrons advancing on each other, bare-masted, it will be knowledge of manœuvres on water, as distinct from those on land, that will determine the advantage. This, however, is only a branch of seamanship, the same study with the conditions altered; not to mention that a disabled screw, a mast carried away, and such like events, will instantly call for sailor-like resource. Well, then, a reader may suggest, if we first beat the French as Norsemen with battle-axe and spear,—again, as Norman-English with sword and lance in feudal galleys,—again, when cannon came up with cutlasses and twenty-fours,—why not, now, with steam and rifled cannon? Why, indeed? The blood is here, and the wood and iron as in the days of our fathers. But it implies no distrust of our race, nor of the Providence which has favoured it so long, if we insist that care be taken to prepare for the struggle with every means in our power. The unthinking, who sneer at all so-called “croakers,” should remember that some of the birds which croaked in antiquity had a value in Divination.

At the present time, while the honey of the venerable Lyndhurst's eloquence still perfumes the summer air, any book, meaning well and containing information on Naval subjects, deserves a certain amount of encouragement. Mr. Busk's work deserves a place among books useful in the study of his subject. Literature and Journalism are doing their share of naval preparation, at all events; and if our Governments fall short, it will be entirely their own fault.

*Personal Narrative of Military Travel and Adventure in Turkey and Persia.* By Robert Macdonald. (Edinburgh, Black.)

AN ex-sergeant of the Rifle Brigade has written a book in the old-fashioned style, “comprising a brief sketch of the chequered life of the author.” It begins with an avowal of humble parentage, followed up by a claim to long descent “from the chiefs of the Highland clan of Macdonald, a tribe whose mournful fate in the valley of Glencoe contributes so dark a page to the annals of British history.” His mother, though poor, “was a useful and strong-minded woman,” and he himself, hero of these adventures and travels, was born in 1804 at Bonnie-view, on the Braes of Gask. On the slopes of Kinnoul, as a silent boy, he dreamed of military glory; but it was not until past twenty years of age that, wandering destitute in London, he stopped to watch the planet Mars:—

“While I walked along, brooding over my misfortunes, and thinking what course of life I should adopt and pursue, I began to repeat the names of the different planets. I am not credulous enough to believe that the stars have any rule over our destiny; yet it was strange that, when I was calling over the roll of the planets, I stood as if I had been nailed to the ground when I came to Mars, and repeated over its name two or three times. Mars, I inwardly said, is the god of war. No sooner had I said this, than I resolved to become one of his sons. This circumstance had the effect of fixing my resolution in the twinkling of an eye. All the enthusiasm of my youth instantly took possession of my soul. I was now determined to become a soldier.”

Into the Rifle Brigade he went, and, soon after his dismissal from recruits' drill, became a lance-corporal. In this capacity he assisted

in a crusade against certain smugglers, and then undertook to recruit for His Majesty's army:—

“To be fit for a service of this kind, at least as it is generally gone about, one must have a feeling and fascinating manner, a talent for singing and speechifying, and a taste for deep-drinking and dissipation.”

Promoted, in 1836, to the rank of sergeant, he went with seven other sergeants and a captain on special service to Persia to aid the Shah in the drilling his army. And he liked this chance of activity. “My prayers,” I am sorry to say, “were oftener for war than for the good of my soul.” And thus he plunges into the story of his wanderings through Turkey and Persia, and of the political events of which he was a contemporary. At Teheran there were two Persian regiments, one of which was handed over to the sergeants for rifle discipline:—

“On one like me, who had always been accustomed to the well-disciplined, steady, and fine martial appearance of the British troops, you may guess what impression was produced by the unsoldier-like appearance and defective discipline of the rabble of men we had now to deal with. Their very appearance was enough to make us despair of ever making anything of them, and, my word for it, we had to labour hard indeed before we got them into anything like a moderate comprehension of their exercise. We tried to instruct them in their drill at first with mild and humane treatment; but we soon found that nothing could be done with them by acting in this way, so we were forced to sacrifice our kindly feelings and act the tyrant, before we could establish our authority among them, or get them to learn anything. We always carried good strong sticks with us to drill; it was with these that we hammered the drill into their heads, and it was nothing strange to see the whole eight of us return from drill with our sticks broken to splinters.”

Fine sergeants and fine soldiers! The sergeants could not talk Persian, and the soldiers could not understand English, so that the stick did it all. But Mr. Macdonald sometimes met with a more genial adventure, for, if we may judge from his narrative, a British uniform was a thing of beauty in the land of roses:—

“As I was returning from a bazaar, where I had been making some purchases, and was walking gently along a narrow street, with my servant behind me, I met a woman, who, to my great astonishment, though several people were passing at the time, threw aside her veil, opened her *shadur* wide, took me into her arms, and embraced me, kissing me two or three times, then gave me a regular loving squeeze, and walked away without a word of explanation of her extraordinary conduct. I never was so much ashamed in my life, yet, when I think of it, I had more occasion to be proud than ashamed, for I believe there are but few Christian strangers that can boast of having received such an expression of regard from the lips of a Moslem female.”

You were sadly deceived, we fear, ex-sergeant Macdonald of Bonnie-view! However, he prospered in Persia, and although he came home thoroughly impressed with the vanity of human wishes, the fault had been chiefly his own, for, like certain other folks who have settled awhile in the East, he had expected to live in a social kaleidoscope. Ultimately, at Dublin, he retired from the army, married, started in business with a capital of one thousand pounds sterling, failed, was struck down by sickness, and lost his wife, so that the narrative, generally sententious and solemn, concludes in a somewhat melancholy and regretful vein. Altogether, the volume is characteristic as a fragment of genuine and diversified, although humble, autobiography.

*La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay: being a Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent Countries during the Years 1853, '54, '55 and '56, under the Orders of the United States Government.* By Thomas T. Page, U.S.N. With Maps and numerous Engravings. (Trübner & Co.)

THE exploration of a vast river-system, and the opening of a commercial communication with a comparatively undeveloped though unusually productive country, are circumstances no less interesting to diplomatists than geographers. South America has, until recently, been in the condition of an encumbered estate: its broad rivers have been only stirred by the navigation of wild fowl, and its plains only conscious of the colonial gambols of monkeys, capinchas, and wild horses. Successive floods have floated downward masses of flowers and fruit, and, pausing in their wild course, sprinkled at capricious intervals the foundations of picturesque islands. Here the self-sown willow throws a green archway over the water; at another point the peach and the orange have taken floral possession of an islet, and the seibo made the light gorgeous with its leaves and bloom. From the upper waters of the Parana come drifting troops of *camilotes*, or large water-lilies, and in the lagoons are anchored “islands of the ‘Victoria Regia,’ or ‘Mais del Agua’ (corn of the water), as it is called in the country”; for its seeds are powdered into meal, from which is made excellent and nutritious bread. Lithe air-plants and parasites coil round the giant trunks, and swing from tree to tree, a trellis of flowers. The view from the masthead of a steamer is described as a wilderness of flowers and fruit.

But it is the practical less than the picturesque which a discoverer has to note; and, accordingly, Capt. Page's book is occupied rather with soundings, currents, winds, ports, treaties, lines of communication, and South American staples. The expedition which the author commanded was sent out to La Plata by the United States Government in 1853, when Rosas had been defeated and put to flight, and Urquiza was elected Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation. One of the first decrees of that sagacious man was to open the river navigation to the world,—an advantage the energetic Government of the States was not slow to seize. Within a few months an expedition was fitted out “to explore the rivers, and to report upon the extent of their navigability and adaptation to commerce.” Incidentally, too, the commander was directed to penetrate into the interior, examine into the natural history and agricultural resources of the country, and to negotiate with the Republic of Paraguay a treaty of commerce and navigation. The course of the expedition was along the Parana and its affluents for a thousand miles to the confluence of the Paraguay, thence to Asuncion and the disputed boundary-land of Brazil and Paraguay; eastward by the Parana to Salto and Salto Grande; by the river from Santa Fé to Cordova, Santiago, Tucuman; and by land to the upper waters of Salada and to Salta. Westward and southward we have a minute survey of the Pileomayo, the Vermejo, and the lower reaches of the Parana and the Paraguay. By an arbitrary decree of the President of Paraguay, the exploration of the higher waters of the Parana was abandoned at the moment of highest interest, the steamer which Capt. Page commanded being fired upon.

The interest of the narrative commences with a “pampero” off the coast of Brazil, which tested the capabilities of the Water Witch as a



sea boat, and "the superiority of the Morgan wheel, with which she was fitted, over that of the common radial wheel for steamers. Although at times nearly submerged to its centre, the vertical entry of its buckets into the water enabled it to move with uniformity, and without derangement or strain to the anchoring." With a few changes in its application, the author is of opinion that this mechanical invention might be rendered, what it did not altogether prove to be the Water Witch, very effective. The real starting-point of the La Plata basin and of the exploration is Buenos Ayres, and to that city Capt. Page was introduced in what appears to be its chronic condition—a time of civil war, and the excitement previous to a bombardment. The squadron upon which Urquiza depended proved false, the commander going over to the hostile party, it was reported, for a bribe of 13,000 ounces. The Provisional Director and his suite embarked on board the Water Witch—an act of friendship which secured to the United States an important treaty. While it was being prepared at Urquiza's *estancia* or farm, the General proposed that his guests should ride out and see the process of branding cattle. We may accompany them round Urquiza's house and grounds:

"His dwelling is built of stone, and in the massive style of the houses of Buenos Ayres. It is of one story, forms a quadrangle of about eighty feet, and contains eight or ten spacious and lofty rooms; from the roof rose two handsome turrets, commanding extensive views of his *estancia*. In every direction, his own lands extended far beyond the horizon; and this was only one of several estates. Within a few miles of his house he had forbidden his grounds to all sportsmen; consequently, herds of deer, ostriches, and innumerable partridges, large and small, were seen in every direction. I counted as many as fifty ostriches in a flock, some of them in the court of the dwelling, and as tame as barn-door fowls. They are caught in great numbers; the ostrich with the bolas, the small partridge with the noose, and the larger species with dogs. The small partridge crouches close to the ground; a man on horseback, with a long stick, at the end of which is a noose, approaches, and rides in a circle round the frightened bird. As if under the influence of a spell, or charmed by the man's eye, it sits quietly while the rider gradually contracts the circle, until near enough to slip the noose over its head. The large partridge usually makes two, but occasionally three flights. On first rising it is pursued at full speed by the mounted gaucho and his dog; for, while on the wing, there is nothing to hide it from the eye of the sportsman: and scarcely has it touched the earth, when again it is 'put up,' and, flying until exhausted, it conceals itself in the long grass, where it is ferreted out by the dog. Some idea of the income of such an *estancia* as Urquiza's may be formed when I state that upon this of San José there were 70,000 sheep, 40,000 head of cattle, and 2,000 horses. Among the latter were several *Manadas*, of a beautiful mouse colour, called *Lobunos*; or 'otter-like,' others of *Overas*, or 'piebald.' These studs were carefully kept apart, to avoid any mingling of colour or characteristic. I cannot imagine a more beautiful sight than the herds of these fine animals coursing over the rich lands of San José. The value of each in the United States would reach some hundreds of dollars; here one could be bought for sixteen. On the third day after our arrival at San José, the treaty having been concluded and signed by the 'Provisional Director,' we prepared for our return to Buenos Ayres. The promptness and good faith shown in this negotiation are worthy of praise, when we remember that diplomacy is the *forte* of the Spanish American, and that one of their marked characteristics is to postpone for the morrow that which should be done to-day."

The La Plata basin is formed by the two great rivers Parana and Uruguay, with their numerous affluents. Twenty-four miles below the junction of these two rivers lies the Island

of Martin Garcia—an island as important, in a military point of view, as the Rock of Perim or the Aland Isles. The river at this point is twenty-five miles broad, and every vessel "bound up" either the Parana or Paraguay must pass within range of the island. The principal branch by which the Parana enters the Uruguay is the passage through which Sebastian Cabot entered the Parana, and to which he gave the name of Las Palmas.

Two hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the river stands Diamante, the apex of a delta, formed by an arm of the river. Intermediate is the rising town of Rosario, which a projected line of railway will connect with Cordova and the fruitful provinces of the West—a town, the commercial capabilities of which, in the author's opinion, are superior to those of Buenos Ayres. After a survey of the left bank of the Parana, we pass to the fertile country of Corrientes, twenty miles below the junction of the Paraguay.

Asuncion still lies under the fear of Francia, "though his name is rarely pronounced. In life he was *El Supremo*; since his death they allude to him and his deeds as *El Defunto*." The aspect of the streets is Francianized:—

"Owing to the extraordinary edicts of Francia, the streets are regular, and the frontage of the houses even; for any luckless proprietor whose building impaired this uniformity during his administration had the satisfaction of having it, without previous intimation, undermined, halved, or quartered, as the exigencies of the case might require. A piece was nicely sliced off, leaving saloons and bed-rooms minus their previous dimensions. Some of these unfortunate tenements are still standing, looking like a 'big loaf' after dinner."

Off Concepcion a steamer is a strange phenomenon, and in the town we assist at a ball:—

"People from a long distance in the interior flocked to see the wonderful bark. Men, women, and children crowded on board, and would sit for hours under the awning of the deck, seemingly astonished and delighted at all they saw, and eagerly questioning the old Guarani pilot as to the meaning of many things to them so incomprehensible. We were invited on the first evening of our arrival to a ball at the commandante's, where were assembled all the beauty and distinction of the place. The floor of the ball-room was of tile, the lights tallow; indeed, there was little to meet a cosmopolitan standard of elegance, but the good-breeding and native tact of the people made it an occasion of enjoyment to us all. There is no village or region of the earth so small or remote as not to have its 'upper ten.' The knowledge of this fact placed me in a dilemma. Being the 'Señor Commandante,' I was expected to select, as a partner for the waltz, the most distinguished lady present. When all looked alike, it was impossible to discriminate: a mistake would have been a national insult. In this quandary, I placed myself in the hands of the commandante, who dashed off to a formidable row of females at the upper end of the room, from whence he brought forth a partner, assuring me she danced divinely. This I could not doubt, for what woman in Spanish America can't waltz, and waltz well? but was she one of a class so often found in this country, that 'never tires'? The music began; off we started, followed by the officers of the Water Witch, and all the belles and beaux of the town. Round and round, whirl and whirl—'Bravo, Señor Commandante!'—the invariable exclamation of our host as we passed—began to sound faintly in my ear; on, on we flew; I no longer supported the lady; she carried me round. Was I about to realize the theory of perpetual motion? Sights and sounds were growing dim and confused, when, perhaps aroused by the noisy 'bravo' of the commandante, I gathered my failing strength, broke away from the fair lady, and beat a retreat from the room. I was fairly danced down. When I returned after a few moments' absence, the señorita had found another partner, and was whirl-

ing again, looking as fresh and smiling as if just beginning the dance. The refreshments consisted of cakes, red wine, caña, and, above all, the important and refreshing maté."

Here is a cave near Albuquerque on the Paraguay, the Grotto Inferno:—

"Descending cautiously upon hands and feet, we reached the margin of a lake, and found ourselves in a magnificent irregularly shaped hall, embracing an area of about two thousand feet. Its roof, varying from twenty to forty feet in height, rested on columns, symmetrical and grand, as if designed and placed there by accomplished architects and skilful workmen. Between the columns were stalagmites, rising in the form of pillars, four, five, and six feet in height, standing at regular distances, like sentinels suddenly transformed into stone; the stalactical depositions were of the most beautiful and fantastic forms; and as the crystallized surfaces of sides, roof, and pillars reflected the blue lights and torches of our men, they glittered and shone with all the brilliancy and varied hues of gems. What ages must have elapsed while the great work had been going on for the meeting, drop by drop, of ascending and descending points, until those stupendous columns were formed! Ours was a noisy party, but in the momentary intervals of silence we heard the unceasing drip. Entrances, half concealed below the water, led to lateral branches, which we did not attempt to explore. Our men bathed in the sweet, limpid water of the lake, which had a depth of eighteen feet; temperature above the standard of our hydrometer, 75° 06', while that of the air was 80°; the latter, however, undoubtedly increased by the heat of the torches and the number of our party. The commandante assured me that this lake rises and falls with the periodical variations of the Paraguay. We toasted the divinities of the spot, until, warned by the waning lights, we gathered up specimens, and began a scramble for the mouth of the grotto."

Among the botanical wonders of the Paraguay we have the parasite guembe:—

"I pulled one from the limb of a quebracho, thirty feet from the ground, to which its tendrils had descended, and taken root in the earth. This is one of the most useful plants in Paraguay, for from its fibre is manufactured an admirable rope, of which all the hawsers and tow-lines used by vessels in the river-trade are made; indeed, before the Revolution, it was extensively used in the navy of Spain. The guembe and the guembetaya are so similar in appearance that they are often confounded, but they have very different characteristics, as I ascertained by observation, which was confirmed by information derived from an intelligent Paraguayan, who had given some attention to the natural products of his country, and who had opportunities of observing these plants at all seasons. The guembe is valuable for its bark only, the guembetaya for its fruit. The latter takes root in the earth, generally near some large tree, around which it will entwine, and climb to the utmost branches with such a grasp as not unfrequently to destroy it. It bears a beautiful trumpet-shaped flower of a delicate straw-colour, which is succeeded by a fruit highly prized by the Indians. It is similar in appearance and taste to Indian corn, and is prepared and used by the natives in the same manner for bread. I had an opportunity of seeing both these plants growing, and have been thus particular in drawing the distinction between them, because Azara, generally an excellent authority, so far as he touches upon the botany of La Plata, speaks only of the guembe, and assigns to it the characteristics of both plants."

To the topographer, geographer, and merchant, this is a book of wide and varied interest.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Last Recollections of a Musician*.—[*Derniers Souvenirs*, &c.]. By Adolphe Adam. (Paris, Lévy.)—Our musical readers may perhaps recollect that we have always professed a higher value for Adolphe Adam, whether as man or as musician, than severe persons warrant; and this without pretending that we hold a pound of feathers as



more precious than a pound of lead. We know not where to direct them to a more agreeable volume than this, which contains reprints of past *feuilletons*. The subjects are, the "Youth of Haydn" (a composer who just now enjoys greater favour in France than in any other country),—Rameau,—Gluck and Méhul,—Monsigny,—Gossec,—Berton,—Cherubini,—the 'Stabat Mater' of Signor Rossini,—the 'Dame Blanche' of Boieldieu,—Donizetti,—and a concert given by M. Marrast, during the short-lived glories of 1849.—All these subjects, though touched with a hand light rather than pedantic, are reasoned out with a knowledge and—rarer still—a common sense not common in writers concerning Music. If composer of opera ever stood at the Antipodes to composer of opera, it was Cherubini to Adam; yet the latter could speak of the former in terms of unaffected admiration and reverence,—these not excluding nice appreciation of a character, the defects of which, on the surface, far outnumbered its attractions. "As a man," writes Adam, "Cherubini has been differently, and more than once, perhaps, unjustly, appreciated. Extremely nervous, *brusque*, irritable, absolute in his independence, his first movements almost always gave an unfavourable impression. He easily fell back on his nature, which was excellent, though he made efforts to disguise it under an outside the least possible flattering. Thus, in spite of the unevenness of his temper, [some there were who pretended that he had the evenest of possible tempers, as he was always in a passion.] he was adored by those who surrounded him."—Let us further recommend to all who care about French music—a number of students happily on the increase in this country, in spite of John Bull's obstinate resolution to have only one favourite school at a time—the pleasant monograph on Gossec. Then any Pre-Raphaelites (if such there be left) in sacred music might do worse than gravely consider the chapter on Signor Rossini's 'Stabat,' though it will hit them in the teeth by its declaration (in which we heartily share), that orthodox Church Art has no elect century,—that the Acanthus is no more essentially a Pagan flower than the *Herba benedicta* is a Christian one,—and that the unalterable nature of symbols is to none more perilous than to those attempting to fix it—forgetting the while how many of the Christian symbols were merely wrested from Paganism, to be put to the uses of the newer and more generous creed.—But enough in regard to this agreeable volume, which should raise its writer far above such contempt as fitly hangs over the tombs of the Triflers.

*The Italian Campaigns of General Bonaparte in 1796-97 and 1800.* By George Hooper. With a Map. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The Peace has somewhat blighted the prospects of book-makers compiling *à propos* of the late war. The supply of such commodities will slacken from this moment, we may presume. Here, however, is a volume not at all of an ephemeral character. It is another proof—if another be wanted—that civilians can write admirably on military matters. Mr. Hooper, without any parade of strategic science, renders it evident that he has not been "getting up" his subject in a hurry, or with a special object. The story of the Bonaparte campaigns in Italy is told at once lightly, firmly, and pleasantly. The latest and best authorities, the Bonaparte correspondence in particular, appear to have been carefully and intelligently consulted. The result is a very readable and useful little volume.

*The Latter Days of Jerusalem and Rome, as Revealed in the Apocalypse.* By Dominic M'Causland, LL.D. (Bentley.)—An elaborate view of prophecy. Passing events in Italy supply the author with a part of his basis. He remarks, in one of his preliminary chapters, on the actual state and future prospects of the Jewish race, the history of which, of course, furnishes a main proportion of the argument. The two successive dispensations are considered at large, and Dr. M'Causland proceeds to set forth his Millennial ideas and to open up his perspective of the New Jerusalem. Such a work lies beyond the range of literary criticism.

*The Monarchs of Modern History; or, Contemporaneous Sovereigns at a Glance. From the Fall of Rome to the Present Time.* By E. M. Newman. (Shaw.)—We have here a veritable Book of Kings. The chapters are galaxies of crown jewels. Mr. Newman has sought to trace, for the use of teachers, pupils and elementary readers generally, the history of the world from the subversion of the Roman Empire to our own times, and, to accomplish this purpose, has woven the narrative upon a series of imperial and royal biographies, succinct but neatly executed. This, to be sure, is but the skeleton of history, but so far as the compiler's intention went, it has been carried out.

*Five Years' Residence in New Zealand; or, Observations on Colonization.* By Francis Fuller. (Williams & Norgate.)—Mr. Fuller's work is of a discursive character, containing little narrative and less description. Its author, formerly a Captain in the 59th Regiment, has resided in the New Zealand province of Canterbury, which regards itself as the sun of that particular colonial system in the Pacific. His object seems to be, above all, to induce an emigration of "gentlemen," and those "who delight in rural affairs," for "hundreds of their race have settled there." The members of decayed or broken families, and persons brought up in ease and opulence, without knowledge of the trades or professions, who have been compelled to embark in speculative enterprise, have furnished recruits to the Upper Ten Thousand in Canterbury; but the majority is composed of individuals accustomed to commercial or manufacturing operations. Mr. Fuller proposes, therefore, steering clear of the paths trodden by previous writers, to explain the New Zealand colonial system in its principles and working details, more especially in so far as employers of labour are concerned. Beyond this, he treats of the methods by which industry of the humbler kinds may prosper,—gives an account of the trading methods in vogue,—and sketches his view of the future. There is much in the volume that will be found fresh and instructive, even to readers with a library of colonial literature on their shelves. Mr. Fuller deals, at starting, with the influence of religious differences on the population of New Zealand, and then meets the inquiry, not yet answered to the satisfaction even of all intelligent minds, whether to become a colonist involves any forfeiture of social position? This matter is very intelligently handled. In another chapter, he writes, in an equally practical sense, on the investment of small capitals; and, at the close, presents a retrospect of New Zealand politics. We have been considerably interested by Mr. Fuller's summing up of his five years' observation and experience.

Of lectures, addresses, and learned papers on our table, we notice *An Essay on English Orthography, with a Consideration of the Schemes which have been suggested for its Improvement by the Adoption of a System of Phonetic Spelling*, by J. Kerr (Black),—*A Sketch of the Comparative Beauties of the French and Spanish Languages*, by Manuel Martinez de Morentin (Trübner),—a lecture, by Mr. Carpenter, *On the History of Sanitary Progress in Croydon* (Gray),—*Remarks on Coinage*, by "Jacia" (Simpkin),—a paper, by Major Leigh, *On Pets, dedicated to all who do not spell Pets—Pests* (Longman),—*Report*, by Capt. Ryder, *On Navigation Schools* (Spottiswoode),—*A Letter to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in Notice of, and in Observations upon, the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Endowments, Funds, and actual Condition of all Schools endowed for the Purposes of Education in Ireland*, by the Rev. T. Kettlewell. —To these we may add the following miscellaneous publications:—*The St. George's Hospital Medical Staff, considered with Reference to the Consequences of the Prevailing Mode of determining Hospital Elections*, by Mr. E. Lee (Churchill),—*On the Prevention of Consumption by the Use of the Hypophosphites*, by Dr. Churchill (Churchill),—*What is Homoeopathy? and is there any, and what Amount of Truth in it?* by Dr. Conquest (Longman),—Part I. of *The Beautiful Balia* [La Bella Balia]: a Tale in French, by the Countess Marie Montemeri (Jeffer),—*The Acrostic Magazine for 1859*, edited by Mr. Coxwell,—and, lastly, we have the first, second, and

third portions of Part III., and the fourth portion of Part IV., of the *Catalogue of Books recently added to the Public Library, Melbourne* (Guillaume).—We notice, among recent publications of a religious nature, Mr. Wharton's *Treatise on Theism and on the Modern Skeptical Theories* (Trübner),—*The Lily of Tiflis: a Sketch from Georgian Church History*, being No. IV. of "Historical Tales" (Parker),—Mr. J. Crane's new version of *The Book of Psalms* (Simpkin),—*The Words she wrote; or, the Blood-Stained Leaf: a True Story of Two Highlanders at Lucknow* (Wertheim),—*Christianizing India: What, How, and by Whom*, by a Christian Minister (Simpkin),—and *Beware of the Mass! Lectures on the False Doctrines of the Romish Altar*, by the Rev. J. A. J. Nicholson (Wertheim).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ahn's Poetry of Germany, 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Baker's "Theology," Vol. 1, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Bohn's Illustrated Lib., "Young Lady's Book," 7s. 6d. cl.  
Bohn's Illustrated Lib., "Paris and its Environs," ed. Forester, 7s. 6d. cl.  
Boyer & Deletant's Frch. Dict., by Boileau & Piquot, n.d. 12s.  
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## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangkok, April 23.

BANGKOK, the capital of Siam, cannot be compared in appearance to any European city. A large number of its houses and dwellings, in lieu of resting upon firm foundations, are erected on rafts of bamboo, which, were they not secured by anchors, would be a play of every tide.

These dwellings are not calculated to give a high idea of Siamese architectural taste; however, there are some buildings, situated on the banks of the river and its numerous canals, which, although very different from European architecture, display nevertheless skill and symmetry. The palaces of the two Kings, and some of the residences of the nobles, belong to this number, but most conspicuous are the different wats or temples.

Prominent among these stands Wat Cheng, attracting by its towering height and symmetrical form the attention of every visitor to Bangkok.

It is not my intention to give now a description of this handsome pagoda, but taking the visitor up the Klong Tapau I-lang, which is one of the principal canals of the city, there, where this water-course meets the canal or klong Bang Lam Poo, he will notice on its western bank a large struc-



ture of bricks, so singular in its architecture that probably the idea occurs to him, that the architect who planned it took the Tower of Babel as a prototype, intending to represent it at Bangkok on a reduced scale. It met, like that pile, a similar fate, for it is "rotten at the foundation."

The ambitious design of the builder was abandoned before the work had been completed, and the parts previously erected have already begun to decay; the lower walls upon which the superstructure rests sink into the alluvial soil.

This Wat or Buddhist temple bears the name of Seked. The grounds which appertain to it occupy a very extensive space, and are divided by a canal into two parts, the more northern of which contains the ruin just spoken of. Here a number of comfortable houses for the priests or Talapoins have been erected parallel to the canal; the grounds are laid out according to Siamese taste, with salas or bowers, niches, grottos and rockwork; the smaller canals or trenches are crossed by high-backed bridges, according to China fashion;—there are shady trees and flowering bushes enough. The whole bears the appearance that the Talapoins or Buddhist monks keep the northern part of Seked in excellent order.

A large bridge leads from here across a broad canal to its southern part; but how different is the aspect that now presents itself to the visitor! The temples within that space are small; no flowers or shrubbery surround them—only rank grass. The attention is attracted by a number of structures, placed in a line within a regular distance, each, perhaps, 25 or 30 feet high; which I can only compare to gigantic *flambeaux*, bringing to the mind scenes connected with funeral rites. Desolation, it seems, is the principal feature which stamps this division of Wat Seked.

Following the path, constructed of bricks, and raised above the influence of the highest tides, a person ignorant of the purport to which Seked is dedicated, will, perhaps, be astonished to notice on the sides of the pathway rags, heaps of cotton, apparently the residue of pillow-cases and mattresses; pieces of thin board, showing vestiges of their having been pasted over with gilded or silvered paper, or ornamented with tinsel.

In some of the salas (open buildings, the roofs of which rest upon pillars) he observes structures which, in appearance, I can only compare to huge trays. They are partly filled with a clayey earth, in the middle of which a smouldering fire attracts attention. Curiosity draws the visitor nearer, notwithstanding the peculiar odour which arises from the cinders, and he finds that what is consuming consists of the remains of a fellow creature. Cremation has here taken place, and he becomes now aware that the clothes in rags and tinselled boards are remnants of funeral rites.

Burning the dead is a practice of considerable antiquity, being considered in ages past as a sacred rite. I refer the student of ancient lore to the obsequies of Hector, Patroclus, Achilles, and Remus. The Celts, Teutonians, the Sarmatians, Gauls, Swedes, and Norwegians, followed a similar custom. Turning from the Old World to the great Western Continent, I myself saw, amongst the wild tribes of Indians in Guiana, the custom of placing their dead upon a funeral pile. Their mortal remains having been consumed, the survivors collect the ashes, which are kept sacred, and should their relatives remove from their former abode, those ashes are taken away with them to the new dwelling-place as a sacred relic.

The mode of burning the dead amongst such nations as have adopted cremation is various. The ceremonies followed by the Siamese, when standing and wealth permit it, is, to embalm the body after the vital spark has fled, and to keep it in a mortuary apartment for eight or ten months. When the funeral rites are to take place, the remains of the departed are placed in a metal urn, which is set on the funeral pile or pyre, surrounded by the driest wood, by gums and oily substances. Should it happen that the rites refer to royal princes or nobles of the highest distinction, the kings (or sometimes only the first king) are present, and set fire to the pyre from opposite sides. The ashes, as the remains have been burnt in a metal

urn, are free from admixture of any foreign substance. They are carefully preserved or buried under a temple, or under a pyramidal structure, erected for that purpose.

I may here as well observe, that in Siam, white is the colour of mourning, and that, out of respect to the departed, all those who served him in his household have their heads shorn of all hair. The Kalnhome, or Prime Minister, as well as the Phraklanz, or Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the death of the Sompetch, their uncle, who held next to the two kings the highest dignity in the country, were simply dressed in white cotton stuff, without having their heads shorn; for as ministers of the Crown, and as such servants to the kings, they could only have adopted that custom had one of their majesties departed this life.

To return, however, after these remarks, to my visit of Wat Seked: I followed, from the sala, the paved road in the direction of two oblong spaces, each about 100 feet in length, surrounded by walls. I noticed on my right a high scaffolding, on which were perched a number of disgusting-looking vultures. Redoubling my steps to the inclosure in front of me, I entered through the low doorway, and, horror-struck, speedily retired at the sight of a number of these carrion birds regaling themselves on the dead body of a human being.

It must not be thought that I have overdrawn the picture; I have merely described what I saw on my first visit to Wat Seked.

Cremation, as I have already observed, is the usual method by which "ashes are brought to ashes, dust to dust" after the vital spark has fled from man. This is, however, a rite which the rich can only resort to; the poorer classes cannot pay the expenses connected with it, and have to place their dead under the ground, or carry the corpse to Wat Seked, throwing it within the walled inclosures, where the ravenous vultures are in attendance to do their office. I visited Wat Seked again: to be particular, it was on the 11th of January last. On landing, I noticed the greatest activity—there, temporary temples were being erected; here, places for the representation of theatricals constructed. Scene-painters were occupied, by means of buckets full of colours, to represent, according to their skill, imitations of Nature in her swelling forests, in rocky cliffs, her river scenes and stormy oceans. What is the reason of all this bustle? was, of course, a question which I addressed to those from whom I thought I might receive information. I was told, in answer, that the cremation of the high and noble lady of Phra Nai Sarapiet, the principal wife of the second ambassador in the late Siamese embassy to England, was to take place in a few days, she having died some months ago. I passed the scene where so much life was preparing to celebrate death, and directed my steps to the walled enclosures. Those representatives of the harpies of old, the vultures, were perched upon the scaffolding which I have previously described; their heads were drawn in within the ruffles of feathers, their wings sunk heavily down, nearly to their feet. They showed no motion on my passing near them; it was evident they had satiated themselves. I entered through the low doorway within the precincts of the largest of the two enclosures; my first glance noticed two human skulls, stuck upon poles of bamboo, their headless trunks lying in the pool of water, which, after severe rains, is formed in the middle of this dismal place. The vultures had already done their business. One of the skulls was evidently that of a man of mature age, so peculiarly formed that I should recognize it again amongst a heap of hundreds; the other was that of a young female. Both had full set teeth: there was not one wanting in the two jaws. Who were they? why were their heads cut off, their trunks thrown into the pool?

The following is their history, as far as I ascertained it from a source that I could rely upon. The skull of the man was that of a priest,—that of the female, his illicit love, a young Siamese woman in attendance at the palace of the first King. One of the strictest rules of Buddhism directs that the Talapoin, or priest, shall observe chastity. It is a sin to sit on the same mat with a woman, or to receive anything, except food, as a charity, from

her hand. To speak to a woman in a secret place is a sin,—to cough or sneeze, in order to win the notice of a group of girls seated, is a sin,—even to dream of a woman is a sin. Notwithstanding these strict rules, Phra Sang, a priest of Wat Seked, loved Ma-Op-Chui, who, although in the service at the palace, had nevertheless permission to leave it occasionally for the purpose, as she asserted, of seeing her parents, instead of which she hastened to her lover at Wat Seked. On one occasion when the lovers met at the priest's cell, a step was heard approaching,—Phra Sang thought that it was one of his colleagues coming to visit him. A room adjoining contained in large cases the sacred books of the Buddhist religion, and other works and writings forming the library of the Wat,—and, in order to hide the fair delinquent during the unwelcome visit, he secreted her in one of the huge cases. The person approaching was unfortunately a superior priest of the Wat, coming in search of a volume, which was in the case that now contained another object besides the book he desired to consult—namely, Ma-Op-Chui. The crime and sacrilege committed was blazed immediately all over the Wat; the delinquents were seized and delivered over to the authorities. The culprits were sentenced to suffer according to the strictest interpretation of the law; they were to be decapitated, their heads to be stuck upon poles, their carcasses to become the prey of vultures. The King would hear of no appeal; but they thwarted their stern judges in a material point, for their heads were cut off only after their death. Although imprisoned in separate dungeons, both managed to procure poison,—and when the moment arrived that they were to be led to execution, the headsman found two lifeless corpses to exercise his skill upon; still their heads were cut off and stuck upon poles, their bodies thrown into the pool as food for the vultures.

I returned to the dismal spot again, about a fortnight later, and found only the head of the female lying on the ground at the foot of the pole. On inquiry, I was told that the relations of Phra Sang had received permission from the King to remove the head and other parts of the skeleton of the priest, in order to burn these remains. Ma-Op-Chui had no powerful relations to effect such an object, hence her skull remained at Wat Seked. Could I have managed it without discovery, I would have carried it away with me.

I have still to relate another visit to that Wat, namely, to witness the cremation of the lady of Phra Nai Sarapiet, for which ceremony weeks of previous preparation had been made. The temple erected for that purpose was in the style of Egyptian architecture, the interior painted black, with golden embellishments. Four columns, circular, without pilasters, surrounded the highly ornamented catafalque, which in an urn that rose from the middle, contained the remains of the high personage. The walls of the temple were covered with coloured lamps, with reflectors of convex lenses behind to multiply the light that fell upon them. Outside of the temple, resting against its walls, were numerous stalls, upon which were exhibited the greatest medley of objects of *virtù*, curiosities, lustres, chandeliers, tiny ornaments, and toys, the figures of some of the latter set in motion by means of springs and clockwork;—enough, it was a collection worthy of any bazaar or arcade in a fashionable European town. It is a strange custom which directs these exhibitions as a part of the funeral rites of a rich or distinguished person, for none of these articles, so curiously brought together, were for sale. The temple was surrounded by niches, in which priests were chanting dirges; others, stretched out "their whole length," rested from the great fatigue of doing nothing.

The space between the temple and niches, or resting-places of the attending priests, was rather narrow; it was thronged with people led by duty or curiosity; but infinitely more so were the places where theatrical representations took place, where the buffoon and mime had their sway. There were several exhibitions of that description; however, the Chinese play-actors seemed the most patronized by the throng; their ranting voices, and noisy music of conch, cymbals, and drums, exercise the greatest attraction; even the dancing girls, young



and pretty as some of their number were, had comparatively but few admirers. Opposite to the principal theatre a large balcony had been erected. It was festooned and embellished with rich cloths and hangings; the steps and accesses to the balcony were confided to the guardianship of the distinguished corps of Siamese Amazons, the lady-soldiers being dressed on this occasion in tunics of black velvet, ornamented with gold. A cordon of the first King's troops surrounded the balcony, their arms piled up. The presence of the warlike women and the King's soldiers proved that His Majesty and his Queen - Consort, as he styles her, were in the balcony. The crowd increased, and as I could not understand the extravaganzas at the Chinese theatre, and was tired of the ballet, I resolved to extend my boat excursion, and to return to Wat Seked in the evening, when the temple would be illuminated. I did so, and I have to note that the taste which was displayed on that occasion surpassed even the scene which I witnessed at Somdetch's cremation. The effect was most striking. Fireworks followed afterwards: there were representations of dragons, of horses of shape unknown in nature, lions and tigers and other monsters, which by means of the pyrotechnic art, were sent whirling through the air, or were hurled through space by means of wires and ropes, while at the same time sounds were heard, which might be compared to the howling of monsters, intermixed with lamentations and wailings. These sounds, which have something quite unearthly, are produced by tubes of bamboo of greater or smaller length, perforated with holes, which being attached to the rockets, and catherine-wheels, cause, by the velocity with which they traverse the air, such sounds as would probably suggest what Milton imagined, when he speaks of the lamentations, the moaning and wailing of souls departed, "not in peace."

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

Florence, July 17.

A very casual glimpse of any one of the capital cities of Northern Italy on the blazing July afternoon when the sudden proclamation of Peace swooped down upon them at the height of their hopes, would have decided the question, if it be yet a question to the lookers-on from beyond the Alps, whether the Italian national movement has been a real spontaneous living fact, or a mere surface storm, got up by a powerful party for so much a head, to work out the ambitious purposes of their employers.

Of Milan, whose rough demonstrative population broke out on that occasion into wild and bitter accusations of treachery in high quarters,—of Turin, where the shops were instantly closed as if for general mourning, and where the impression is described to have been far more painful than that caused by the fatal battle of Novara in 1849, I can only speak by hearsay. But I can testify to the strange and deep pathos of what I saw that day in Florence, the expression of a bitter national disappointment, cutting to the very quick of the popular heart in every class of society,—a sight not easily to be described or forgotten.

On the morning of the 13th, as I observed before, on the battle-day of Magenta, there seemed to be shadows of tidings in the air, and men were restless, and anxiously walked hither and thither, they scarce knew why. But in the forenoon a bulletin was put up, in which the conditions of the incomprehensible armistice were minutely regulated, and this intelligence was as eagerly swallowed as ever was sedative potion by a restless fever patient, though not a few remarked gloomily that it bore the far-off date of the 8th of July. About 2 o'clock began a rumour of bad news half known, which in less than an hour had taken bodily shape, for then a second bulletin was posted on the walls, announcing that peace was concluded; that Venice was to remain under the sceptre of Austria; and that the Pope was to be Honorary President of the Italian Confederation! Round these bulletins gathered eager crowds, reading them with clenched hands and knitted brows; and ten minutes later, any one would have sought the ill-omened papers in vain, for the people, with that repugnance to

give up its mind to too terrible a belief, which is seen so often in private and personal misfortune, tore down the bills wherever they had been posted, declaring the tidings they contained to be utterly false and treacherous inventions; and in the course of the day, growing blindly obstinate in disbelief, they burned the whole edition of that day's *Monitore*, which contained a repetition of the obnoxious bulletin, and committed no small injury on the types at the newspaper office.

During the afternoon the ill-omened ferment went on ever increasing. The Codini at first either were, or feigned to be, as ill pleased as the Liberals; perhaps they fancied that in the troublous weather ahead their own chances of safety were far from re-assuring. There was a pale gloom on the face of every man, as if the enemy were battering at the gates; and women and young girls hurried on their way with eyes bent down, muttering, "*Madonna Santa! Povera Italia!*" "*Poveri noi!*"—as though the pestilence had broken out among them. As the hours went, and no contradiction came of the evil news, the Codini began to take courage from the general despondency, and sedulously tacked long strings of ugly consequences to the published facts. They declared that the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia had quarrelled beyond hope of reconciliation; that the Emperor had no sooner concluded the peace than he fled off, like a thief, to Paris, never stopping for rest or food by the way for fear of knife or bullet, but flinging himself, like a hunted madman, on board the *Hortense* at Genoa, to get out of Italy with all speed. They informed the Florentines that their excellent Grand-Duke was to return to his beloved capital in the first days of September, backed up by a most merciful amnesty, and—6,000 French *braves*. And they added, that meanwhile a few thousand contadini, belonging to the right thinking part of the community, would ere long march into Florence to set matters straight, and prepare the way for the promised millennium. Of all these false reports so zealously circulated, the one which cut the deepest was that of the Emperor's treachery to Italy; and the feeling of the great mass of the people may be embodied in the dramatic exclamation of a poor uneducated servant girl, who, on hearing the report that day, rushed breathless into her mistress's room, with clasped hands and scared eyes, exclaiming, "*Mio Dio! egli ci ha traditi!*" (My God! he has betrayed us!) never dreaming that the person she meant could be mistaken.

That evening the Government put forth a proclamation declaring their sympathy with the popular sorrow, and thereby confirming its cause; but assuring the citizens that messengers should immediately start for Turin, to learn the true state of things, and that on the morrow the Council should assemble, and appeal to Victor Emmanuel in the name of Tuscany. The proclamation closed with these consolatory words,—"*Tuscany shall not be replaced against her will and her rights under the yoke and influence of Austria.*"

In the course of that evening, too, a large body of respectable *popolani* (a fraction, no doubt, of the horrible *sans-culotte* mob of Florence so vividly conjured up by Lord Normanby in his highly imaginative description of our revolution) went to the Government, and urged them to permit the immediate organization of a civic guard for the protection of the city in case the threatened Codino invasion should take place, and offering their personal guarantee for those to whom arms should be entrusted for the purpose. Their request was granted, and several hundreds of citizens went next morning to the fortress to receive muskets, and have since patrolled the town watchfully from dusk till daylight.

The next day and the next a lurid shadow rested upon our fine old streets and squares, no tidings arrived from Turin to smooth away the public discontent, and the air was rife as ever with uncanny rumours. Then might be seen the first grip which the new germ of nationality has taken on the Tuscan people's heart, by the mingled expressions poured forth on all sides of apprehension for their own political future, of passionate regret for gallant, long-oppressed Venice to be left a bleeding hostage in the two-headed eagle's claws, and of

wonder and disgust at the idea of the Pope, while the words of excommunication against Piedmont and the Romagna are yet hot on his lips, and his hands yet full of rewards and honours for the perpetrators of the hideous massacre of Perugia, being raised to the highest place in the Confederation of Italy.

In truth, the unselfishness of the popular feeling was even more moving than had been the despairing fall of its high hopes three days before. All classes felt in common. Among the groups of sturdy, half-clothed masons and carpenters going to their work, or resting at noon, stretched at full length in the shade, chatting over their frugal dinner of a huge hunch of bread and a handful of plums or big black cherries, one caught up *en passant* such phrases as the following in their eloquent vernacular of the *Mercato Vecchio*,—"E' non puoi stare ti dico, e' l'è un' iniquità numero uno"—(The thing can't stand, I tell you, it's a first-rate iniquity), meaning the peace; or, "*Povera disgraziata! guene tocca sempre a lei!*"—(Poor unfortunate one! she is sure to have the worst of it), alluding to Venice, as if the once mighty Sea-Queen were in truth a suffering friend in unmerited distress. Sometimes, too, the Holy Father came in for his share of the conversation, and was unanimously apostrophized as "*Pezzo di birbante! guene dare' io vè! la Presidenza, com' el s'è assassinò dell' Antonelli!*"—(A great rascal! with his ruffian Antonelli! I'd give him the Presidency!)

On Saturday morning the clouds at last began to draw off a little. Official reports grew brighter. The Emperor, instead of flying to Paris like a malefactor, had entered Turin with Victor Emmanuel the evening before in all good fellowship. The messengers despatched to Turin by the Government had sent back re-assuring words respecting the probable liberty which would be granted to Tuscany to choose her own sovereign, and her possible annexation to Piedmont. The Contadini had preferred staying quietly at home, or the country priests and landlords had not considered them sufficiently reliable to send into Florence to "set matters straight." No one seemed satisfied with the proposed peace, nor by any means sure of its terms. Better still, England (God bless her for it!) declared that she would only agree to the *entire* independence of Italy. Who could tell, said the Florentines, whether a Congress would assemble, and if it did, whether Venice would be sacrificed? Nay, a worthy gossip of my own, a shrewd and jovial master carpenter, bade me be comforted, for things were sure to go right, seeing that a friend of his, a *sergent-major*, had assured him that the fighting would certainly begin again the first thing on the morning of the 16th of August, when the Armistice should have expired! Not the least comfortable of the favourable tidings of Saturday was the marching on Rimini of General Mezzacapo's troops, Piedmontese and Romagnoli, and the skirmish with the Papal mercenaries to the discomfiture of the latter.

So all these hopes, surmises, and probabilities have made Florence almost herself again. As in the headlong concluding fugue, which winds up the nursery tale of the old lady "who lived in a vinegar bottle," wherein it is recorded that after many mischances and disappointments, "The dog began to worry the cat, the cat began to catch the rat, the rat began," and on through a long list of interesting casualties to a prosperous ending,—so our public matters seem tending forwards straight and steadily. The civic patrols are established, the National Guard is being enrolled, the electoral laws are being refurbished, the Constituent Assembly (to the horror of the Codini) is going to be convoked. And their vote we trust may save us from "*L'Austria e gli Austriaci!*" (Austria and Austria's hangers-on). Needful reforms, ecclesiastical and other, are planning, and messengers are speeding to Paris and London to plead little Tuscany's cause in the high places of diplomacy, that veiled Isis who can implacably and impassibly sign away our birthright at her pleasure. Meanwhile, the *pigtail* fraternity look downcast, complaining of the "*afa*," or oppressive heat, and many retire to their villas, where burnt-up grass and cicada-haunted eypresses best suit their desponding



mood. The consequences of the events of the last few days, perilous as they at first seemed to the national cause, go far to convince the most unwilling eyes that Italy is beginning to be united by a stronger tie of union than ever was framed by red tape and sealing-wax, and which bayonets and protocols cannot put asunder.

I was lately in company with an ancient Codino noble, one of the few Florentine notables who yet march, taper in hand, in the yearly procession of the Corpus Domini, and give orders to their Contadini to resist with scythes and pitchforks any attempt to levy taxes for the war. The venerable *Illustrissimo* was denouncing the fatal tendencies of some modern school to which a favourite servant of his had sent his children, instead of leaving them under the wise, priestly teaching of the *Scuole pie*. Turning to me with a look of mingled horror and disgust, he exclaimed, "What do you think they teach in those places? They teach (lowering his voice to conspiracy pitch)—they teach the children to become.... 'Amici della patria!'" (friends of their country),—just as if he had said, they teach poisoning or flaying alive on improved principles. And this new lesson, which Italy has lately learnt, and is still eagerly studying, to the extinction of petty municipal jealousies and studiously fomented feuds of state against state—this immense revolution in the popular heart of Italy makes the possible continuance of the captivity of Venice for the nonce more endurable, and the Pope's honorary Presidency (which it is doubtful whether he will accept) less like a cruel mockery. For the living principle will never cease to work till it have driven out the remnants of the old tyranny, as surely as the healthy living flesh drives out the splinters of the unskillfully removed arrow-head which has pierced and angered it. TH. T.

#### PICTURE GALLERIES BY GASLIGHT.

THE following Report of the Commission appointed to consider the subject of lighting picture galleries by gas was presented to the House of Commons on the 21st inst. :—

"South Kensington, July 20.

"The Commission, consisting of Profs. Faraday, Hofmann, and Tyndall, Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., and Captain Fowke, R.E.,—appointed for the purpose of reporting to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education on the lighting of picture galleries by gas; and on any precautions (if necessary) against the escape of gas, and the products of its combustion,—having met at various times and considered the subject referred to them, now make the following Report :—

"There is nothing innate in coal gas which renders its application to the illumination of picture galleries objectionable. Its light, though not so white as that of the sun, is equally harmless; its radiant heat may be rendered innocuous by placing a sufficient distance between the gas jets and the pictures, while the heat of combustion may be rendered eminently serviceable in promoting ventilation.

"Coal gas may be free from sulphuretted hydrogen compounds, and in London is so at the present time; it then has little or no direct action on pictures. But it has not as yet been cleansed from sulphide of carbon, which, on combustion, yields sulphurous acid gas, capable of producing 22½ grains of sulphuric acid per 100 cubic feet of present London coal gas. [Hofmann.] It is not safe to permit this product of the combustion to come in contact with pictures, painted either in oil or water colours; and the Commission are emphatically of opinion that in every system of permanent gas-lighting for picture or sculpture galleries provision should be made for the effectual exclusion or withdrawal of the products of combustion from the chambers containing the works of Art.

"The Commission have examined the Sheepshanks Gallery as an experimental attempt to light pictures with gas, and are of opinion that the process there carried out fulfils the condition of effectually illuminating the pictures and at the same time removing the products of combustion. According to the indications of the thermometer required and obtained, it does this in harmony with, and in aid of, the ventilation, and does not

make a difference of more than one degree Fahrenheit at the parts where the pictures are placed, between the temperatures, before and after the gas is lighted.

"Certain colour-tests, consisting of surfaces covered with white lead, or with vegetable and mineral colours (especially the more fugitive ones), and in which also boiled linseed oil, magylyp, and copal varnish were employed as vehicles, had been prepared, and were, when dry, covered one-fourth with mastic varnish, one-fourth with glass, one-fourth with both mastic varnish and glass, and one-fourth left uncovered. Sixteen of these have been placed for nearly two years in different situations, in some of which gas has been used, in others not. They give no indications respecting the action of coal gas (except injury from heat in one placed purposely very near to and above the gas-burners), but seven of them show signs of chemical change in the whites, due to either a town atmosphere or want of ventilation. The most injured is that from the National Gallery, Charing Cross, and the next is from a country privy; the third, much less changed, is from the House of Commons; the fourth is from the Barber Surgeons' Hall; the fifth from the Bridgewater Gallery; the sixth from the Royal Society's rooms at Burlington House; the seventh from the British Museum."

"The remaining tests, hung in—1. Sheepshanks' Gallery, South Kensington; 2. Secretary's room at South Kensington, where no gas is used; 3. Mr. Henry Drummond's drawing-room at Albury Park, Surrey; 4. Sealed up and kept in a closet in the Secretary's room at South Kensington; 5. Lambeth Palace, vestibule of the staircase; 6. British Institution, picture gallery; 7. Windsor Castle, room with a north aspect without gas; 8. Mr. Thomas Baring's picture gallery, 41, Upper Grosvenor Street, frequently lit with gas, present no observable change in this respect.

"Though apart from the especial subject submitted to the Commission, the members cannot resist a recommendation that this kind of trial, which is especially a painter's experiment, should be continued for a longer period, and, indeed, be carried out on a more extensive scale.

"The Commission think it right to state that they were unanimous on all the points to which their attention had been called, or which are referred to in this Report.

"M. FARADAY,

"A. W. HOFMANN,

"JOHN TYNDALL,

"RICH'D. REDGRAVE,

"FRANCIS FOWKE, Captain, R.E."

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR readers will be glad to hear once more from their old friend Sir Robert Schomburgk. As his letter in another column shows, he is now at Bangkok in Siam, that marvellous land in which a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society is King and a White Elephant is God. Sick (as well as official duty), we grieve to hear, has hitherto prevented Sir Robert from sending his impressions of Siamese society and scenery to Europe; but we may hope, now that he has recovered his strength, to hear from Bangkok and other localities in Siam whenever our philosophical traveller finds matter to communicate.

A few days ago we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the Artillery practising ground, we are asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on, one of the party spies a flight of geese far out to sea. "There, they light on yon sand-bank." Up go a dozen glasses. Yes: there they flicker in the sun, grey and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breach—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight—and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose Hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory; or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten Row. Here

is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian engineers who have just come to London to study our new Artillery, and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank.

Among the many attractions preparing for the Aberdeen Meeting of the British Association will be a department of Photography. The local Committee invite the co-operation of photographers of all countries, in an attempt to exhibit the present state of the art in its choicest specimens. The only limitation is the exclusion of paint. In black and white, touched or untouched, all works of merit will be received.

Mr. Gladstone, in passing the estimates for the British Museum, held out a hope that the crowding and confusion of that establishment are about to cease. He admitted the principle of a separation of its contents—books in one place, bones in another, and so forth; an admission which the House of Commons applauded, and about which, we trust, there need be no further discussion.

The meeting of the members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, originally settled for the 27th instant at Harrow, is postponed until Thursday, the 6th of October next, at the same place.

In June 1857 we announced that authority had been given by the Lords of the Treasury to prepare a new stamp for a threepenny rate of postage. This stamp has been prepared, and may now be obtained at Somerset House. Booksellers, newspaper agents and others may see a specimen at the *Athenæum* office.

The Civil List Pensions for the past year show little improvement in the spirit of their distribution; though we have not this July to announce that half the national dole awarded to genius and learning has been given for services in the army or in the Court. The distribution falls in this way:—literature, 400*l.*; science, 325*l.*; arms, 275*l.*; art, 100*l.*; nondescript, 75*l.*; total, 1,200*l.* We subjoin the official details:—Mrs. Harriet Lucas Wiloughby, 150*l.*, in consideration of the gallant conduct of her son, the late Lieutenant Wiloughby, in blowing up the magazine at Delhi. Mrs. Ann Skinner, 50*l.*, in consideration of her having lost three sons in the service of their country. Edwin Atherstone, 75*l.*, in consideration of his merits. Mrs. Susanna Bartlett, 75*l.*, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, the late William Henry Bartlett. James Bowman Lindsay, 100*l.*, in consideration of his scientific attainments. Mrs. Amelia Gresley Ball, 100*l.*, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Dr. Ball, the naturalist. Mrs. Cornelia Hogan, 100*l.*, in consideration of the merits of her late husband, Mr. John Hogan, as a sculptor. Alice, Constance and Janet Archer, 50*l.*, in consideration of the valuable contributions of their late father to the science of photography. Charles Duke Yonge, 75*l.*, in consideration of his literary merits. W. Desborough Cooley, 100*l.*, in consideration of his literary services and discoveries in Central Africa. John Bolton Rogerson, 50*l.*, in consideration of his literary merits and destitute condition. Ann, Maria and Catherine Coppard, 75*l.*, in consideration of the services rendered to nautical science by their grandfather, Mr. T. Robertson. The Rev. John Hind, 100*l.*, in consideration of his literary services. Mary Stephens, Lauretta, Rachel, Sarah and Amy Tucker, 25*l.* (additional), daughters of the late Joseph Tucker, many years Surveyor of the Navy. Mrs. Frances Martha Agnes Simmons, 75*l.*, in consideration of the military and literary services of her husband, the late Capt. Simmons, and also of the eminent military services of her sons, two of whom lost their lives in action, and two of whom died from illness contracted in the execution of their duties.—This is a better show, certainly, than we have had to make for three or four years, even though it proceeds on no sort of system.

The death of W. R. Hamilton, formerly President of the Geographical Society, and more lately one of the Trustees of the British Museum, claims a brief note. Mr. Hamilton's great feat was the capture of the Rosetta Stone, now in Great Russell Street, from the French. He was likewise instrumental in recovering from the French, and restor-



ing to Italy, the great pictures and statues which the Imperialists had conquered from the palaces and churches of that country. His work on Egypt, now forgotten, was of some importance in its day—at least, to the merely English scholar. It has long been replaced.

A paragraph which has lately been in circulation respecting the philological pursuits of Prince Lucien Buonaparte—a part of which stole into our columns last week—is erroneous in several particulars. It states that the Prince is now in Durham, translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of Weardale, and that he intends to proceed afterwards to Yorkshire, to translate it into the dialect of Craven. The Prince has never translated any portion of the Scriptures into any English dialect. A few months ago he printed, at his expense, and presented to the British Museum and some other public libraries, 'The Song of Solomon, in the Dialect of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the authorized English Version, by Henry Anthony Littledale,' as well as a translation into the Westmoreland dialect, by the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., Head Master of Appleby School; into the Labourdin dialect of Basque, by Captain Duvoisin; into the Transylvanian dialect of German, by J. Seivert. The Prince, who is an ardent and learned philologist, has determined to procure and print, at his own expense, versions of the Scriptures, or portions of the Scriptures, in those languages or dialects of Europe in which no version has hitherto existed, for the purpose of placing on record, for the benefit of posterity, the actual state of language in our time. In some important cases he has announced his intention of printing versions of the whole Scriptures; in others, he is preparing versions of the Gospel of St. Matthew only; and in the case of others, provincial dialects, he has taken the Song of Solomon. That portion of the Bible, it is remarked by Seivert, in the preface to the Transylvanian version, is "not too long, and yet is something complete; and it affords opportunities of introducing provincial words which are not supplied by other books." It is singular that it should have been left to the Prince, not only to prosecute and patronize the study of the Celtic dialects of the British Islands, the Welsh, the Irish, the Gaelic and the Manx, but to elucidate and place on record the dialects of our English counties: a service for which England surely owes him thanks. It may be remarked, that he is by birth an Englishman, having first seen the light in Worcestershire, while his father resided here as a prisoner of war.

A very liberal recommendation, which was made by the authorities of Eton College to the Cambridge University Commissioners more than two years ago, to the effect that the sons of all British subjects, otherwise duly qualified, should be admissible as candidates for Eton Scholarships, has been adopted by the Commissioners, and has consequently become part of the Statutes of Eton College.

The great advantage of combination has seldom been made more apparent in scientific matters than by the recent publication, by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of a catalogue of recorded earthquakes, from 1606 B.C. to A.D. 1850. The catalogue, which occupies a bulky volume, gives accounts, more or less full, of nearly 7,000 earthquakes, including their locality, direction, duration, and number of shocks, the phenomena connected with them, and the authorities from whence the accounts have been drawn. Many of the details are extremely curious, and all highly interesting. The catalogue is followed by a discussion of the results deducible from the observations, by Mr. Robert Mallet and Mr. John William Mallet.

An account has been recently laid by M. Foucault before the Paris Academy of Sciences, of a new reflecting telescope in the Imperial Observatory, the speculum of which is made of silvered glass. The mirror, which is forty centimetres in diameter, is said to be extremely brilliant, and of great reflecting excellence; and M. Foucault and his colleague, M. Chacornac, conceive, from the experiments and observations made with this telescope, that larger instruments of the same construction may be employed with great advantage.

struction may be employed with great advantage.

Last week the library of Rydal Mount was sold to the four winds. The attendance was thin and the prices were not high. Many of the books contained Wordsworth's autograph; some few, notes and inscriptions. But these additions made scarcely any difference in the market value of the works sold. In London better prices might have been secured. We notice some of the more interesting lots:—Description of the Persian Monarchy, now being the Oriental Indyes; a relation of some Years' Travail begunne Anno 1626, by T. Herbert, 1634, 12l. 12s.—Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps in 1841, by T. N. Talfourd, with Autograph and Sonnet on the Reception of the Poet Wordsworth at Oxford, 15s.—Calvino, Joanne, Institutio Christianæ Religionis, 8vo. calf, Geneva (autographs of "S. T. Coleridge," and "W. Wordsworth"), 1569, 1l. 4s.—Donne, John (Dr. in Divinity), LXXX Sermons Preached by that Learned and Reverend Divine in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, 1640. Autograph, "William Wordsworth, bought at Ashby de la Zouche, 1809," 1l.—Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Places Discovered from the Creation to this Present. The third edition, 1617, 1l. 3s.—Religio Medici, with Observations, by Sir Kenelm Digby, 8vo. 1669 (autograph "William Wordsworth, given to him by Charles Lamb"), and three others, 1l. 6s.—Bulwer's Siamese Twins and other Poems, 8vo., 1831, (with autograph presentation by the author to the "Illustrious Wordsworth"), and another book, 10s.—Lord Byron's Works, 4 vols. 12mo., 1830. (Wordsworth's autograph in each volume), 3l. 9s.—George Chapman's translation of "the whole Works of the Prince of Poets in his Iliads, and Odyssey, according to the Greeke" (with the engraved frontispiece by Hollar, and portrait by Hole), 5l.—Chapman's "Homer," another copy, with 13 lines by S. T. Coleridge, dated February 12, 1808, a comparison of Chapman with Ben Jonson and Milton; a long MS. criticism of Chapman's merits as a translator, by the same writer, also inserted within the cover, 3l. 9s.—Collins's (William) Odes on several Descriptive and Allegoric Subjects, small 4to., 1747; the first edition, extremely rare, 16s.—Parnassus (England's), or the Choysest Flowers of our Modern Poets, with their Poetical Comparisons; hereunto are annexed various Discourses both pleasant and profitable, 12mo., imprinted at London, 1600; Wit's Recreations, containing 630 Epigrams, 160 Epitaphs, and variety of Fantasies and Fantastic, good for Melancholly Humours, 12mo., 1641, 2l. 12s.—Randolph's (Thomas, M.A.) Muses' Looking-Glass, &c., 12mo., Oxford, 1688; England's Helicon, or the Muses' Harmony, 1614, 4l. 14s.—Scott's (Sir W.) Marmion, 4to., 1808, with autograph, "Walter Scott to W. Wordsworth," 1l. 10s.—Scott's (Sir W.) Lord of the Isles, 4to., 1815, with autograph, "W. Wordsworth, from Walter Scott," 1l. 18s.—Wordsworth's Poems, in 2 vols., 1807, largely annotated, revised, and amended for subsequent editions; Poetical Works of William Wordsworth, vol. 5, 1837, a few pencilled memoranda inside the cover; The Loss of the Locks, a poem, the last two pages MS., in the autograph of the author, James Montgomery, Sheffield, December, 1799, 2l. 12s. 6d.—Wordsworth's Poetical Works, 6 vols., 12mo., Moxon, 1837, with pencil notes by the poet, 15l.—Wordsworth's Sonnets, collected in one volume, 12mo., 1838, also with notes, 3l. 5s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, Madame Bodichon's Sketches in Africa, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GEM-MAN GALLERY, 165, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

## SCIENCE

*The Nature-Printed British Seaweeds: a History, accompanied by Figures and Dissections of the Algæ of the British Isles.* By W. G. Johnstone and Alexander Croall. Nature-Printed by Henry Bradbury. Vol. I. *Rhodosperrmeæ*. Fam. I.—IX. (Bradbury & Evans.)

IN our boyhood a seaweed was a weed and nothing more. Thus, it was like Wordsworth's primrose to Peter Bell,—

A primrose by a river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more.

—Many a long summer's day have we wandered on the margin of the "homeless sea," glancing occasionally into the little mimic oceans held in the hollows of worn rocks, and cut off at low-water from the vast retreating waves of the wide sea. With delight have we seen these mimic oceans fringed and carpeted with varied seaweeds—disturbed only, and waving like land plants, when some stealthy billow of the ebbing tide crept back to its recent haunts, and overflowed its retreating fellows, and ruffled the rock basins, which, however, would soon become calm again and undisturbed. How interesting was it to watch the white and red sea-plants gradually still every fringe and branch until, finally, they were as moveless as the trees and shrubs in our gardens at these very melting moments in which we are now writing. No disturbance of this calm was there, except when some hundred-fingered anemone put forth its circlet of feelers from the very midst of the intertangled seaweeds; or when we ourselves, charmed with the floating fringes and the delicately-spread fronds, plunged in our profane fingers to grasp and extricate them—only to find that when out of the pools the fronds became tangles, and the strong stems flaccid stalks.

If any stray shore wanderer or shrimp dredger caught us at this dreamy kind of occupation, he would eye us askance, evidently doubtful of our sanity or safety. Or, perhaps, some battered little cart would wind down a cliff path, and rattle over a pebbly beach, and then run smoothly over a mile of sand, and, finally, yield up its rough driver, who, with prong and sharp spade, would dig up large flags of "sea-crackers," or "bottle-weeds," and fling them into his cart, together with dozens of delicate *Rhodosperrmeæ*, heedless of beauty, or colour, or form, and only mindful that "master wanted a load or two of weeds for the land," and that "weeds were good for manure." Or, it may be, again, that some dredger for shrimps had brought up a whole herbarium of tangled plants, but only a few shrimps, and was casting out the weeds with curses, while bagging the marketable crustaceans with eagerness. Such was all that was observed of seaweeds not a few years ago; and a huge collection of them might have been found undisturbed at many a pile, or groin, or jetty, stretching out below high-water mark into the sandy shallows—whether at Brighton, or Scaford, or Hastings, or Dover.

But times have changed. The march of Science has been felt even on the sea-shore,—her foot-prints are upon the moist sands,—seaweeds are no longer weeds, but "algæ,"—gatherers of them are no longer idiots or idlers, but "phycologists,"—phycologists are no longer boys, but fathers of boys, doctors of medicine, spinsters, naturalists, and nature-printers. No spot upon earth, not even that which is but earth for six hours out of the twelve, is free from scientific invasion. A French invasion is but a dream, a dream of old men, but a scientific



invasion of our shores is a *fait accompli*, as the volume before us proves. The fruits of conquest are beneath our gaze. Names, not French, it is true, but Latin (and very bad Latin), have been given to the familiars of our boyhood. We should not know them again but for the plates. Our favourite red-tangle is here as *Polysiphonia urceolata*; another old acquaintance comes up again as *Bonnemaisonia asparagoides*. Positively we know not the names of the beloved weeds of our boyhood. 'Tis not that they have got into coats and crinolines, but into Latin. We are fairly perplexed and stammer when we meet them again; for little "brown stalk," whom we so often played with and nicknamed, was this morning introduced to us as *Gracilaria compressa*; and we are now requested to address old "pickled cabbage" as *Nitophyllum Hillie* and *Nitophyllum laceratum*. What mongrel names are these? Here, in this very *Nitophyllum*, we have a cross of Latin with Greek to express "shining leaf." If, however, any devoted phycologist would desire thoroughly Greco-Latino-English descriptions of algae, here they are *ad libitum*. There is no mining of science here. *Polysiphonia formosa*, for example, is "much-branched subdichotomously; branches long, somewhat flexuose, ultimate ramuli subulate"; and again, "branches alternate, or subdichotomous; internodes long, somewhat flexuose, erecto-patent," &c. (p. 23). Readers may have 188 pages of this kind of elucidation in this first volume. Algae may be thought particularly simple in their structure; not so are they in these descriptions. As we have already said, we are estranged from our childhood's friends. We never heard, or wish to hear again, of *Sphero-coccus coronopifolius* (p. 149), though we see by the figure that it is an old acquaintance on our southern shores. Nor is the case improved when, in looking over its synonyms for a simpler name, we find *Rhynchococcus coronopifolius*. Our friends the geologists and conchologists have been accused of multiplying hard names, but they are at least rivalled by these phycologists. If the whole four volumes are to be thus adorned with nomenclature we shall require new organs of pronunciation, and new powers of memory, and a new lease of life to learn, repeat, and remember the favourites of the phycologists.

The only relief we experience in poring over these densely technical pages is not a sea breeze, but an occasional name of a fair spinster who has contributed some weed to the author. We cannot restrain our imagination from picturing "Miss C. Alardyce," who has found *Bonnemaisonia asparagoides*, at Moray Frith (p. 77), and "Miss Hutchins at Bantry Bay, Miss Ball at Cork, and the Misses White, Turner, Cutler, Gower, and Edgar." O, for a weed-walk and a weed-talk this very day with Caroline Alardyce, or any and all of the spinster phycologists! How would we speed to meet them on far stretching beach, and under steep chalk cliffs, hard by the friendly old lighthouse! What a pleasure to be guided by bright eyes and tripping steps to a fine *Rhodomela lycopodioides*! But why not immortalize the spinsters, even though they should change their names, by affixing them to the weeds? What are sea-nymphs of Hesiod to sea-nymphs of Britain? Nobody heeds Hesiod's Melobesia; and how much more euphonious would be *Melobesia Alardycei*, or, sweeter still, *Alardycea Virginea*!

The plates, however, may make the letter-press pass current, for never were published more beautiful illustrations of algae. For this kind of work nature-printing is exactly adapted. Every delicate and inimitable ramification is most attractively and accurately represented.

The fifty-six plates in this volume can scarcely be surpassed, and have not, as far as we know, been equalled. Those who will not give an hour to the letter-press may find more than an hour's delight in the plates. For ourselves, we have found them pleasing, and still pleasing during several inspections. The volume is handsomely got up, and will make a very attractive drawing-room table book at home or at the sea-side. If the three succeeding volumes are as beautifully illustrated we shall be glad to welcome them.

#### SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 4.—Dr. Gray, President, in the chair.—W. D. Crotch, Esq. was elected a Member.—Mr. Jeakes exhibited a specimen of an American species of *Curculio*, *Arrhenodes maxillosus*, which had recently been taken alive in a garden at Camden Town.—Mr. Bond exhibited some Lepidoptera from Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and a beautiful living example of *Calosoma sycophanta*, found on the coast at Freshwater a few days previously.—Mr. Shepherd exhibited some specimens of *Deleaster dichroa*, lately caught near London.—Mr. Janson exhibited three species of Coleoptera new to the British list, viz. *Stenus opticus* from Holme Fen, *Conosoma pedicularum* from Horning Fen, and *Scolytus Pruni*, found near London.—Mr. Sheppard exhibited two specimens of *Erastria venustula*, from Loughton, Essex.—Mr. Holdsworth exhibited the nest formed by the female of *Hydrous piceus*, from the aquarium of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park.—Mr. Gorham exhibited *Anchormenus livens* from Eltham.—Mr. Mitford exhibited a fine series of *Psyche fusca*, which he had lately bred from the larvæ, and a specimen of *Carabus intricatus*, taken near Bath.—Mr. Stevens exhibited some beautiful Lepidoptera, sent from Moreton Bay by Mr. Diggle; and both sexes of the splendid Ornithoptera, from Batchian, Moluccas, the capture of which by Mr. Wallace had been announced at a previous meeting, the specimens having just arrived in England.—Mr. Westwood exhibited and read a description of a fine species of Phasmida, from the River Amazon; and a beautiful Papilio, found in New Caledonia by Mr. McGillivrey.—Mr. Waterhouse read papers on the British species of Donacæ and Cissidæ.—Mr. F. Smith read a paper 'On the Economy of the Ichneumonids constituting the genus *Pezomachus*.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Entomological, 8.  
Thurs. Zoological, 4.—General.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

##### Its Treatment of Engravers.

A Correspondent writes:—"I will not rouse my bile by dilating on the century of insults our English engravers have received from the R.A.s.—I will not this burning weather let my gall overflow in inveighing against even the ignominious treatment of the works of our most laborious and most skilful engravers, so recently as even the Exhibition of May last, for two reasons: first, because it seems to be a by-law, or secret understanding, of the body I write of, to treat engraving as a mere inferior and mechanical branch of Art; secondly, because I am sure the engravers themselves will laugh at such unworthy slights, as long as the great free world of the shop-windows is open to them.

"I will, however, make my case clearer by confining myself to a single illustration, to show how old this jealousy is, and how baneful for Art have been its systematic workings. I take my facts chiefly from a curious pamphlet, yellow with age, lent me by a learned and ingenious friend, whose interest has been roused by the attack on an effete body. The tract is entitled 'An Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts; to which is prefixed a Letter to the Earl of Bute,' by Robert Strange, 1775. The little book, I need scarcely say, is by the celebrated Jacobite engraver, the

contemporary of the great Woollett,—and is a logical, but crushing, description of the intrigues and plottings that heralded the birth of the Academy. He shows how Reynolds, who had sworn to be neutral, was beguiled by the offer of the Presidency,—and how George the Third, with his usual obstinate childishness, promised both Societies, and deceived both. But it is as regards engraving that he shows the strongest case.

"I will not insult the understanding even of a Royal Academician by dilating on the advantages of engraving to Art. We all know what Bolswert did for Rubens' forms, and what Marc Antonio for Raphael's. We all know that hundreds of great pictures have perished, leaving their engravings alone to preserve a recollection of them. We know that tens can buy engravings where units can only buy pictures. We know that engraving has done for Art what printing did for letters. Sir Robert (all who know his portrait, will at once feel he is a trustworthy witness,—even if his book from internal evidence did not show its own truth) must at once be confessed a high-spirited, generous gentleman, who had staked his life for a bad cause, but would never have forfeited his honour to be the mere conqueror in a petty quarrel.

"Let us hear Sir Robert, and see how true the dictum is, that 'when men are guided by false and underhand motives they meet with eternal embarrassments, and are ever reduced to act with inconsistency.' He says, in modelling the very first plan of the Academy the intriguers, jealous of the burin, as the Academicians are now of water-colour artists, proposed, contrary to the opinion of Mr. West, to totally exclude all engravers. In vain it was urged that engraving was a profitable branch of Art to a commercial country; that engraving was the twin sister of painting, and gave the artist immortality. But no sooner had a body, which pretended that it was organized to promote the Fine Arts, passed this law, than it began to show its miserable favouritism, and admitted Bartolozzi into its ranks. To render this injustice apparently just, they declared that they admitted the clever Italian as a painter, and not as an engraver, and required of him a diploma picture, which, bad as it was, was, it is said, produced chiefly by his friend and collaborateur, Cipriani. To cover this meanness, the Academicians declared, to stop the outcry of the degraded and excluded engravers, that they had but followed the example of the royal academies of Paris and of Rome. Neither of these statements was true. Sir Robert Strange himself was a member of both Academies, and though Rome, since the days of that strong worker, Marc Antonio, had never properly cultivated engraving, Paris was well known to have produced many great engravers, such as Audran and Edelinck.

"Driven out of their front forts, the worthy defenders of English Art, according to the true dictum of Rochefoucault, 'hating those they had injured,' brought forward their final convincing reasons. They said that engravers were servile copyers, and not fit to instruct in a royal academy; and, alas! it was Reynolds whom they chose to give these unworthy arguments a voice. They all agreed to throw odium on the sister art, and to treat those who professed it as unworthy the attention of the royal establishment. The fact was, that the third-rate face-painters, brown-tree painters, plagiarists, miniature painters, fan painters, coach painters, and snuff-box chasers, few of whom could draw a figure so well as many of our boy students now living, were jealous of the engraver who could draw, and took a wide view of Art.

"Compelled, however, to yield on this point, our R.A.s yielded with the bad grace of men who are defeated. The remedy was worse than the disease. They determined, too, to save appearances, and cunningly appear to give, yet give not,—they would prevent all complaint, yet grant nothing,—they would give an imaginary honour and rank, which should really be a brand and an insult, never to be tamely borne by generous or high-spirited men. Crafty care was taken that the mode of admission should be as a yoke, under which no proud man would ever deign to stoop. The engravers were not to be made Academic-



cians, as in Paris, but were called Associates, and were excluded from all honour and advantage.

"They were to be the acknowledged and hopeless inferiors of the Academicians—the valets—the servitors—the Gibeonites—the Levites, who never would be promoted. They were not to be admitted into any office, or to have any vote in any assembly; in fact, they were to be dumb and without action. To complete the disgrace, the Academicians, in their royal diplomas, were to be created Esquires, while those certificates of the Associates were couched in the humblest terms and were signed only by the President and Secretary.

"Now, the indignation broke out fiercer than ever. No engraver would join the body. At last, however, they found some victims. Two foreigners joined their faction, one of whom had been rejected by the Royal Academy at Paris; and, lastly, Mr. Major, the King's seal engraver; a man of talent, but with a numerous family; his fears being played upon.

"All this time, every one wondered how the King could be always got to sanction every fresh inconsistency of the Academy. But how could men expect consistency from a King who had promised equal extension of royal favour to both Societies, yet soon afterwards granted a charter to the younger of the two bodies,—who liked West's pictures merely because they were smooth,—who refused to take one of Wilson's noblest landscapes painted to order,—who never patronized Reynolds, and did not like his pictures,—who held out no generous hand to Barry?"

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Sir Robert Smirke has resigned his place among the Forty Academicians. Sir Robert had for some years past retired from the active duties of his profession; and in giving up his seat in Trafalgar Square he has now set an example of self-respect and self-denial which will cover his old age with new distinction. This resignation ought to be followed by other resignations. We need not point out individuals, for they are notorious. Sir Robert deserves an oak leaf crown for this brave act, and if his professional brethren feel the same admiration for moral courage as for artistic skill, they will not suffer the act to pass into oblivion. Two seats among the forty are now vacant—one painter, one architect; and the strife has already commenced as to who shall be carried into the chairs of Leslie and Smirke. Will the painter of the 'Upas Tree' and the 'Evening Gun' be seated in the chair of Leslie? Will the hero of the Gothic revival succeed to Smirke? When these places are filled, two Associates must be chosen. Should not Faed come in? Will jealousy of the Pre-Raphaelites exclude Holman Hunt? We shall see.

A number of Royal Academicians have presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. MacIse as a sign of congratulation and admiration of the finished drawings of his great Cartoon in the New Palace, of which we gave an account some weeks ago. The composition is perhaps the most vigorous and brilliant work of this master of design, and the feeling which dictated this memorial gift is one to delight all who love Art and desire to respect its professors.

We have been shown some photographic studies by Mr. Claudet, taken by a new lens and of a large size. They are of extraordinary merit as to fidelity of likeness, truth of outline, beauty of detail, and force of representation. They are all male portraits; and they have some part of that nameless grace of attitude and expression for which Mr. Claudet's female portraits have always been renowned. As every woman who sits to this artist looks like a countess, so in these enlarged masculine portraits we find every point of character and trace of intellect seized and put on record.

Mr. MacLean, of the Haymarket, has brought out a political squib, with coarse H.B. illustrations, which comes a little late in the day, to ridicule the folly of France and its Republicans in allowing the once ridiculed and ludicrous adventurer to become their despot. This heavy trifle is entitled 'The Fisherman and the Genius,' and is a travesty of that very old friend the story in the Arabian Nights, where the beguiled fisherman lets out the

imprisoned spirit that Solomon had thrown into the river in a sealed vessel. It is a tedious bit of fun, and not worth more than an ephemeral page in *Punch*. The best scene is where the freed and ungrateful spirit assumes the form of Napoleon, his military cloak blowing like a tempest cloud, and his cheating hand on his sword.

The sale of the late Lord Northwick's collection of pictures commenced on Tuesday morning in the noble galleries of Thirlestane House, Cheltenham. On the first day the following lots, among others, were sold:—Salvator Rosa, a Rocky Scene, with two figures, from the collection of Sir T. Lawrence, 160 guineas (Colnaghi).—A Cuypp, a Landscape, with figures, from the Boursault collection, 90 guineas (Eckford).—Hobbima, a Landscape, with a stream in the foreground and two figures fishing, 70 guineas (Meffore).—Ruysdael, a Forest Scene, waterfall in the foreground, two men angling, the engraved picture, 80 guineas (Whiting).—N. Berghem, a Mountain Landscape, with view of a city and the Lake of Perugia; signed and dated 1653, 390 guineas (Rhodes).—Daniel Mytens, sen., Charles the First when a child, 95 guineas (Mostyn).—Hans Holbein, Portrait of the Princess Mary of England, 95 guineas (Colnaghi).—Claude, an Italian Landscape, 300 guineas (Rhodes).—Raffaello, the Virgin, Child and St. John, in a landscape, small circular, in a satinwood case, enriched with twelve medallions by Wedgwood, 150 guineas (Rhodes).—Van Haagen, View of the entrance of a Wood, 66 guineas (for the National Gallery). The amount of the first day's sale was 3,750*l*. On Wednesday the sale continued, and the following lots merit notice:—Lingelbach, the Departure for the Chase, with numerous horses and figures, 105 guineas (Col. Walker).—W. Vander Velde, Admiral Van Tromp, in the background a sea-fight, 100 guineas (Farrar).—Paul Vansomer, the Earl of Arundel, a full-length portrait, with the Countess of Arundel, the companion picture, 200 guineas (Colnaghi).—Mark Gerrard, portraits of the Earl of Dorset and his Secretary, 90 guineas (Farrar).—Quintin Matsys, the Artist painting his Mother's Portrait, 50 guineas (Colnaghi).—Mazzolino di Ferrara, Christ in the Judgment Hall, 320 guineas (Nieuwenhuys).—Hobbima, a Landscape, 100 guineas (Abrahams).—Locatelli, an Italian Landscape, with figures, 180 guineas (Abrahams).—Paul Reinagle, The Sermon, from 'Tristram Shandy,' 69 guineas, (Farrar).—Le Nain, Interior of a Peasant's Cottage, with figures, 91 guineas (Eckford).—Jan Baptist Weenix, a View in the Garden of a Château, 350 guineas (Mawson).—Hogarth, the Modern Midnight Conversation, 46 guineas (Haig).—Sir Anthony More, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, 86 guineas (Graves).—Antonio Canaletto, the Grand Canal at Venice, 400 guineas, (Pearce).—Van Eyck, The Adoration of the Magi, 495 guineas (J. W. Brett). The amount of the second day's sale was 4,400*l*.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—*M. Meyerbeer's Breton Opera.*—

Dieu nous donne à chacun en partage  
Une humeur différente ici-bas,

write MM. Barbier and Carré, in musical introduction of *Corentin* the cowardly, whose pipe plays such a prominent part in 'Le Pardon de Ploërmel.'—*M. Meyerbeer*, transcended by none as a master of stage effect, has ways (dare we say whims?) of his own,—without paragon or prototype in the history of Opera.—He moulds and twists and amplifies his works while they are in progress—not of creation, but of preparation, as few *maestri* have done;—as few could do. A famed man of science was described as "One who begins to write his treatise when he receives his first proof from the printer." But the work, when completed, may not be, perhaps, the less a work of Genius because that sure touch which is first and last, the same one, is not in the resources of its maker.—Historically, it may be said, without indiscretion, that few, if any, of *M. Meyerbeer's* grander operas have passed through more phases than 'Le Pardon.' Act, we

believe, has been added to act, character to character, scene to scene; here, chorus behind the curtain; there, chorus before it—till the Breton tale has assumed a form and proportion in no respect contemplated when it was taken in hand. The inevitable consequence of this has been a repetition of the same sentiments, if not situations, calculated to drive any composer less adroit than *M. Meyerbeer* into monotony. There is a little too much of *Dinorah's* madness—and of *Corentin's* cowardice: *Hoel* has twice, virtually, to go over the same ground in the same parts of the first and second acts. The recognition scene in the third is too long-drawn; and yet, to fill that act, it was necessary to introduce the episodic quartet of rustics. That, in short, which to a certain degree presses upon 'Dinorah' an occasional suspension of interest is easily to be explained;—nay, when the origin of the *libretto* is studied, the wonder will prove that the process of elongation and addition has left so few traces.

The characteristic alluded to, again, "comes out" with greater force at Covent Garden Theatre than at the *Opéra Comique*, for which the "Pardon" was written.—Recitative, especially so richly accompanied and so rhythmically stringent as *M. Meyerbeer's*, cannot replace spoken dialogue without something of fatigue and disproportion being felt. Some of *Dinorah's* snatches of mad song,—as, for instance,—the legend in the second act, pass over with too little notice as they stand;—whereas, in their original form, they give a wild brightness and contrast to the scene.—In another point the Italianizing of the opera has been attended by loss of effect. Charming as is the Shadow song in the second act,—some of the edge is taken off its brilliancy in London, by its immediately following an air interpolated to give added consequence to the part of *seconda donna*.—These comparisons mark the success of Tuesday evening's performance as greater in value even than at the first moment appears.

Some account was given of the story and music a few weeks since [*Athen.* No. 1642] which renders great minuteness on the present occasion superfluous. That the music grows on the listeners is synonymous to saying that it is by *M. Meyerbeer*. More seizing some of the melodies—as those in the duet betwixt *Dinorah* and *Corentin*, of the *trio* closing the first act, of the *bravura* in the second, and of the pilgrimage hymn,—could not be:—but it is only on familiarity that the ear appreciates and retains the exquisite devices of instrumentation showered over the entire work, with a felicity as prodigal as it is curious. Hardly on first hearing, too, is justice to be done to the great dramatic *trio* concluding the second act; in which the interlacement of three entirely distinct and conflicting humours is admirable;—and where the *stretto* is full of a savage and strange passion, which makes the vocal phrase dominate over the storm of the accompaniment.

This opera was executed in the highest Covent Garden style.—The extremely long and difficult overture (the opening of which is particularly to our taste from its quaint originality) went so well, and so picturesque was found the effect of the unseen chaunt of Pilgrimage behind the curtain, that it must needs be repeated.—Nothing better could be desired than the heroine of the evening. That Madame Miolan-Carvalho is one of the most remarkable artists before the public our readers have not to learn. With the exception of Madame Persiani, we have never heard so brilliant a singer so alive to the expressive niceties of accent.—She has that charm and feeling, too, which study can work out, but which Nature gives. These it was which made us look out and listen for her, from the moment when a few bars sung in 'Le Pré aux Clercs' characterized her as distinctly as the dropped feather which says, "I belonged to a bird." About such things first and last impressions are one. There is no mistaking real intelligence; none, true expression. With a voice of very small body,—one which, like all acute *soprani* voices, has a tendency to rise in pitch,—it is excellent to hear how this admirable singer contrives to penetrate, to satisfy,—to interpret every bar she undertakes; still giving, as every singer (not slave) should



do, some colour of her own to what she sings. The size of the stage, the strangeness of the language, the responsibility of a new part, were all against Madame Miolan-Carvalho on Tuesday,—and with them the well-known propensity of certain Italian opera-goers to make light of French singing as “clever” (one of the most damaging epithets of faint praise).—For a moment or two the new comer was nervous, but the nervousness passed,—and in a few moments more the lady had got her audience fast by her brilliancy or pathos, the charm of skill and of heart making want of volume of voice forgotten; and herself improving in composure and success till the last bar of arduous task. Madame Miolan-Carvalho’s powers as an actress prove greater than we had expected. Every one knows the old receipts, by which love-crazed heroines on the stage recover their senses, when the proper moment for felicity sets in.—There is novelty in the intensity and truth of Madame Miolan’s treatment of emotions so difficult, because so hackneyed,—impressiveness without grimace, impulsiveness without rant.—She must watch her voice,—she must avoid, like the temptations of the Evil One, all excitements to attempt passions beyond her physical strength; but such watching and selection granted, she has a place in the opera-houses of Europe among the first rank of first-class singers, with which no light *soprano*, even let her mount up to the altitudes of *La Bastardella*, can interfere. In short, as another great artist in these scanty days of ours, no welcome can be too warm for her. Her success was complete.

Every good word, and good thought too, are due to Signor Gardoni—whose *Corentino*, the cowardly piper, written to be sung by M. Saint-Foy, who has not a note to sing with, we may frankly say, surprised us. It was lively, easy, perfectly self-forgetting—perfectly on the stage, that is—and this under circumstances through which “the lover,” or “the walking gentleman” (as the stage goes), would, in nine cases out of ten, sulk or walk stupidly. The man or woman who can lay by grace, or good looks, or dignity, to personate a character demanding none of the three,—and will not “stand by his order,” or talk of “his line,” is the artist. Such a man was Lablache.—The others are merely good particular notes, or shapely legs, or attractive profiles, as may be.—Tried by this strict standard, Signor Gardoni has risen by his excellent and self-respectful appearance in M. Meyerbeer’s newest opera.

Not so Signor Graziani, who sang throughout like a disguised Prince,—and who behaved like an “*Il balen*” that could not come to the foot-lights and set forth its lovely *r.* So far as *Hoel* in “*Le Pardon*” is concerned, the Italian manager of the opera has still to seek him. To be just, Signor Graziani has learnt his notes, but—the *romance* in the third act excepted—resigned himself to his part with that sort of solemn dolefulness which was so curiously evidenced in the Italian presentation of M. Meyerbeer’s “*L’Étoile*” by the *vivandières*, who drummed like eclipsed *sultanas*.—No one will ever again have the rashness of wishing to see Signor Graziani in a new French opera, however glad they may be to hear “*Il balen*” sung by him. In the secondary parts, Mdlle. Marai was careful and audible,—Madame Nantier-Didié (as ever) within limits effective. The men of the secondary quartett, Signor Neri-Baraldi and M. Tagliafico, must not be passed over. Of chorus and orchestra, and conductor (what would be the first two without the third to organize and to animate them?), every good thing is to be said.—Any one so anxious as M. Meyerbeer is known to be to neglect no chance of a perfect representation of any creation of his, must have felt gladdened and gratified,—not alone by the ovations which honestly fell to his share on the occasion, but by the good will and good labour exhibited by all occupied in bringing forward his newest production.—The performance (as a first performance) must be recorded as a remarkable one.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—It appears from the vote on the Civil Service estimates, that “on the vote of 836,920*l.* the further amount for the Science and Art Department was

93,394*l.*, making a gross sum of 930,000*l.* It is instructive and interesting to watch the increase of this vote for England. The first expenditure for education under the Minutes of the Privy Council, in 1840, was 10,642*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and it had gradually advanced year by year until, in 1849, it was 109,948*l.* In 1852 it amounted to 188,000*l.* In 1853 it rose to 250,000*l.* In 1854 it rose to 326,000*l.* In 1855 it rose to 369,000*l.* In 1856 it rose to 423,000*l.* In 1857 it rose to 559,000*l.* In 1858 it rose to 668,000*l.* It seemed that a steady progress had been established up to the estimate of last year, at something like the rate of 100,000*l.* increase per annum.” This vote, be it remembered, followed the annual discussion of the affairs of the National Gallery, including the statement of 90,000*l.* spent during the last twelve years “on the national collection of pictures.”—Once again, it may be urged, seeing that so large and liberal is the movement,—that the utter exclusion of Music from a participation in Government encouragement to Art, is beginning to amount to something like an injustice unworthy of the epoch in which we are living.—In regard to this subject, we are requested to make room for the following note:—“A slip of the pen, if left without correction, may lead to a result not to be distinguished from a mis-statement of fact. A helpful notice of the attempt made at the meeting of the Society of Arts on the 13th of May, to put forward the claims of Music on public recognition has appeared in the *New Quarterly Review*, and been cited by one of the leading morning journals. By this it would seem as if the subject were beginning to excite attention. It becomes therefore of some consequence that premises shall be settled. Now, in the article referred to, and in the extract cited from it, the writer of the paper read at the Society of Arts is made to ‘call for court-patronage’ for Music, as one of the forms of the ‘recognition,’ sought for. What was said ran as follows:—

‘In their case (“the musicians”) public intervention might usefully replace that old direct patronage provided, and which to this day abroad, provides decoration, pension, and maintenance, for those concerned in the representative arts.”—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

And again:—

‘Why should not such court patronage, as in the last century called from Handel the famous “Dettingen Te Deum” on the occasion of a victory, be replaced by a National Commission for Music to put forth its powers when a great victory is won, or when the nation buries its great hero, or when a great peace is concluded?’—*Ibid.*

It is perhaps not superfluous in the writer of the paper to point out, that no disrespect of any sympathy and encouragement from Royalty is expressed in, or to be understood from the above passages; but that the attempt made was simply to base the recognition of Music as an art on such public justice and encouragement, as dispose of annual sums for schools of design, for the purchase of pictures, and for new works of Art, commissioned to decorate our Houses of Parliament.

“HENRY F. CHORLEY.”

If there were any stronghold left in London for our Time-honoured music to “Macbeth,”—no matter whether written by Lock or by Eccles—if there were any home for *Hecate*’s heavy solos; or for the choruses “We fly by night,” “We should rejoice,” “Let’s have a dance upon the heath,”—in brief, for that entire dull music in the key of F, which old-fashioned English people have been wont to produce to visitors after *Cornelia*’s fashion when she was accused of having “no jewels,”—if, we repeat, there were any *Palladium* remaining for something which passed as Shakspearian musical illustration among old play-goers, being all the while Shakspearian musical interpolation,—we might have fancied that such *Palladium*, such stronghold, would be found at Canterbury Hall—no offence to the enterprise of its proprietors, but in respect to the humour of its audience. Yet, the other evening, such an advertisement was to be seen as the following:—“Verdi’s opera of ‘Macbeth.’—The whole of the first act of this opera, now produced for the first time in this country (the remaining three acts being in course of rehearsal), is sung nightly at the Canterbury Hall Concerts.”—A more curious performance could be hardly attended than that of this act:—no disparagement, let it be understood,

being conveyed by the epithet. It is true that the orchestra was replaced by a pianoforte (handed by an accompanist far superior to the generality of those gentlemen who cannot play the lean repertory of fashionable opera songs selected for private concerts), a harmonium, and an instrument or two besides,—but many an opera in English was worse executed in our two great theatres twenty years ago than this act: if only for one simple reason, that the performers were firm and *together* in the music. More than one artist of repute could be named who, in the days referred to, considered his duty done by the new work, provided the one ballad was got ready for its *encore*—who professedly paid no attention to the concerted pieces—and who “had never looked at the dialogue.” The audience, too, at Canterbury Hall—a very large one—was worth studying, for the silent attention and interest taken in that which was presented. More orderly and better entertained a public could not be.

In place of M. Jules Stockhausen, as *baritone* in the English version of “*Le Pardon*,” about to be presented in due course at Covent Garden Theatre, we understand that Mr. Santley is engaged.

The French musical journals announce this week that Madame Cabel has made up her differences (if such there were) with the *Opéra Comique*, and that she will reappear there when her furlough is over;—that M.M. Scribe and Auber are busy on an opera for the same theatre, in which M. Montaubry is to be the hero, the title of which is a strange one, “*Faublas*”;—that M. Offenbach is about to produce a three-act work there also during the winter;—and that the next opera for the *Théâtre Lyrique*, by M. Gounod, who shows the fertility of a real and thoroughly-prepared composer, is to be “*Philemon and Baucis*.” We presume this to be the opera written at M. Bénazet’s instance for Baden-Baden.

Of the production of Signor Verdi’s “*I Vespri Siciliani*,” at Drury Lane, we shall speak seven days hence.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Transformation of Words.**—Were not the derivation of “*Hoyden*,” as suggested by your Correspondent in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday, almost self-evident, it might be confirmed by the authority of the late Mr. Garnett, whose name is held in high honour by every philologist. In a paper read before the Philological Society, he gives, as an instance of Celtic words in our language, “*Welsh, hoeden, a flirt—hoyden*.” The change of signification is curiously illustrated by—“*Welsh, herlodes, a hoyden—harlot, meretrix*.” With respect to the word “*lumber*,” I will only point out that Andrew Yarranton, 1677, calls “a lumber house” that which Paterson designated a “*Lombard*,” or “*Lombard House*,” a public pawnbroking establishment, corresponding to the modern *Monte di Pieté* of France, the *Monte di Pietà* of Italy, &c.

**Greenwich Time and Local Time.**—A Correspondent, who considers that one uniform time throughout the kingdom would prove advantageous to travellers by railway, imagines, that our Correspondent of last week, who argues in favour of two minute hands on one clock as being “philosophical and convenient,” has been located in the “far west” for the last half century; for had he travelled eastward or northward he would have experienced the convenience of the general adoption of Greenwich time. “The wise men came from the East,” not from the West; although there are some sensible men in the West,—the Camelford churchwardens to wit. What centralization and independence have to do with the adoption of uniform time is even more *dizzy* and puzzling than two minute hands are on one dial. Uniform time has been adopted for the sake of convenience in railway transit. In astronomical observations by philosophers, it is not local but sidereal time which is used. We are informed that the authorities at Plymouth would gladly adopt one time only, and that Greenwich time, could the Government offices at this place be induced to set the example. T.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P.—J. T. T.—P. G. H.—M. J. B.—F. R.—Alpha—A. J.—B. P.—received.



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Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, B.A., LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Friends in Council: a Series of Readings and Discourse thereon.* A New Series. 2 vols. (Parker & Son.)

WE have few English writers left who practise essay writing. The penny postage has put an end to the long familiar, old style of letter,—and the new, effervescent style of wit, fun, slang, sparkle, has made the essay seem to many readers tame, if not absolutely dull. An attempt to restore our taste for such plain and simple food is almost as chimerical as would be the endeavour to remodel statesmen after the rude fashion of Cincinnatus or Cato, or to supersede the amenity of white-bait and sherry by the introduction of water-cresses and Lesbian; yet, while we accept the convenience and rapidity of the present, we still cherish a liking for the calm grace and careless charm of the old era. A sprig of myrtle or of lime is enough for us, and there is no need to despatch a lacquy to Covent Garden for the latest roses, when we have leisure to saunter out under the trees, or take a leaf or two out of the Phædrus, and smile at the humour of Socrates as he lies with his literary disciple under the broad shadow of the plane-tree, and dabbles his bare foot in the Ilissus.

From the pleasant greenery of Attica, we pass to a farm and homestead in Laconia, where we talk with Xenophon on the best mode of rearing children that shall be serviceable to the state. With sweet-tongued Plato, we discourse of laws and government, of music and gymnastics, of the poets we ought to read and the arts which states ought to encourage. Then we cross the Adriatic, and arrive at the country-house in Tusculum, where we sorrow over the confusion of the times; and by way of relief raise the spirits of Cato and Scipio to hold cheerful colloquies upon orators, upon friendship, and old age, and, what Romans and Greeks are especially anxious to learn, if we or any of our works shall be immortal. Gradually thence we slip onward to later days,—we walk in high-walled conventual or palatial gardens, and listen to cunning schemes and plots of empire, inspect charts of the world, models of harbours, plans of fortresses and towns. The laurels whisper to us at Florence or Ferrara. The bridges and corridors sigh to us at Venice and Pisa; shadows of tribunes beckon us up the steps of the Capitol, and seem to address a *comitium* of ghosts in the Forum at Rome.

Then we climb a winding turret in Gascony, and hear quaint old Montaigne relate to us what discoveries he has made respecting the wisdom of cats and foxes, and his conclusions upon the doings of women and men. Old English parks and wildernesses and University gardens are vocal to us. We hear Bacon and Hobbes holding counsel in the chequered shade of Trinity and St. John's; or fair-headed John Milton talking with his friend King at Christ's; or Gray reading the rough copy of the Installation Ode to his friend West at Peterhouse. Are there not, too, pleasant conversations which we hear at Hawthornden, at Penshurst, at Hampton Court, and under the towers of Windsor?

Yet, why should gowmsmen, or courtiers, or scholars monopolize wisdom? Shall not a council of friends try to promote the daily or weekly circulation of it generally among men? Shall not honest Dick Steele be ambitious to have it said of him, that he "brought philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables, and in coffee-houses"? Welcome, therefore,

our first "week-day preachers," men of light and harmless wit, who discourse free, and graceful, and fluent English. Welcome our Tatlers, Guardians, Spectators, Ramblers, Citizens of the World—who note men and manners in Fleet Street and merry Islington. Welcome dear, loving, heroic Charles Lamb, as he closes "his great works" at the India House, and follows his own delightful, discursive humour, which leads him by zigzag paths and bypaths of men to a calm and happy conclusion at Edmonton! These are papers we invariably read, and feel always the better for reading out of doors. There is nothing of the hardness, or the chill, or the ostentation of learning in them. They indicate to us the sunshine that rims round our common week-day lives,—they freshen us with the sound of leaves, the ripple of water, and the play of continual shadows along the hill-sides. They clear away the dust of time and the soil of business,—take down, as it were, the conventional shutters and slides from many a heart. They admit the reader into a kindly confidence, chat to him, laugh with him, rather at his own than others' follies, bid him observe rather the oddities and incongruities, than the uglinesses, meannesses, or blemishes of life. Cynical, or morose, or scornful they make no man; they only shed a calm shadow over a grave, and touch with a hue like that of a dropping flower some long-forgotten passage of human history. Not a few of our later colloquies read like frail administrations. They talk to us afar off, as Pharisees might talk to publicans. The style is cold, and the thought elegant and *noli me tangere*: I am of another set, and contemplate the world from my lawn or my library-chair. We require men to dress, and talk, and build, and illuminate themselves mediævally. They are, in fact, too *dilettante*.

The Author of 'Friends in Council' belongs to a school whose aim is not to please, but earnestly to instruct and systematically to expound. His manner is that of an official person, half priest and half lawgiver, delivering himself of political or religious secrets, "the dreary and the heavy weight" of which has long oppressed his soul. The duty laid upon him is mournful, but necessary, and even important, for the world, and therefore the author heroically discharges it. "The writing of books," our literary preacher informs us, "is, as some think, the most deplorable occupation, except grinding metals or working in a coal-pit, that has yet been invented by human beings"; but, in spite of this earnest conviction on the part of the author, strangely enough the attention of the thinking portion of the public is demanded for his work. The reader who becomes involved in one of the topics of discourse listens like a musical person who has been locked into a cathedral, and is obliged to sit out the sermon. The chairman of "the Friends in Council" is evidently pointing his oracular forefinger at him and bidding him "*not despair—not be miserable—not fall in love—not criticize—not worry himself, and, especially, not fight.*" The unreasonableness of the course persisted in at present by emperors, nations, governments, individuals, is seriously urged, with an appeal to the principal persons concerned. Reflect what you are doing, exhorts the counselling friend, and do not do so any longer. I have thought a great deal about the best modes of living, governing, conquering, and I deliver it as my gratuitous opinion, that you are all practically wrong. From the placid position of a library-chair, or in the secure and vacant shade, I have a peculiar opportunity of observing the surges of the world, and of communicating to a little knot of friends what I may officially

or ex-officially happen to think. Wordsworth and Goethe were these sort of spectators from without, only they had not the advantage of seeing or reforming the world from the Whig point of view. They were not sentimental economists; still less didactic *dilettanti*. The one thought of England and its needs as a Briton, not as a statish; the other recorded his observations, not in the form of "a friend in council" or "a companion in solitude," but in 'Wilhelm Meister' and 'Faust.' The mistake of Mr. Helps's books is, that they are neither in jest nor in earnest. His Essays are a compromise. He leads us under the shadow of green trees, and asks us to listen to an Essay on Despair, or the Miseries of Human Life, or on Taxation, or War, or Worry, or the inviting subject that "Life is not so miserable." We go out of town to get rid of politics and committees, and facts, discourses, and thoughts of education. There is no need for "a new series" upon such topics. If Mr. Helps be really "a friend in council," he will rather find sermons in stones, or take his figures from the flying clouds, than grind out a strain from Mr. Babbage and his calculating machine. Why should an essayist perplex us with his "melancholy and mild-eyed" fancy? Either "all the world's a stage—the men and women merely players," or they and their sorrows are much too real for abstract and imaginative discussion. We are not disposed to chat over strikes or mutinies—over the condition of the poor, an increase of income-tax, or the inconvenience of an armed peace. Just as little do we believe that Mr. Helps's sentimental exhortations will pacify the potentates of Europe as his ideas can assuage the troubles of his readers. In what he well calls a "harlequin period" of the world, we fear that much of what he has written will appear impracticable. "It is vain," says our author, "I fear, to hope that the words of any private man will ever reach the Autocrat of All the Russias. But if he could know how many persons in this country ('Friends in Council' and others)—persons whose good opinion no man would be above desiring—have watched his career, . . . he might feel a sorrow like their sorrow, if forced to divert his mind from beneficent enterprises to the commonplace despotic amusement of war." Equally vain, do we fear, is it to hope that the Emperor of the French will divert his mind from any of his beneficent enterprises by the consideration that many persons in this country are watching his career, and taking an anxious legislative and pecuniary interest in him!

The literary form adopted by the author is that of the First Series, partly didactic, partly conversational:—a remark of Mr. Ruskin's or of Mr. Emerson's—"a capital story which Lord John Russell has told in the House once or twice,"—an Elizabethan Recollection, which we had in the earlier series, a passage from Beaumarchais or Monstrelet—a compliment to Mr. Stuart Mill—are introduced to illustrate the author's memory or his reading. Now we have an allusion to a distinguished statesman, who has looked over and audited the Essay on War,—then an odd idea that has occurred to the author,—and, at page 124, the Author of 'Friends in Council' gravely informs the reader of what, on a certain occasion, "the Author of the '*Spanish Conquest in America*' has said." The interlocutors are the old friends, only grown *not less*, but, as it seems to us, more didactic. Apparently at the request of some admirers of the other sex, two young ladies are introduced, for the sake of enabling the author to deliver his dicta upon love. It may be satisfactory to the reader to know that Mil-



dred is blue-eyed, with dark eye-lashes and eye-brows, "an unusual combination,"—and, after the manner of one of Miss Young's young persons, that noble girl struggles against the feelings which beset her heart for the sake of another who perhaps loves better, "but would be less able to control her love." The interlocutors are first introduced as sauntering about Milverton's garden, and are all in a very tired and stupid state of mind. "Dumsford had not been away from his parish for two years—Milverton was overworked,—there was a Mr. Midhurst, who resembled Sir Peter Lely's portrait" of the great Lord Clarendon, and two ladies. The scene is the Rhine. The first Essay is on "Worry." The author thus considers it:—Worry, a goddess—London the seat of her worship—her statue somewhat like a vane, stolidly gazed at by persons belonging to the farming interest—Worry's dominion greater than that of love. Then the forms of Worry: the Worry of single and conjoint action—Worry of fashion—Worry of being on a committee—Worry of dining—Worry of correspondence—Worry of being in office—Worry of being out of office—Worry of punctuality—Worry of philanthropy—Worry of greatness—Worry of littleness—Worry of house-building—Worry of keeping up an appearance—Worry of being born in the present day, and another form, which the author does not enumerate,—the Worry of reading an Essay upon Worry.

We extract a form of worry at present in season:—

"What an elaborate worry we travellers almost always make of travelling: how resolved we are to see more than can possibly be seen with profit or comfort: how much too large and comprehensive our plans are: how seldom we let ourselves be carried away by any real, present enjoyment; and how we have ever ringing in our ears the names of great cities and remarkable mountains, the limits of our journeys, which we are resolved to compass the sight of, let the trouble or worry be ever so great. Then we are resolved to 'do,' as we say, these towns so thoroughly that we scamper about them like wild animals with something attached to their tails; and at the end, we have a jumble in our memory of all the things we have seen, whereas the profit of a journey is to have a very clear recollection of what you do recollect at all, so that in troubled moments and in the midst of a busy life, sitting by a sea-coal fire, and glancing into the 'long unlovely London street,' some bright and perfect view of Venice, of Genoa, or of Monte Rosa comes back to you, and is as full of repose as a day wisely spent in travel. On a journey, so far from being anxious to exhaust everything at once, and so to mix in your memory the most heterogeneous elements, you should always think that you will come again that way, and take up all the stitches that have fallen through this time. Sincerity and coolness are the two requisites for enjoying a journey: sincerity, to prevent you from worrying yourself by looking at things which you do not really care about, and which you will only have to talk about in future, (why should you care to talk about them?), and coolness, that you may have your wits, and your soul, and your powers of observation at liberty to disport themselves. You have mostly come away from business. Why take up a new trade—the irksome trade of travel?"

At the little town of Namur, which recalls the time of Uncle Toby, the topic is *War*, which thus commences:—

"It is now eighteen centuries and a half since a new religion was preached to mankind—a religion full of peace and gentleness and mercy. On the day when the Founder of that religion was born, the peace of Europe was maintained by about three hundred thousand soldiers. There are now about two millions and a half, on the peace establishment. Picture to yourself what these two millions and a half cost us, the peaceable inhabitants of Europe,

in daily pay, in rations, in clothing, and in housing. Go through these calculations carefully. Your time can hardly be better spent than in making up such accounts. Remember, too, that these unproductive soldiers might have been productive labourers and artisans, so that you have to add the loss of their labour to the cost of their keep. Try to imagine these millions of armed men, defiling, without intermission, in long array before you: the bright, alert and ready-handed Frenchmen, the stout, hardy Prussians, the well-drilled Austrians, the stalwart Danes, the gay Piedmontese, the sturdy Dutchmen, the much-enduring, long-coated Russians, the free-limbed, haughty, defiant Spaniards, and the cool, resolute, solid-looking Englishmen. Bright summer days would wane away, as this vast armament, with all its baggage and artillery, moved on before your wearied eyes; and all night long the unvaried tramp of men and horses would still be heard resounding. Something like a conception of the numbers may be formed by considering that if every man, woman, and child, to be found in London and its suburbs, were transformed into a soldier, the number would about represent the effective force of men at arms in Europe. Consider how the most experienced Londoner loses his way sometimes in that great city, and discovers districts of which he knew nothing before. Let him imagine these new regions as well as those parts of the town with which he is familiar to be suddenly peopled with soldiers only. Let him not only traverse the highways, but go into the houses, and see the sick and the aged and the infantine, who seldom come into the streets, and let him persevere in imagining these also to be soldiers, and London one huge camp. He will then have some idea of the extent of European armies, and may reflect upon what it would cost to feed these unproductive millions for a single day. The first objection, that will naturally be taken to any arguments drawn from the above alarming statement, is that the population of Europe has greatly increased. True: but consider at the same time that there are not now those immense differences in civilization which should invite the movement of large hordes of men in any particular direction. The flourishing cities of the south of Europe have not now to protect themselves against Gauls, Huns, Goths, Visigoths, Allobroges, Belgæ, Quadi, Marcomanni, or other barbarians, who as naturally rushed upon the nearest community that was less uncivilized than themselves, as cold air rushes into a rarefied atmosphere. The Gauls and the Belgæ and the Allobroges have flourishing cities of their own. Except in few instances, aggression is not attempted now with the thought of permanent occupation—at least in Europe. We are becoming a little too old and too wise for that."

There is no likelihood of a war of opinion, Mr. Helps argues,—“the doctrine of non-interference as regards the domestic concerns of other states having become largely prevalent.” How do you propose to put a stop to war? asks one of the friends. The reply is odd—“I cannot say that I have any plan, or that I believe that any one else has.”

There is a circumstance to which the author begs to call attention:—

"It is this: that, comparing modern times with ancient, the nation sending out armaments often suffers now proportionately more than the nation which has to bear the war in its own territory. To understand this fully, we must look into details. Follow in imagination the track of an English army commanded by the late Duke of Wellington. It pays its way; private property is strictly protected, as far at least as the Commander-in-Chief and his officers can protect it—we all know how the Duke ordered capital punishment on one occasion for a very trifling theft; and, in general, the track of that army is not marked by any deep indents of destruction, by any at least which the industry of a year or two may not easily efface. Now, take the other side of the question. The nation that provides and sends out the invading army has become more responsible, less inclined to injure wantonly, and more taxable, as civilization has advanced; and, since it may cost more to send

out forces than to receive the shock of them, the invaders may ultimately suffer far more than the invaded. To this day I can clearly trace, in the poor habitations around me in the country, the effects of Pitt's war taxes; and it is not too much to say that many a fever distinctly corresponding with the expensive movements of British armies abroad, is now ravaging our English cottage homes. The above may appear far-fetched and over-subtle; but it is not so. The evils of warfare as they tell upon home comfort are disguised, and pass under other names, but they are not on that account the less caused by war; and it must be admitted that until civilization reaches that point when costly armaments and the maintenance of large standing armies are thoroughly discouraged—are discouraged, indeed, as much as cruelty and needless destruction in carrying on warfare—these disguised evils will continue to bear an increasing disproportion to the more manifest, and therefore more controllable, miseries of war. After what I have said of the evils of actual warfare, you cannot charge me with underrating them. But I really do believe that the mischief, if not the misery, of an armed peace, is more to be apprehended. This sword hanging over us takes somewhat of the savour out of every banquet. A great war ended, there is some chance of disbandment; and for the masses of mankind it is the maintenance of large armies, and not the war itself, that may prove the greatest evil, causing general depression, augmenting taxation, hindering trade, and circumscribing adventure—moreover, perpetrating all this mischief steadily, as a matter of course, that attracts, comparatively, but little notice. There is no end to the increase of armies; it goes on silently from year to year, and every year valuable materials of all kinds are used up in a way which will soon go out of fashion. We find it difficult enough, in northern climes, to provide warmth for our poor people: think of the coals used for war-steamers even in times of peace. In fine, it really becomes a question whether we had better not have a war once in every ten years, which might lead to some considerable disbandment, than a peace full of daily alarms which gives good reason for a constant increase of armies, and a constant addition of expenditure for warlike purposes."

Upon the late war the Friend in Council thus expresses his belief:—

"It were to be wished that other nations took a similar view of their dependencies, when those dependencies had proved themselves, for a considerable period of time, unwilling to be ruled by the Imperial State which they have been assigned to. If other nations did think so, we should not now be trembling on the verge of a war that is to settle whether a large part of reluctant Italy is to be governed by a Germanic power, which, even if it succeeds in maintaining its sway over a thoroughly alien race, will only do so by the maintenance of such armies as must be a distress to its other subjects, and an injury to the civilized world—as all large standing armies are. I do not maintain that the above is a case at all analogous to that of England and her colonies, but it presents a difficulty which would be solved by a still further advance of public opinion in a direction adverse to war. In reply to what I have just urged about the force of opinion, you may say that it does not easily reach a despot's mind. Not easily, perhaps, until the opinion becomes pretty general. But if there were a public opinion about war, at all corresponding with the opinion of those persons whom I am now addressing, do you think it would have no weight with warlike monarchs? If a monarch knew, for instance, that there were a great many persons who thought he was doing a very childish and silly thing in going to war, and who had a sincere contempt for him because he wasted the resources of his subjects in warlike preparations, do you think that these opinions would have no influence upon him? Why, Haman could not bear the existence of one man, Mordecai, who sat at the king's gate, and did not do honour to Haman. For a man to despise public opinion he must be an extraordinary man, if not a great one—quite great enough to come to the conclusion from his own thinking, and without



the influence of others, that needless war is a most sorry employment of his own faculties, and of his kingdom's resources. Once form the requisite public opinion: there is little to be doubted about its potency."

The opinion of the councillor upon love the author thus manages:—

"I dare say, my dear, you would like to know what Alice was like. No love story is complete without such a description of the heroine. Well, there is a picture in Paris, at the palace of the Luxembourg, called *Les illusions perdues*. A noble figure of a man, in the prime of life, or rather beyond the prime of life, when the leaf is just beginning to turn yellow at the edges, is sitting on a marble quay. His head bends forward, his arms fall down, in utter dejection. It is sunset. A barque is putting off from the quay; and the barque is crowded with gay minstrels, happy children, and bright-eyed damsels—

Youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm.

Nobody regards him—the dejected man. Nor does he look at them. He has just glanced at them. They are not, however, in his thoughts; but they have brought back, in long array, what Tennyson calls—

Portions and parcels of the dreadful past.

—It is to my mind one of the most affecting pictures I have ever seen. But that is not its peculiar merit in my eyes. One of the girls in the centre of the boat, who is leaning her head upon her hand and looking upwards, is the image of what my Alice was. The chief thing I had to look forward to in this journey we are making was, that we might return by way of Paris, and that I might see that picture again. You must contrive that we do return that way. Ellesmere will do anything to please you, and Milverton is always perfectly indifferent as to where he goes, so that he is not asked to see works of Art, or to accompany a party of sight-seers to a cathedral. We will go and see this picture together once; and once I must see it alone. I returned home from college, as I said, and found Alice as loving as ever. We walked together and we talked together, and she was never tired of questioning me about my struggles, the rivals I had overcome, and the pleasures I had resisted; but I had not the courage to tell her that it was for her dear sake I had fought the battle. Presently there came to our quiet house a young soldier. His Christian name was Henry. "Why that was my father's," Mildred exclaimed. "He was a nephew of Alice's father, and the two cousins walked together, and rode together, for Alice had to show Henry the beautiful country where we lived. I had not been on horseback for many years, and did not like to show my awkwardness as a beginner in the presence of her whom I loved. It was a very pleasant time. I began to love Henry as a brother, and the more so from the contrast of our two characters. He was a frank, bold, fearless, careless, gay young man. One day he went over to see some old companions who were quartered in the neighbouring town. Alice and I were alone again, and we walked out together in the evening. We spoke of my future hopes and prospects. I remember that I was emboldened to press her arm. She returned the pressure, and for a moment there never was, perhaps, a happier man. Had I known more of love, I should have known that this evident return of affection was anything but a good sign; 'and,' continued she, in the unconnected manner that you women sometimes speak, 'I am so glad that you love dear Henry. Oh, if we could but come and live near you when you get a curacy, how happy we should all be.' This short sentence was sufficient. There was no need of more explanation. I knew all that had happened, and felt as if I no longer trod upon the firm earth, for it seemed a quicksand under me."

The second volume includes—Essays on the Miseries of Human Life—Despotism—Government running down the Hovel and the Farmyard. That critics and commentators are likely to be deceived is a dictum of the author,—which may perhaps console him with the judgment upon his work.

*The Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean, F.S.A.; including a Summary of the English Stage for the last Fifty Years, and a Detailed Account of the Management of the Princess's Theatre from 1850 to 1859.* By John William Cole. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

IN these volumes the author, who holds, we find, a post of confidence in Mr. Kean's theatrical establishment, furnishes the public with a work the materials of which, it is not concealed, have been supplied by the actor himself.

Mr. Cole's ideas of the qualifications of a biographer are singular. An autobiographer he sets aside at once, for "human weakness interferes with delineation." A stranger to the hero can "scarcely rank higher than a secondary evidence. An enemy is to be altogether mistrusted." "An honest friend," says Mr. Cole, "is most to be depended on." He may "evince a general disposition to praise rather than censure"; but for himself Mr. John William Cole "would rather be accused of partiality than malice." The consequence is, that we have, as far as it goes, a sort of autobiography written at second-hand,—Mr. Cole's pen is guided by Mr. Kean's fingers, and the "honest friend" writes with the subject of his labours looking over his shoulder.

An impartial writer, neither too close friend, nor in any sense a foe, and with the better materials which are to be had, but which, for obvious reasons, are not here made use of, might have written a picturesque life, and have contributed some valuable chapters to the history of the Drama. The early "tramping" scenes of Edmund and his wife,—the former with a child on his back,—the latter foot-sore, but uncomplaining;—the contrast between those scenes and the life in Clarges Street—where Charles Kean and his father's lion were the pets of the house—in short, the early career of the son, so dramatic, so abounding in light and shade, in promise and disappointment, vexations and enjoyment,—all this graphically told would have been read with avidity. Our "honest friend," however, has not done this. Some slight touches of the picture of poverty are given; but a desire to appear "respectable" interrupts the effect,—and altogether old Moses Kean, tailor and minic, clever actor and good fellow, has had but small measure of justice from his grandson's "honest friend."

As a History of the Drama, these volumes, in some sort, form a supplement to that curious, heavy, but useful compilation, the ten volumes of play-bills, comments and anecdotes, by Geneste. But it is only in some sort, and that in very small sort—for Mr. Cole gives the history of nine years' management of the Princess's as a history of the English Drama,—and even this is done with such reverential worship of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, that the reader would die of nausea were he not tickled by the thought that wrapped up in the heaps of glorifying praise there are, perhaps, traces of pungent and wholesome satire.

Of the life of Charles Kean—the actual life of the boy and man—only a bald outline is given. We hear of his birth in January, 1811,—his studies, his brief sojourn at Eton,—the disappointment of his hopes by the ruin of his father,—the noble stand which he assumed at his mother's side for her protection and support,—the failure of his early attempts to gain acceptance on the stage,—and his gradual progress towards the position which he now occupies. These details do not form the staple of the book; they are only stumbled upon here and there, while the reader is taken, whether he will or no, over a wilderness of confused

history, now of past, now of present matters referring to the British stage: anon, we are behind the scenes of a French theatre, or over the Atlantic—in Dublin or in Edinburgh—when suddenly Mr. Cole is reminded that he is professedly writing the life of Mr. Charles Kean, and then throwing us a scrap or two of detail, or overwhelming us with an avalanche of eulogy from himself or others, or confounding us with lists of plays and extracts from criticism, off he is again, to refresh himself among scenes and times which have no more connexion with his hero, than that the smell of the foot-lights is about them, and that the "properties" are of the same nature. When Mr. Cole is especially weary of singing his song of laudation—and he exhibits such symptoms very early—he gets further away, and, not overgenerously, compensates his patient public by inflicting on them little philosophical dissertations, and small readings in the history of the wars, the government of the country, and the wide subject of "anything else," after treating of everything generally.

Amid this *embroglio* we fall on a home-scene, which is characteristic:—

"Mrs. Garrick frequently visited at Kean's house, in Clarges Street; and one day, making a morning call, she found the tragedian in the drawing-room in a state of unusual excitement. He received his guest rather abruptly, and retired. The old lady's eyes followed him with some astonishment, and turning to Mrs. Kean she said, in her broken English, 'What is the matter with your husband? he seems disturbed.'—'Oh,' replied Mrs. Kean, 'you mustn't mind him; he has just read a spiteful notice of his 'Othello' in one of the newspapers, which has terribly vexed him.'—'But why should he mind that,' said Mrs. Garrick, 'he is above the papers, and can afford to be abused.'—'Yes,' observed Mrs. Kean, 'but he says the article is so well written; but for that, he wouldn't care for the abuse.'—'Then, my dear Mrs. Kean, he should do as David did, and he would be spared this annoyance.'—'What is that?' exclaimed the anxious wife, with intense eagerness.—'Write the articles himself: David always did so.'"

We fancy that this advice has not been lost upon actors. We could point to perhaps more than one who has entertained critics at table, and dipped their pens in generous and suggestive wine. We know of one who, maugre this outlay, found a critic who, having digested his dinner, ungratefully wrote a conscientious article on the actor's powers in a revived play. Roscius was indignant, but influential in his way; and clever, too, and somewhat audacious. His amanuensis wrote, under his direction, a supplementary and unended criticism, and coolly asked for its insertion in the paper in which the less satisfactory judgment had been recorded. When this was declined, the actor abused the press for its want of fairness. Great actors have been guilty of this weakness. Talma never dined with a nobleman in the provinces that he did not contrive to have an announcement of the fact entered in all the Paris papers. At home here we have heard of similar incidents. One of these sensitive gentlemen had a singular fashion of taming country-proprietors of newspapers. When about to play in a country-town, he would order two or three hundred copies of each of the journals that would contain a *critique* on his performance. How was it possible to find fault with a player whose judgment of the press rested on a basis of such generosity?

Mr. Charles Kean's theatrical career commenced in 1827:—

"His first appearance on any stage took place at Drury Lane Theatre, on the opening night of the season, Monday, October the 1st, 1827. Young Norval in Home's tragedy of 'Douglas,' was the



character selected for the occasion. He was yet under seventeen, and so complete a stripling in appearance, as well as in years, that the authorities of the theatre sat in council on the question of, whether he should be announced as Mr. Kean, *junior*, or *Master* Kean. He settled the point by rejecting the latter designation with the utmost disdain. On the Saturday night previous to his appearance, a dress-rehearsal was suggested by the manager, that he might 'face the lamps' for the first time, and familiarise himself with his stage costume. Many personal friends of Mr. Price, with some members of the committee, were present, who complimented him warmly on the success of this, his preliminary essay. While supping afterwards in the manager's room, with true boyish feeling, he expressed a wish to show himself to his mother in the stage habiliments of Norval. The manager consented, but wondering that he still lingered in the theatre, drew from him, in a whisper, the reluctant confession that he was without the means of paying for a hackney coach. Price supplied the money, and young Kean flew to his mother's lodgings to display his finery, relate the encouragement he had received, and cheer her with the hopes and expectations with which he panted for the following Monday. \* \* Young Norval does not appear until the opening of the second act. His entrance is preceded by that of the retainers of Lord Randolph, bearing in custody the faithless servant, 'the trembling coward who forsook his master.' The audience unluckily were led to mistake the latter worthy for the new candidate, and greeted him with the rounds of applause intended for the hero of the evening. Here was another damper, for, in such situations, the veriest trifles have their effect. The debutant recovered himself notwithstanding, and went through his part, at the opening, with hesitating doubt, but as he warmed into the business of the scene, with courage and gradually increasing animation. Some unprejudiced judges (and more than one were present who took an interest in his fate) could detect, even through all the rawness of an unformed style, and the embarrassment of a novel situation, the germs of latent ability, and the promise of future excellence. The audience received him throughout with indulgence, encouraged him by frequent approbation, and called for him when the tragedy concluded. It was success certainly, but not decided success. Charles Kean felt, that although he had passed his examination with tolerable credit, he had neither carried away 'high honours,' nor achieved what in theatrical parlance is termed 'a hit.' On the following morning he rushed with feverish anxiety to the papers, and, without pausing, read them to his mother. His fate and hers, their future subsistence, the hope that sustained them, the bread they were eating, the roof that covered them—all lay in the balance—and all depended on the dictum of the all-powerful press! It was unanimous in condemnation. Not simple disapproval, or qualified censure, but sentence of utter incapacity—stern, bitter, crushing, and conclusive. There was no modified praise, no exceptional encouragement, no admission of undeveloped faculties, no allowance for youth and inexperience. The crude effort of a school-boy was dealt with as the matured study of a practised man. The papers gave no quarter, but went in unanimously, to burn, sink, and destroy—an overwhelming fleet against a little light-armed gunboat. The hearts of both mother and son were struck with dismay—they wept in concert; and Charles Kean's first impulse was to abandon the stage in despair. He hastened to Mr. Price, and proposed to cancel the engagement, but this the manager considerably declined, and urged him to persevere."

Like Charles Kean, Charles Kemble was barely seventeen when he first appeared at Sheffield, as Orlando, and he was under nineteen when he first trod the London boards, at Drury Lane in 1794. He played the insignificant part of Malcolm—the elder Kemble and Mrs. Siddons playing Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. The ex-post-office clerk was ridiculed for his awkwardness, but he, too, worked his way to eminence. The younger Kemble, however, never obtained such a salary as during

some six weeks of his career the younger Kean obtained:—

"One day he accidentally met Mr. Dunn, the treasurer of Drury Lane Theatre, who, on the part of Mr. Bunn, at that time the lessee, proposed a benefit for his mother, as the widow of Edmund Kean. The offer was a kind one, but Charles declined it, feeling that he was now able to support his surviving parent by his own exertions, and unwilling to let her be considered an object of public charity. Mr. Dunn then suggested that in all probability he could readily obtain an engagement at Drury Lane at 15*l.* per week. 'No,' replied the young actor, 'I will never again set my foot on a London stage until I can command my own terms of 50*l.* a night.'—'Then, Charles Kean,' rejoined Mr. Dunn with a smile, 'I fear you may bid a long farewell to London; for the days of such salaries are gone for ever.' Time rolled on, and, at the expiration of five years only, during which he had received 20,000*l.* by acting in the country, he drove to the stage door of Drury Lane Theatre in his own carriage, with a signed engagement at 50*l.* a night in his pocket, and which engagement, for upwards of forty nights, was paid to him by the very man who had predicted its impossibility."

As Mr. Charles Kean grew in fame, so was he congratulated by many an admirer. The most singular part of this book is to be found in the numerous flattering letters it contains. Mr. Kean, in making them over to Mr. Cole, in order that the public may see the ovations of his private life, has first of all, we hope, received permission from their writers to print and vend them. If not, it is possible that Sir C. B. Phipps, or Miss Glyn, or Mrs. Howitt, or some other of the worthy and modest persons whose private notes of civility and courtesy—sent in return for a box or a place in the stalls—are here paraded as so much homage to histrionic greatness, may object. We say nothing about taste and gentleness. But it may be noticed that a judge not long ago ruled that letters addressed to a person do not become his *copyright*. From these letters, however, we take a bit from one who no longer lives to complain:—

From *Lady Morgan*.

"Stafford Row, Buckingham Palace,  
Jan. 10th, 1838.

"MY DEAR MR. KEAN,—I trust I am amongst the *earliest*, as I am certainly amongst the  *sincerest*, to congratulate you on a success which I prophesied. I am so blind that I shall reserve further observations and congratulations till we meet, which I trust will be soon. Sir Charles and myself will be delighted to see you, at present in Stafford Row, and in a few days, more comfortably in our own house, which is at present in the hands of the workmen. We are always at home from two till five. Alas! for our poor Duchess! How proud she would have been of your triumph. Tell Mrs. Kean I envy her her feelings. How far sweeter is the success of those we love, than our *own*, I can well tell. With Sir Charles and my niece's best compliments,—My dear Mr. Kean, most truly yours,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

"P.S. I confide this to the most worthy two-penny, as I am ignorant of your address, and my footman is Irish."

On a circumstance on which Mr. Charles Kean may be most legitimately congratulated, we have the following passages:—

"On the 29th of January, 1842, occurred the most auspicious event in his life—the wisest step he had ever taken—and the surest guarantee of his future prosperity. He was married at the church of St. Thomas, in Dublin, to Miss Ellen Tree; a mutual attachment of long standing, and in every respect 'a well-assorted union.' By this, Charles Kean not only secured his domestic happiness, but obtained a large addition to his worldly means, and an invaluable co-operator in his theatrical career. By a rare combination of private and professional excellence, Miss Ellen Tree had already acquired a handsome independence, and

had placed herself in the foremost rank of the distinguished females whose names shed lustre on the history of the British drama. \* \* Miss Ellen Tree is one of four sisters who all evinced a predilection for the drama at very early years. Their father held a situation in the East India House. The mother still lives, happy in 'a green old age,' in the full possession of her faculties, a remarkable instance of health and longevity. Before Ellen appeared on the boards, the name of Tree had already become celebrated by the performance of the elder sister, Maria, an acting vocalist of superior ability, who will long be remembered, in conjunction with Miss Stephens and Miss Paton, as upholding the charms of pure English song, with combined though varied excellence, at the same theatre (Covent Garden), during several brilliant seasons. Miss Maria Tree, in 1825, married Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman of fashion and fortune, some time member for Canterbury, and retired from professional life, too soon for the public, although infinitely to her own happiness and advantage. Miss Ellen Tree first appeared in Edinburgh when little more than seventeen, and after a period of successful study and practice in Bath, obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, her opening part being *Violante*, in the 'Wonder'; on which occasion one of her most eminent predecessors, in that arduous character, Mrs. Davison, supported the young *débütante* by assuming the subordinate duties of *Flora*. \* \* The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took place on the last day of their Dublin engagement, and on that same evening, by an odd but accidental coincidence, they performed together in the 'Honey-moon.' For private and professional reasons of their own, the union was not immediately made public. Their first appearance in the acknowledged characters of man and wife occurred at Glasgow, on the 27th of the following February, the combined attraction producing, in five performances, included in one week, the sum of 1,000*l.*"

And *à propos* to the selection of Mr. Kean to conduct the Windsor theatricals,—here is an anecdote of a royal patron:—

"In this her Majesty inherited the taste of her grandfather, King George III., with whom the theatre was ever a favourite relaxation. When in the comparative retirement of Windsor and Weymouth, his usual habit was, to command twice a-week, and to go in private on the other two nights of performance. The managers made fortunes, and the actors were exalted. His Majesty and Queen Charlotte once actually travelled all night from Weymouth to London to open parliament, that they might not disappoint a favourite comic performer to whom they had promised their patronage on his benefit night, which had been unavoidably postponed. It was suggested to the kind-hearted monarch that he might send the actor a present, which would compensate for his disappointment. 'No, no,' replied the King, 'I should do that at any rate; but poor fellow, poor fellow! he will think much more of our being there than of anything we might give him.' The compliment of being appointed her Majesty's 'master of the revels' in her own private palace, was undoubtedly one of the most gratifying nature, both to the man and the actor; but the difficulties by which it was accompanied might stand by the labours of Hercules, and lose nothing in the comparison."

The Second Volume is almost entirely occupied by notices of the successive seasons at the Princess's. Of these, various public criticisms are largely cited. As Mr. Cole states, in his preface, that in some cases passages of his own are reprinted which have appeared elsewhere, we should have been pleased to know if any parts of these criticisms are included in the confession. Wearisome and endless is the eulogy which weighs upon these pages. It may all, however, be summed up in a few lines. Mr. Cole states, upon evidence, that Mrs. C. Kean is superior to Mrs. Jordan, and he asserts, upon his own testimony that in some things Mrs. Siddons must be considered her inferior. Above all living actresses, he does not scruple



to place the lady. There is "no living luminary," he says, "likely to console us for the loss of Mrs. C. Kean." As Mrs. C. Kean is not yet lost, Mr. Cole is in no immediate need of consolation. The laudation of Mr. Kean is even less discriminating, and the very idea of any audacious individual imagining that he can have a fault, sets the author, editor, or inditer, in a fume; and he is not slow to insinuate that such a personage must be anything but an ornament to society generally. The intense and "honest" admiration of our friend extends from the person to the place, from the deity to the temple; and so, to Mr. John William Cole, the site of the Princess's is charmed ground. After opening Mr. Kean's fifth season, with a description of the manner, method, and nature of the Asiatic cholera, he proceeds to show how the malady, in common with the multitude, flocked in the direction of the theatre in Oxford Street. Then ensued a miracle. "Coming from the east, it passed with fatal effect in the circumjacent (!) vicinity of Golden Square; and, passing up Poland Street to the south side of Oxford Street, immediately opposite the Princess's Theatre,—it halted as if a barrier had arrested its progress at that point. No cases penetrated to the North." Nay, so jealous was the manager of the public health, that a man dared not sneeze within the house, without being in imminent danger of being ejected by A 6, and cast out into the unclean district. When an epidemic of catarrh and stercoration reigned in the theatre during the run of Colley Cibber's 'Richard III.,' and a sporadic visitation of the same quality influenced several of the audiences assembled to witness 'Louis XI.,' Mr. Kean and his "honest friend" went to Bow Street about it!—

"The practice was so apparent, and so evidently against the feeling of the audience, that Mr. Kean, accompanied by his acting manager, waited on Sir R. Birnie, with a view to the adoption of protective measures. The police officers on duty in the theatre declared their conviction that a conspiracy undoubtedly existed, but so organized that they were unable to detect it. When the individuals thus engaged felt that they were under surveillance or had become obnoxious to the public generally, they never showed front, but immediately left the theatre or remained silent for the rest of the evening. After the second or third repetition of 'Louis the Eleventh' they finally disappeared, either from exhausted funds or in despair of carrying their object. These matters may appear unintelligible to those who have never had occasion to fathom the full extent of personal pique or jealousy. In the present instance,

Imputation and strong circumstance  
Which lead to the door of truth,

point to the suspected parties; but in the absence of positive proof we abstain from the most remote inference. They know themselves, and may be assured that they are known."

Dreadful words these last, and the offenders may indeed tremble at the thought that, though the police failed to detect them, "*they are known*" to Mr. Kean and his editor. We say "his editor," not offensively, but for the sake of being exact. That Mr. Cole is, indeed, barely so much as that is proved by a paragraph at page 246 of Volume the Second. At the close of the correspondence relating to the plays represented at the Opera House, at the period of the marriage of the Princess Royal, the "honest friend" adds—"Here the matter ended. A correspondence subsequently ensued between a gentleman of high position at the Court and Mr. Kean, but being entirely of an unofficial character, Mr. Kean has declined admitting its introduction in these volumes." *Admitting!* So that, in spite of the disguises of the title-page and preface, the manager of

the Princess's Theatre admits himself to be the author of this amusing contribution to contemporary history.

"We old ones *did* know how to do it," exclaimed Bannister, when present in his later days at a performance of some of his former colleagues. "How to do it" is a process not unfamiliar to the present generation, if we may judge from these volumes, into which Mr. Kean admits a good word for the theatrical notices of a Sunday paper,—no doubt with honesty,—and winds up with a puff in favour of the landlord who supplied the dinner at his recent banquet! As we have said, the book might have been a contribution to English dramatic gossip, and probably it would have been so, had Mr. Kean not "admitted" the folios of adulation, of reading which he himself must surely be tired, and to read which at all will give no pleasure to anybody else. He complains bitterly of enemies. We do not rank among them, nor among his flatterers, rather among his friends; but we must say, that his fiercest enemy could not have desired a worse thing for him than his "admission" of this picture of himself in a record of his life and times.

*A Life for a Life.* By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

We are always glad to welcome Miss Muloch. She writes from her own convictions, and she has the power not only to conceive clearly what it is that she wishes to say, but to express it in language effective and vigorous. In the present work she is fortunate in a good subject, one containing a germ of human interest; and she has produced a work of strong effect, though she may not have made either the most or the best of her matter in hand. Over-care, over-elaboration, and a morbid self-consciousness of her own purpose and of her own personality, have caused a want of freedom in the action of the story. It never gets out of the introspective process,—all the events, emotions, incidents, and consequences in the story are reflected, not transacted; there is an absence of the fresh, open air of real life. The characters are never presented to the reader alive, only told about in the private journals of Max Urquart, Esq., M.D., and of Miss Theodora Johnston,—and they remain intangible after all the minute descriptions of sensations and emotions. The colours sink into the canvas, instead of standing out clear and fresh; consequently, the effect produced by this novel, interesting as it is, can hardly be called adequate to the talent and pains which have been bestowed upon it. The idea of the novel is, as we have said, excellent. The story is of a man who when young (a mere boy of nineteen), in the hot blood of a drunken quarrel, kills the man who has first led him into mischief and then coarsely goaded and taunted him till he is half mad. The circumstances are so extenuating as to transform it from a crime into a misfortune, of which the author was far more to be commiserated than the victim; added to this is the fact, that the man thus killed is a great scamp, whose death is a relief and convenience to all belonging to him. The author of his death grows up into a thoughtful, excellent man, who, dating from the fatal night, lives with a steady purpose to be as useful as possible and to do all the good in his power,—in short, to make his life as valuable as possible to others and to atone by the life he lives for the life he has been the means of cutting "untimely short." So far the design is excellent and well carried out; but here the morbid ultra-heroism comes in, of which we have so often complained in

works of fiction,—the touch beyond nature which makes a right action wrong by excess and want of proportion. Not content with dedicating his own life to the performance of his duty with "all his heart, with all his soul, and with all his strength," Dr. Max Urquart chooses to endure a life-long, melancholy remorse, and to dedicate himself to a rope in perspective as soon as he considers himself good enough to be hanged,—or, in other words, when he has brought himself in his own estimate to the highest point of excellence of which he is capable. A secret hidden and lying at the root of a man's life has always a tendency to have a morbid, exaggerated influence upon it. An innocent or indifferent action, that a man should feel condemned to keep a dead secret from all other human beings, would end by becoming a very "skeleton in his cupboard." It is the desire for human sympathy, rather than any idea of atoning to justice and the "laws of the land," which induces murderers "to make a clean breast of it," and let in the light of day upon the ghastly facts successfully concealed for years. No reader would have felt the least difficulty in sympathizing with Dr. Urquart's yearning to make clear the deadly transaction by which he became the cause of a fellow-creature's death; nor would they have had any difficulty in conceiving how a mere boy, overwhelmed with horror for the fact and bewildered by the fear of consequences, should seek to put the sea betwixt himself and inquiry, and so complicate his position. But that difficulty is all left in the vague, and only very slightly indicated. The point insisted on with the apparent approbation of the author is a sickly remorse for an unintentional act,—for the angry boy had no worse *intent* than to knock down the man who had intolerably mocked and insulted him; the fatal result was the accident of falling against a stone. After the first horror and dismay had passed, the true bearings of the case must have shown themselves to any one in the possession of his senses; consequently, the delicate difficulties and chronic melancholy makes the reader impatient rather than sympathetic. There should either have been more criminal element in the accident, or else more common sense in dealing with it. If Dr. Max Urquart were absolutely obliged to live remorseful for so accidental a cause, at least the author would have done well to recognize it as morbid and exaggerated, instead of putting it forth as a plea for interest in him. We once heard a surgeon, a very clever, worthy man, confess that he could never see the sixth commandment standing over the altar in gilt letters, along with the rest of the Decalogue, without a painful twinge of conscience to recollect the many patients he had lost by mistakes of treatment, and who might have lived and done well if he had only done better; but he never professed that this conviction made his life miserable. This exaggerated remorse is a serious defect in the hero, and a radical weakness in the plot, which all the delicacy and skill brought to bear upon it by the author cannot conceal, nor enable it to bear all the superstructure raised upon it. It certainly turns out to be the heroine's half-brother who has thus met his death through misadventure; but as the accident happened before she was born, the consanguinity could not be expected to rouse any fraternal emotion.

The interior of the heroine's family is a very clever picture of English domestic life. The sisters are well discriminated; but the heroine, Miss Theodora, is far too self-conscious, and her journal, which is the medium through which we are made acquainted with what passes on that side of the house, has an air of artificial-



ness inseparable from that form of composition. The same may be said of Dr. Urquhart and his journal, only the reader becomes somewhat out of patience. There is far too much melancholy self-analysis in it to be pleasant to the natural selfishness of third persons. Of course, it is free to all who choose to expand their egotism in a journal, but, if given as a novel, the reader will be apt to feel bored. The best character in the book is the eldest sister, Penelope: she is drawn with great truth and delicacy. The wearing effect of her long engagement to a selfish, worthless, fascinating man, her truth and steadfastness, and the sterling worth of her character, developed by the heavy trial appointed to her, under which she cast the slough of the faults which had disguised her better self, are all touched in with a masterly hand. Miss Theodora and her lover are made happy at last. The Doctor makes his "confession" in a court of justice, takes his punishment, and leaves off the course of sackcloth and ashes in which he had so long persisted. The reader will feel quite satisfied that the book ends happily for everybody; and having read it through for the story, he will be apt (if he be of our persuasion) to return and read again many pages and passages with greater pleasure than on a first perusal. The whole book is replete with a graceful tender delicacy; and, in addition to its other merits, it is written in good, simple, careful English.

*Chateaubriand and His Times*.—[*Chateaubriand et son Temps*]. By the Count de Marcellus. (Paris, Lévy Frères.)

M. de Marcellus worships Chateaubriand almost as Chateaubriand worshipped himself. His criticisms are but tender smoothings of ruffled sentences,—pious expostulations with a nodding Homer,—timid confessions of the pupil in the name of his master. M. de Marcellus has nothing in common with those who regard Chateaubriand irreverently; he watched him through life as a Parsee watches the sun, listened to his every word, noted the names of his valets and the style of his equipage—made himself, in fact, as much of a Boswell as he could. And yet he has not written a biography; he has not met M. Guizot on his own ground; he has but commented on the posthumous memoirs of M. de Chateaubriand. We do not believe that this or any other publication will modify the verdict that has already been recorded with respect to the Author of 'The Genius of Christianity,' and the 'Itinerary.' Chateaubriand was self-love typified; in his love of great people he excelled Moore: in admiration of his own genius he eclipsed Ugo Foscolo. In vanity, perhaps, he had a rival in that more modern poet who thought it no compliment to be compared with Shakspeare. Never was there a more perfect specimen of well-fed and self-satisfied woe. Whoever may have been responsible for it—we think it was himself—conceit is expressed in the very tomb of Chateaubriand. He must provide for his Arqua, his immortal epitaph telling the world of a name writ in water, his sea-dirge, his last resting-place like a grave in a dream. Very amiable qualities accompanied this passion; but M. de Marcellus must be of a peculiar quality to have relished the constant association, the dramatic daily life, the concentrated egotism of "the teacher who called him friend." Yet, if we are to take his preface as serious, he doted on the footprints of the declamatory diplomatist. "I confess," he says, "that I made his works the idols of my youth." He fled into woody solitudes that he might read 'Atala'; he was overwhelmed by 'René'; travelling in the East

the 'Itinerary' was his Koran; he saw in it the colours of the sun, the shape of mountains, the beauty of Oriental nymphs and sultanas; and then—an apocalypse of happy fortune—he happened to be appointed Chief Secretary of the French Embassy in London, when M. de Chateaubriand was ambassador!

From that moment he was a devotee in the temple of his master's genius. He redoubled his zeal, he says; he was a scrupulous listener; he stored up the words of Chateaubriand as words of inestimable price; he drew out a daily protocol of the conversations that took place. And Chateaubriand saw what his admirer was doing, talked through him at future readers, knew how his remarks were treasured, and acted accordingly. The self-adoration of this period was prodigious. M. de Marcellus gives an interesting though lengthy account of the elaboration with which his idol wrote, even when the document was no more than an afternoon letter to the French Minister;—how he first scrawled over a vast succession of leaves, casting them aside in succession, occasionally rushing to the window, "as though appealing for assistance to the skies or streets"; how he read, corrected, blotted, and interlined; how the manuscript was then copied at large, with ample space for fresh revisions; how he next had it read aloud to him, retrenched, read over again, folded, sealed, and posted. This was what he called his Royal Despatch, for he would not have it that any one perused the contents until Louis the Eighteenth had honoured the ambassador by studying his missive. Now and then, he would afford instructions to his pupils. In ordinary despatch writing, he taught, there should be no poetry—simply a distinct exposition of facts. "But when the council is presided over by a king who knows Horace by heart, one may permit oneself, towards the close, some inspired digression, taking the form of a peroration."

In treating of Chateaubriand, M. de Marcellus adopts a peculiar plan:—

I have extracted succinctly (from 'Memoirs from beyond the Tomb') those passages with which are connected my reminiscences, my panegyrics, and chiefly the developments which, in our private conversations, the author himself gave to his own text.

In fact, the volume is but an exuberant appendix to M. Chateaubriand's personal Memoirs. That which peculiarly excites the rapture of M. de Marcellus is the gloom of the philosopher's imagination—his constant allusions to death, his cypress fancies, his yew and weeping-willow yearnings. Like the moralist who asserted that death is the greatest of human misfortunes, except birth, Chateaubriand talks of the room in which his mother "inflicted life" upon him, and of the eyelids and the hands as precious because they place sleep and death always within the reach of man. In this, M. de Marcellus, though it something shocks him, finds a charm. But there is no reason to believe that M. de Chateaubriand did not relish life as did far greater men than himself: he was of a very luxurious, not to say voluptuous, disposition: his taste in the selection of pleasures was always good, whatever else may have been questionable. Upon the whole, he was scarcely a person to be pitied. It must not be supposed, however, that M. de Chateaubriand's weaknesses altogether escaped the intelligence of his diplomatic secretary. For instance, when he exclaims:—"The Marquis of Westminster is coming, you say? Ah, misery! where shall I hide? Who will deliver me? who will tear me from these persecutions?" M. de Marcellus observes:—"There was no persecution, and the ambassador would have felt aggrieved

had these people neglected to visit him." But it was one of Chateaubriand's affectations to exclaim, "I am fated to be tormented by princes."

The biographical notes are amusingly minute. Take the following:—

*Chateaubriand*: "My secretaries in London wanted to go in the morning to pic-nics."—*Marcellus*: "This concerns me as well as my colleagues. I never was at pic-nics in London, but at numerous morning *réunions* under the splendid foliage of villa-gardens near town, where the hosts only did the honours, and where no one else paid any part of the reckoning."

Or this:—

*Chateaubriand*: "The men, Peter, Valentine, Lewis, went by turns to the public-house; the women, Rose, Peggy, and Maria took walks. I am charmed."—*Marcellus*: "The Ambassador never had a servant named Lewis, nor a house-maid named Peggy. I may be taken as an authority on these matters of domestic detail, because I arranged them."

See what it is to have your secretary for your biographer! It may now be regarded as historically established, we think, that there was neither a Lewis nor a Peggy in the household of M. de Chateaubriand. It is also settled that the little cat Matou was allowed "to sleep as much as he pleased." Now, Chateaubriand liked cats. In some respects, according to his description of them, they resembled himself. "I admire in a cat," he says, "that independent and almost ungrateful character which prevents it from becoming attached to any one." It is no slander to hint that in certain points he came up to his own feline definition; for he acknowledged it. "Don't you know," he asked of M. de Marcellus, "not very far from here, some one who is not unlike the cat? I find that our long familiarity has given me some of his manners." How repulsive to pass from this pleasantry to the dismal ejaculation, "If I were to be drowned, a good riddance for myself and others!" It is characteristic to find M. de Marcellus shortly afterwards uttering the phrase we have quoted, "It is my destiny to be tormented by princes." The occasion was a letter inviting Chateaubriand to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle. "The Ambassador," says his devotee, "did not then seem to think it a torment." And he was very proud of spending 8,000 francs at a banquet to the Duke of York, and 12,000 (in his Memoirs he called it 40,000) on a celebration of the July anniversary. He burned, moreover, to be a supreme Minister, that he might make war, and extend the frontier of France to the Rhine. What is more wonderful, he thought he would do it, if he had but the opportunity!

This book by M. de Marcellus is, upon the whole, wearisome, and of little value. It adds some slight details to the known life of a singular man; but the commentary is too elaborate for the subject. No eulogy can raise to any sublime height the memory or the works of Chateaubriand. If we are not carried away by his genius, it is not, we may assure his admirers, that he once declared every Englishman to be by nature or education a fool.

*History of New England*. By John Gorham Palfrey. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

*History of Plymouth Plantation*. By William Bradford. Now first Printed from the Original Manuscript, for the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Boston, Little & Co.)

New England may be considered the soul of the great Republican confederacy. It is not the most wealthy part of the American territory. It is not, perhaps, the most picturesque. It is certainly not the most noisy. Neither the capital of trade nor the capital of politics



is built within its boundaries. It has not more roads, railways, ships, telegraphs, canals than its neighbour,—not a more prosperous commerce or a nobler agriculture,—its history is not more chivalric, nor its connexion with great events or splendid men more close. Sections of country further south may boast of having sent up more noticeable men to the great assemblies of the country. Virginia has a more romantic past, New York a more gorgeous present. Yet within the territories loosely designated New England are found the intellectual and moral forces which make the Union what it is in the eyes of Europe. There lies the spirit of a permanent dominion. New England is the slow and serious part of the States, as the country to the south is the plastic, volatile, and frivolous. Boston is Edinburgh, as New York is Paris, and Philadelphia is Geneva. New England is, in fact, Old England. Peopled by some of the very best men ever sent out from the mother land, it has remained pure in motive and in blood. Scarcely any admixture has taken place. No Lord Chief Justice Pophams ever poured into this territory the refuse of jails and stews. Few emigrants of foreign stock ever turned into it. The climate is dry and sharp, the landscape is not brilliant, the soil is not rich. Thus, the same causes which had drawn the Pilgrims to Plymouth as a refuge, kept away from the bleak rock their more worldly followers in the wake of emigration. No wild vines, or palmetto fruit, or dazzling birds allured the navigator of its inhospitable coast. No fabled gold mines—no reported pearl fisheries—drew the daring who made haste to be rich. The sky looked cold and dull. The soil barely promised corn and maize. To step on its shore was to encounter toil, want, and care in every shape which savage nature presents at a first interview to man. But the settlers who threw themselves on the rock sought in their new home—not fortune, but freedom—not gold and pearls, but God.

They came alone, they remained and multiplied alone. In the three or four millions which a few years ago made up the population of New England, no foreign element was visible in name or visage. The thousands had in six or seven generations multiplied into millions; but multiplied without mixture of race or transformation of character, just as they might have done in Yorkshire or East Anglia. While New York, under the influence of an immense irruption of Irish, Franks, and Germans, continued without pause, like the first flowing of the Saxons into Britain, sunk into luxury or rose into crime, the less showy country to the north remained intact—kept its own moral boundaries—and preserved the rigid and fervent character of its people remarkably free from change or stain. Thus, a nation, as it were, simple, solid, and stable, grew up within another nation open to infinite fluctuations of thought, obeying every impulse of the moment, splendid, experimental, and productive in its march of more showy events and exceptional men. But what is gained in speed is lost in power. The solid mass of New England character weighs far more in the destiny of America than the noisy smartness and ephemeral success of New York.

The story of this circumspect and permanent population, Mr. Palfrey has undertaken to write on a vast scale. A volume of 630 pages covers, with the preliminary views of the progress of discovery and the distribution of geographical features, no more than about twenty-one years—the mere apprenticeship of the plantation. We do not complain of this scale; for the true historical proportion is that of interest, not that of size; and Mr. Palfrey will justify his selec-

tion of an ample scale, if he can contrive that no one page of his book shall be dull. At present, there is no fault in this respect to note. Mr. Palfrey's materials are vast, his knowledge of the books and manuscripts close, his love for his subject keen, and his eye for the specialities of scenery and character quick. He draws from a great many sources, public and private; for New England is rich almost as Old England itself in private libraries, and the States of the Union excel all the governments of Europe in the care which they are bestowing on the publication of their records. He draws from every source open to him with a strong and wary hand.

One of the most precious of the sources of information open to an historian of New England is the 'History of Plymouth Plantation,' by Governor Bradford. This record has been quoted and copied times without end. The Massachusetts Historical Society have at length done us the very acceptable service of printing it entire. Mr. Charles Deane has achieved the editorial labour with extreme care, leaving nothing to be desired as to text or notes.

We must give a sample of Mr. Palfrey's faculty of story-telling, and we return from a later page to that scene of the Mayflower which has been painted so frequently in rhyme and colour. The historian gives us the very latest information which he has been able to find about the company in this celebrated ship:—

"The colonists,—men, women, and children,—who were now embarked on board the Mayflower, were a hundred and two in number. Concerning very few of them is it known to this day from what English homes they came. Bradford and Brewster alone are ascertained to have been members of the Scrooby congregation. During its residence in Leyden, that company had received numerous accessions of Englishmen, who had either passed over for the purpose of attaching themselves to it, or who, being in Holland for other purposes, had come within its attraction. Winslow, who was superior in condition to all or most of his companions, is believed to have become acquainted with Robinson while on his travels in Holland; and at twenty-two years of age he joined the society, three years before the emigration. The 'cautionary towns' of the Netherlands had been garrisoned by British regiments for thirty years, and Miles Standish had probably been employed on this service. He was not a member of the Leyden church, nor subsequently of that of Plymouth, but appears to have been induced to join the emigrants by personal good-will or by love of adventure, while to them his military knowledge and habits rendered his companionship of great value. In determining the question as to which portion of the congregation should first emigrate, it was arranged for 'the youngest and strongest part to go.' The youngest and strongest would generally be those who had joined the society most recently, while they who were excused from the first enterprise by reason of their being advanced in years would, on the whole, be the same persons whose more ancient relations to Robinson in England would be a reason for their desiring, and being allowed, to decline a separation from him. The Leyden church had received members of Dutch and French birth, and, among the company in the Mayflower, Margeson was probably a Hollander. Warren, Hopkins, Billington, Dotey, and Lister appear to have joined the expedition in England. Martin 'came from Billericay, in Essex, from which county came several others, as also from London and other places, to go with them. Alden was of Southampton. Amsterdam probably made some contribution to the company. 'Many of you,' wrote Robinson to them while at Southampton, 'are strangers, as to the persons, so to the infirmities, one of another, and so stand in need of more watchfulness this way.'"

We can add to this account a note on the family of Winslow, which will interest American genealogists and historians. Edward was

born at Droitwich, October 17 (not 19, as Mr. Palfrey has it), 1595. His father, also Edward, was a gentleman possessed of a small estate in land. He was rated to the subsidy of 39 & 40 Elizabeth. The family was originally, we believe, of Worcestershire: use of the same Christian names, some of them peculiar, connect it with the Winslows of Kempsey. Edward of the Mayflower—the Pilgrim Father—was the eldest son. He had four brothers,—two of whom—Kenelm and Josiah—followed him to New England.

The voyage of the Mayflower was not in itself eventful—howsoever big it may look in the light of history and romance:—

"Little is recorded of the incidents of the voyage. The first part was favourably made. As the wanderers approached the American continent, they encountered storms which their overburdened vessel was scarcely able to sustain. Their destination was to a point near Hudson River, yet within the territory of the London Company, by which their patent had been granted. This description corresponds to no other country than the seacoast of the State of New Jersey. At early dawn of the sixty-fourth day of their voyage, they came in sight of the white sand-banks of Cape Cod. In pursuance of their original purpose, they veered to the south, but, by the middle of the day, they found themselves 'among perilous shoals and breakers,' which caused them to retrace their course. An opinion afterwards prevailed, on questionable grounds, that they had been purposely led astray by the master of the vessel, induced by a bribe from the Dutch, who were averse to having them near the mouth of the Hudson, which Dutch vessels had begun to visit for trade. The narrow peninsula, sixty miles long, which terminates in Cape Cod, projects eastwardly from the mainland of Massachusetts, in shape resembling the human arm bent rectangularly at the elbow and again at the wrist. In the basin enclosed landward by the extreme point of this projection, in the roadstead of what is now Provincetown, the Mayflower dropped her anchor at noon on a Saturday near the close of autumn. The exigencies of a position so singular demanded an organization adequate to the preservation of order and of the common safety, and the following instrument was prepared and signed:—'In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620.' Such was the beginning of the Colony of Plymouth."

One of the first duties of a company landing on a new shore is to open communication with the race already in possession, and ascertain its disposition, and, if possible, come to terms of understanding and amity. Of all such treaties, that of Penn, under the elm-tree by the Delaware—the "one treaty never sworn to and never broken"—is the most memorable and picturesque. But the treaty of the Pilgrim Fathers was, in its way, also noticeable:—

"As yet there had been no communication with



the natives, though their fires had been observed at a distance, some tools had been lost by their thievery, and two of them had been seen on a neighbouring hill, and been invited by signals to a conference. At length, on 'a fine, warm morning,' an Indian came into the hamlet, and, passing along the row of huts, was intercepted before the common house, which he would have entered. In broken English he made the strangers 'Welcome,' and said that his name was Samoset, and that he came from Monhegan, a place distant a day's sail, and five days' journey by land, towards the east, where he had learned something of the language from the crews of fishing-vessels. They gave him food, and kept him all day. He told them, that the place where they were was by the Indians called *Patuxet*, and that it had been depopulated four years before by an epidemic sickness; that the subjects of a sachem named Massasoit were their next neighbours; and that at the southeast, on the Cape, was a tribe called the *Nausets*, who were exasperated against the English on account of a kidnapping of some of their people. Reluctantly they entertained him for the night, not without suspicion of his designs, and sent him away the next morning with the present of a knife, a bracelet, and a ring. At parting he promised to repeat his visit, and bring some of his friends for a trade in heavens' skins. He appeared the following day with five other savages, who returned the stolen tools and brought three or four skins. As it was Sunday, the English would not trade, but gave them hospitable entertainment and some presents, and dismissed them with an invitation to come again with a better supply. Samoset could not be prevailed upon to depart with them, but, feigning himself sick, remained at the settlement till the third day after, when he was despatched to look for his friends. The next day, he came again accompanied by four others, one of whom, named Squanto, turned out to be one of the Indians stolen seven years before by Hunt. They brought a message from Massasoit, that he was at hand, and desired an interview with the strangers. It took place with suitable formalities and precautions. Massasoit appearing on the top of a hill close by, with sixty of his followers, Winslow was sent out with Squanto, and with a present to the king and his brother, consisting of three knives, a copper chain with a jewel attached, an ear-ring, 'a pot of strong water, a good quantity of hyscuit, and some butter.' After a brief parley, Winslow was left behind as a hostage, while the king and twenty unarmed followers met Standish, Williamson, and six musketeers at the brook which divided the parties. Massasoit, conducted with his men to an unfinished building, where a rug and cushions were spread for them, gave audience to the Governor, who came 'with drum and trumpet after him, and some few musketeers.' After salutations and feasting, they proceeded to make a treaty with the following stipulations:—that Massasoit and his people should offer no injury to the English, and that any offender in this respect should be surrendered for punishment; that, if tools were stolen, they should be restored, and that similar redress should be afforded on the other part; that mutual aid should be rendered against enemies; that notice should be sent to other neighbouring natives, to the end that they might enter into similar engagements; and that when visits should be exchanged, the visitors should go unarmed. This business settled, Massasoit was assured that 'King James would esteem of him as his friend and ally.' The treaty—which remained in force fifty-four years—being concluded, Massasoit was conducted by the Governor to the brook, and rejoined his party, leaving hostages behind. Presently his brother Quadequina, came over with a retinue, and was entertained with like hospitality; after which, the hostages were mutually released. The next day, on an invitation from the king, Standish and Allerton returned his visit, and were regaled with 'three or four ground nuts and some tobacco.' The Governor sent for the king's kettle, and returned it 'full of peace, which pleased them well, and so they went their way.' Squanto and Samoset remained, and the former gave an earnest of his subsequent usefulness to the English by taking for them a quantity of eels."

Fifty-four years is a long time for a treaty to exist. How many collected by Martens have endured so long?

We shall expect the appearance of Mr. Palfrey's Second Volume with interest. Readers for whom Bancroft is not sufficiently full of detail will feel very grateful to him for what he has done.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Balthazar; or, Science and Love.* By H. de Balzac. Translated by William Robson. (Routledge & Co.)—There are reasons, we fancy, why De Balzac, with all his power, may never become as popular in England as his contemporary French novelists, Sue and Dumas. A dull misery broods over his tales, which oppresses those whom fiercer tragedy excites. Strange, too, is it to see (the notorious history of the writer considered) how one and the same thing is for ever harped on. De Balzac's novels might, by any one in search for a sweeping definition, be called "studies of cupidity." How to amass riches or heap up money, honestly or dishonestly, is his theme—varied, it is true, with surprising adroitness—but almost always the fancy selected, and almost always with reference to the hideous tyranny which cupidity exercises over some victim or other. In this tale selfishness—or, call it self-occupation—takes its most ideal form. Balthazar is the amiable man of science; with that fanatical passion for speculation and experiment which spares nothing and no one—a Love not stronger than Death, indeed, but which overrules and predominates over every mortal affection—a love propping itself up on the sophistry, that the good of others is its real object;—a love which represents its exactions as so many heroic instances of self-sacrifice.—How dreary this tale is, in its truth to the lives and misdeeds of many calling themselves, and called by others, men of genius and men of energy, we have small need to tell;—as small need to reiterate that there is no such thing as self-sacrifice where others must be laid under contribution. The science of Balthazar has in it something cruel. In real life, we fear, it would hardly encounter such a corrective as is here found in the Sage's provident daughter; the daughter of a mother murdered by the anxieties belonging to the Sage's wife.—The tale, however, is excellently told, with that power of accumulation which no one has commanded (not even our own Richardson) with a firmer grasp than De Balzac.—"Vanity of vanities"! The tale is told, let it be remembered, in the inspiration of self-knowledge. *Mr. Spenslow*, in 'David Copperfield,' who was so eloquent on the duty of every man making his will while his powers of body and mind were sound, died intestate. Balzac's life (as we were reminded the other day by Madame Dudevant's Memoirs) was a struggle after huhl cabinets and old *Sèvres* cups,—to write in a literary den hung with point-lace and Turkey carpets and Aubusson tapestry,—to take his ease on Arabian horses.—To appetites like these he sacrificed himself like a slave, and, it may be feared, victimized others. He died worn out and consumed, just when a rich marriage had placed means of gratification within his reach. How strange and touching, and instructive, are the unconscious confessions which are contained in tales like 'Balthazar'! Their very reality makes them, in no small degree, painful and oppressive, even to those who are not aware of its source.

*Gabraith and Houghton's Scientific Manuals. Manual of the Animal Kingdom: I. Protozoa.* By Prof. J. Reay Greene. (Longman.)—This first instalment of a series of scientific manuals appropriately describes a sub-kingdom of animals of the simplest organization, many of which we have been accustomed to associate with the lower members of the vegetable kingdom. These hitherto obscure beings are here briefly but carefully treated; and within a compass of less than a hundred pages a considerable amount of information about them is conveyed, including the more recent researches of minute and scientific observers. The Spongidae, for example, are clearly and concisely explained, and in a few paragraphs the discoveries and opinions of several naturalists

are noticed and made clear. This part promises well for the whole series. Each volume will, it is announced, contain a condensed exposition of the department of science upon which it treats,—and the subject-matter of these Manuals will be so arranged as to render them suitable for students of various degrees of proficiency as well as for self-instruction. Here too much is promised, and the propositions are incapable of fulfilment in the same volume or part. The present, as an example, forms a good text-book for a class of students; but it is too concise for self-instruction apart from tuition, and contains too many scientific terms unexplained. We would suggest a glossary at the end of every complete treatise. No dictionary contains half the terms employed, and the student ought to find all he needs in publications which profess to facilitate his first steps in science.

*Handbook of Southport, Medical and General, with Copious Notices of the Natural History of the District.* By David H. M'Nichol, M.D. (Hall & Co.)—The object of this handbook is two-fold—to attract folks to Southport, and to instruct them how to be amused there. It is to the invalid that Dr. M'Nichol chiefly addresses his information. Visit Southport all who need a hracing yet a sedative climate, especially sufferers from consumption, whether in its earlier or later stages, from bronchitis, from heart diseases, rheumatism, and serofula. Such, at least, is the author's recommendation, based on fifteen years' observation of the climate. The Natural History chapters will be found pleasant as clues to people who hotanize—or pretend to hotanize,—or catch insects, or dabble among the sand and rock and seaweed whenever they take holiday.

*Paul Morphy, the Chess Champion. An Account of his Career in America and Europe: with a History of Chess and Chess Clubs in England, and Anecdotes of Famous Players.* By An Englishman. (Lay.)—Though of some interest to chess-players, this volume is an unmitigated puff, exaggerated in language, personal, and sprinkled with professional slang. The narrative begins, after a fulsome quotation from Shakspeare, "Paul Morphy made his first move in the game of life in the city of New Orleans, in the month of June 1837." It ends, "And now that Paul Morphy has returned to the Western Continent, he leaves a darkness in our chess firmament, as when a meteor has flashed across the heavens and departed." In this insufferable style does "An Englishman" record the achievements of his hero, and greater in his sight. When Mr. Perrin plays Mr. Morphy, he offers to him "about the same resistance as a mosquito does to an avalanche." When Mr. Stanley has been beaten, he fancies that he is "a rice-field, and Morphy an elephant charging through him." Much of the volume is occupied with a worthless record of paltry squabbles; and, though a few of the chapters will prove entertaining to those who appreciate "the noble game," a large proportion is unreadable. The portraits are very roughly executed.

*What's in a Name. Being a Popular Explanation of ordinary Christian Names of Men and Women.* By T. Nichols. (Routledge & Co.)—"What's in a name?" Much more, we should say, than Mr. Nichols has conjectured. His translations of proper names are often incorrect, and his pronunciation of them—by spelling the words as, he thinks, they should be pronounced—rather comical than otherwise. *Ida*, for instance, he sets down as signifying "One who enjoys happiness. Deduced from Edith. Gr. a mountain,—she who is exalted and unchanging." He instructs his readers in the pronunciation of *Alban*, by adding the word "Awl-ban." Does he not know that between *Al-ban* and *St. Albans* there is a difference such as popularly exists between *Helena* and *St. Helena*?

The Poets' corner, in criticism, hears no analogy to the sacred shrine of Westminster. It is the nook in which the modest minstrels cluster. In this mellow shade we find M. P. B., Author of *A Legend of the Rhone*, in five cantos (Hope), who bursts forth in the familiar style, "It was St. Theodore's Eve," and neatly rhymes a stirring tale of adventures and sorrows, winding up with



endless bliss "for Roland and his Madeline."—*Miscellaneous Poems*, by Jonathan Hyslop (Nimmo), are good of their kind. They sing of colliery inundations, Sabbath bells, storms, and also of "Boukle"; this last being a dangerous experiment in hexameters. "The Lady who never suited," contains some pretty stanzas.—In *Songs of the Wye, and Poems*, by Wioni (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), there is not a little pleasant imitative harmony, with but small effort at original thought or expression.—Mr. Coster, Author of *Lorrin, and other Poems*, (Kent & Co.), has a story to tell, but indulges chiefly in elegant figures of speech anent "the wild rose robed in dew," that leans its bud "on the balmy bosom of each breeze," the "cloistered violets," the "rainbow ring," with which the Sun marries Earth to Heaven. Mr. Coster has a faculty for free and vigorous versification.—*London, Past, Present and Future*, by John Ashford (Hope), is a metropolitan hand-book in rhyme, describing and moralizing upon the Custom-House, Billingsgate, Smithfield, Doctors' Commons, the Record Office, the Seven Dials, the Queen's Drawing-Rooms, the Coal Exchange, and a hundred similar topics. His sonnet on the Coal Exchange begins with useful information: "Here merchants trade in carbon." Concerning a drawing-room, listen,—

Bright is the scene where view'd our British fair,  
In carriages that glow bouquets of flowers,  
With delicate pink, flush necks and shoulders bare,  
Of nymphs who charm the throngs, which ravished stare,  
As glide by bright our Howards, Villiers, Gowers!

The title of a volume called *Photographic Poems*, by C. C. Spiller (Spiller), is scarcely justified by the contents, which are submitted (in a preface) "to the careful perusal of all sincere and earnest minds." The tendency of Mr. Spiller's imagination is rather lugubrious, a fact, indeed, which he apologetically explains. "Tyrants," he exclaims, "infest the common road of life, vile as the scourge of Africa, Legree." This will suffice, as an introduction of the book "to all sincere and earnest minds."—*The Flirting Page: a Legend of Normandy, and other Poems*, by Charles Dranfield and G. D. Halifax (J. Blackwood), might have been legitimately written to amuse a picnic party, though we doubt whether it would have answered even that purpose—but was altogether too crude and frivolous for publication.—Of a somewhat peculiar character is a batch of poems by T. P. Manuel, — *The Ruby's Smile: a Metrical Tale of Woman's Love and Woman's Hate*, &c. (Calcutta, Rozario & Co.) They are of Eastern tone and texture, and generally inspired, to all appearance, by reminiscences of Eastern poetical and romantic literature.—*The Martyrs of Lyons and Venice*, by the Rev. F. V. Harford, M.A. (Smith), is a versified narrative of certain persecutions of the Christians during the reign of Aurelius Antoninus. We have hitherto omitted to notice Mr. Gerald Massey's *Robert Burns, a Centenary Song* (Kent & Co.), energetically and tunelessly sung in commemoration of the recent Burns Festival.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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## BAYLE ST. JOHN.

A young writer of the greatest promise has passed from labouring amongst us. Bayle St. John, of 'The Libyan Desert,' 'The Levantine Family,' and the biographer of Montaigne, is dead. In his thirty-seventh year, after executing many volumes of sound and lasting works, which showed, however, still more of hope for the future than of actual service done for the past, his health broke down; chiefly, it is feared, from over-work of brain and from the unwholesome midnight writing of a London daily paper; and he has gone to his rest followed by the sorrowful regrets of all who knew his genius and his worth. Few of those who toss the morning journal from hand to hand over the eggs and toast, who eagerly bite at its latest news and expect to find in the editorial columns comments on news only born from the lightning an hour before, have any conception of the sleepless care, the promptitude of hand, the fullness of information, the rapidity of wit, and wear of brain required from those who do them this anonymous and invisible service. If the Press be the protector of civilization, as of course we all know and preach up day by day, it is often a most cold, cruel, and ungrateful tyrant to its own ministers. Like the Revolution, the Press devours its children, and with a greedy ferocity proportioned to the earnestness and success with which it works for the benefit of the outer world. Year by year we tell off its victims. As we look back through the dim light of a few years the forms of the men who have dropt away from this contest gather almost into a crowd. Some of them were persons who might under other forms of literary activity have raised for themselves great reputations, and all of them were gentlemen of excellent culture and good natural abilities. They took the task that lay before them. In the end, even the strong hand and strong brain succumbed. Late hours, the draughts, cold, noise, and closeness of a printing-office, the incessant strain of thought and toil of hand, exhausted the physical powers of resistance. Bayle St. John is the latest, as he was one of the best, of these victims of a civilizing and regenerating Press.

The few points in his life of public interest may soon be told. He was the second son of Mr. James Augustus St. John, author of 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks,' and was born in Kentish Town, London, on the 19th of August, 1822. He was trained in letters partly by his father—to whom he rendered services which are tenderly recorded in the dedication of the 'Manners and Customs'—and by that accomplished scholar, the late Mr. Joseph King. Early in life he commenced an independent career in literature; writing for newspapers and magazines while yet in his teens. At twenty years old he wrote for *Fraser* a set of papers, which some wise folks assigned to Maginn. They were headed 'De Re Vehiculari,' and gave an amusing history of chariots. This vein passed away; not so another, which he opened at the same time and in the same columns,—namely, studies of Montaigne. The life and writings of the garrulous French philosophic gossip never ceased to occupy his thoughts; and an elaborate Biography of Montaigne was the last and perhaps completest offspring of his pen. In the year 1846 he passed through France and Italy on his way to Egypt, where he remained for a couple of years, and on which country he wrote his first separate work, 'The Libyan Desert,' published by Murray. Settling in Paris, he composed 'The Levantine Family'; and after a second run to the Nile brought out his 'Village Life in Egypt.' Since his return from this second visit to the East, he had resided wholly in France—with the exception of a visit to Piedmont, in 1855, which resulted in the publication of two volumes on 'The Sub-Alpine Kingdom,'—until within twelve months of his death. During that long residence abroad he wrote his 'Purple Tints of Paris'—'The Louvre'—'The Turks in Europe'—'The Travels of an Arab Merchant'—'The Hungarian Emigration into Turkey,' and 'Maretime,' a romantic tale or novel. Two other stories—'The Eccentric Lover' and 'The Fortunes of Francis Croft'—make up, we think, with those we

have already named, the whole list of Mr. St. John's separate publications. About a year ago he came to London to act as foreign editor to a daily journal—a task for which he was eminently qualified. In that service he may be said to have lost his life.

## THE COLLIER FOLIO.

London, July 29.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the literary public, through your organ, to the system of privacy on which the inquiry as to the genuineness of the Collier Folio is being conducted by the officers of the British Museum—a system, I have no doubt, as alien to the intentions of the noble owner of the volume as it is fatal to the interests of truth. I have made the study of ancient handwriting my professional occupation for several years, and though not personally acquainted with Sir F. Madden or Mr. Hamilton, my name is familiar to many antiquaries of equal eminence who enjoy that pleasure. I applied for permission to inspect the Folio a day or two since, but was informed that I could only be allowed a few minutes then, as Mr. Netherclift, the fac-similist, was waiting to copy some portions of the marginal notes for the press. My inspection of the volume occupied about five minutes, during which time I was obligingly assisted to form a correct notion of the genuineness of the writing by the dogmatic assertions of the official who superintended my inspection. That pencil *P*, I was assured, was indubitably modern; that ink *J* was beyond the possibility of mistake artificially assimilated to an antique form, &c. I was not quite so clear on these points as my Cicerone, but thought it prudent to be silent. On the book being removed, I was referred to Sir F. Madden as its custodian, and hopes were held out to me that he would permit me to make a careful inspection if I applied before the end of the week. I accordingly called at the Museum this afternoon, and in answer to my request (accompanied by my card) Sir F. Madden sent out a verbal message to the effect that the book was still with the fac-similist, and, in fact, was no longer visible to the public. The official who brought the answer was good enough to add, that I was very fortunate to have seen the book for five minutes, as many applications had been refused altogether. Can Sir F. Madden and Mr. Hamilton be surprised if, on the appearance of their forthcoming pamphlet, the literary public should demur to its conclusions as not sufficiently attested, and suspect that the "Collier forgery" owes its origin to the bias of an anti-Collier faction? I anticipate a reply that the book was not open to public inspection, and that, when I and others applied, it was in the hands of an expert. Was it not the Duke of Devonshire's intention in leaving the Folio at the Museum to obtain the opinions of antiquaries at large? Is Mr. Netherclift employed for the sake of ascertaining the truth, or to support a theory? AN ANTIQUARY.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, July 29.

"THERE'S a silver lining to every cloud," quoth Paddy or Thady, as the case may be, what time the tenth shower for the day comes whistling and pelting about his ears without mercy, down from the nearest grey round-shouldered mountain, across the dreary black peat bog, wetting him, his car, horse, and ragged long great-coat to the skin. And then he adds an Irish commentary of his own to the comfortable proverb,—"Sure there is that same silver lining all the same, barring we can't see it!" Very like the condition of the above-mentioned Paddy or Thady, on such an occasion was that of the citizens of Florence, after the first numbing shock of the declaration of peace (and such a peace!) of which I described the effect in my last letter, had begun to wear away a little. The Tuscan character is very susceptible of emotion, and equally quick in the rebound as soon as the immediate weight of trouble is removed. A Tuscan is one of the most unlikely creatures on earth to die of grief, love-grief or other, unless it have the additional complication of that "fluxion



*de poitrine*," which a popular French writer conceived to be the necessary completion of a hopeless love fit, for the due finishing off of an interesting victim, when he said, "*Il est mort d'amour..... et d'une fluxion de poitrine!*"

The Florentines had no such complication to contend with, and very few days had passed before they had fully persuaded themselves of the existence of the "silver lining" to their cloud, although they assuredly saw no glimpse of it at present.

Every chary word of the French Emperor's meagre despatches was sifted and strained over and over again to find a few grains of Hope's precious gold-dust among them; but little save disappointment came of the process, till the messengers sent by the Government to Turin and Paris began to send words of better cheer, at least for Central Italy, to their anxious countrymen at home, and in the name of certain exalted personages with whom they had conversed respecting the conditions of the peace, bade Tuscany be of good cheer, for her destinies were in her own hands, and no foreign intervention would be allowed, against the expressed desire of the Tuscan people, to replace the late dynasty on the throne.

On this comfortable announcement, backed up by encouraging words from Lord John Russell, the Government here set to work with right good will to prepare matters for the election of the Constituent Assembly, which is to express to Europe the wishes of the country. They revised the election laws, registered votes, put forth spirited addresses to the citizens in the official papers, and gave *not a few friendly warnings* to certain wealthy Codini, who were beginning to pay handsomely for the cry of "*Viva Leopoldo Secondo!*" and one of whose *employés*, a luckless ragged boy of sixteen, very nearly won his five pauls by unlooked-for martyrdom the other day at Leghorn, at the hands of an enraged crowd. One day two post-office clerks were sent off without a moment's warning or reason given for their dismissal, by express order of the Government. One of them, it has since been known, was discovered to be in correspondence with the ex-Grand-Duke, who, in an intercepted letter, requested his amiable young subject to continue giving him useful intelligence, and thanked him for that already received. The *delegati*, moreover, or police magistrates throughout the country, received orders to summon the farmers on market-days, and inform them that they would be held responsible for the conduct of the labourers or Contadini, for the retrograde influence of the priests is far greater among this latter class than in any other rank of society.

Meanwhile, the press has been by no means idle, and some of Tuscany's "best men" have lately employed themselves in putting the vital question of her destinies into the most popular form for diffusion among the working classes, the Contadini in particular. This sort of teaching has been conveyed principally through small pamphlets, sold at a very low price, and the circulation of them, both in town and country, has been immense.

The most successful, perhaps, of these little books has been one entitled, 'Leopold the Second and Tuscany: a Word from a Priest to the People.' It is, indeed, a word "in season," and has attracted great attention, partly, of course, from the fact of a priest (and, as all say who know him, and as his work bears evidence, a good and pious priest) addressing the people in a liberal sense, especially at this time, when the air is heavy with Papal censures and excommunications. The execution of this little book is as skilful as its aim is praiseworthy. It is written in the true vernacular of the Tuscan hills, the living language of the peasantry; by which (be it understood) is not meant a dialect grotesquely interspersed with local terms and deformed by gross errors of grammar and construction, but the pure and nervous tongue in which the *trcentisti* told their deathless tales and wrote their quaint old histories, and which, since Boccaccio's days, has changed but little, if at all.

The "*sacerdote*" (priest) now and then intersperses his talk, as is the wont of the Tuscan peasant, with shrewd proverbs or pithy illustrations, and very simply and honestly tells his scholars

the tale of Austrian influence, tyrannous and unchanging in its might and Grand-ducal rule, false and unstable in its weakness, which have gone far to ruin the beautiful and promising State which calls them sons. He touches lightly, yet firmly, on the evil, blood-stained rule of Rome, and unriddles for his simple learners many a riddle of home policy, whose working, while it galled, must have been a mystery to those on whom it pressed. In one place he aptly touches on the showy falsehood of the Grand-Duke's paternal beneficence on solemn State occasions, a beneficence which one hears so often cited—by those who live beyond the Tuscan borders. "Please to remember," says he, "that the alms Leopold bestowed were not out of his own pocket. Recollect that when Ferdinand (the Hereditary Prince) was married, to show the joy and bounty of his and his father's heart, they decreed that a number of pledges, pawned by the poor, should be restored to them—at the cost of the public treasury, that is, of the country at large; and they ordered bread to be given away—and paid for by the Corporation of Florence. A noble display of generosity and charity forsooth!"

In another place he thus replies to those defenders of the Grand-Duke who try to throw the blame of his misdeeds on ill-advising ministers:—"Why, just remember that at the close of the war of '48 the Austrian Emperor created the Grand-Duke Field-Marshal, which is the highest rank in the Austrian army. You don't suppose people give their enemies rewards for making war upon them; no, the Emperor bestowed this grand title on Leopold because he had acted to his liking in the war, and done his duty by him, and betrayed us Tuscans accordingly. At all events, *this* was not caused by *mistaken advice*."

The *sacerdote*, too, has no lack of hard hits for the worshipful and right royal component parts of the Congress of 1815, as, for example, in the following passage:—"Now, stop a moment, and tell me fairly. We'll suppose that kings are the fathers of their people, and we will call them heads of the house or fathers of families. Suppose four or five such fathers of families, relations of your own, should agree together to send one of their members into your house to be master there and eat up your substance,—or suppose he were to take your land and exhaust it for his own profit, making you work on it all the while and not giving you even half profits, but just pocketing what he pleased and as he pleased,—tell me fairly how you would like it? Would you think it just? Would you consider yourself bound to respect that relation of yours as your lawful master? I know you would not. You would say, 'What do I care for his relationship? What right have four or five to turn upon *one*? This is downright injustice, tyranny, villany.' And you'd think you had, aye, and you'd *have*, the right to drive out the unjust possessor. And, mark you! I have put the case of *relations*; now the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, England, France, and Austria are no relations of ours that I know of, except by descent from Adam!"

So much, to show how the worthy *sacerdote* instructs his congregation. A numerous gathering, no doubt, for my good friend and gossip the jovial carpenter, whom I quoted in a former letter, informs me that at a public reading of this little book last night, "the people's heads were as close as *that*" (holding out ten sawdusty fingers bunched up tight together); "and after it was done," he added, "there were plenty who made no bones of saying, 'O, if we had known these things before the 27th of last April, *Babbo* (Daddy, as the people ironically call the Grand-Duke, in allusion to his *soi-disant* paternal rule) wouldn't have got off quite so quietly.'" Better perhaps for Tuscany's reputation for peaceable behaviour that the *sacerdote's* congregation did *not* know then what they now do.

Last Sunday our new journal, *La Nazione*, published an admirable reply to Lord Normanby's late spiteful attacks on Tuscany and the Tuscans, warmed up again in the shape of a pamphlet with notes, from his speech of some weeks back in Parliament. The next day, the same semi-official paper printed in full the so-much-talked-of documents containing secret orders for the bombardment of Florence, of which the first notice reached Eng-

land in a letter of mine to the *Athenæum*, and the existence of which was so indignantly denied by Lord Normanby, supported by the assertions of our late Hereditary Prince. Of course, these papers were eagerly devoured by all parties, and copies of them have doubtless reached England by this time. Among them are various reports made to the Government by the officers present at the fortress of Belvedere on the occasion of reading the sealed orders. One of these depositions is made by an officer so well known to be imbued with prejudices in favour of the falling dynasty as not to have been allowed subsequently to accompany the Tuscan troops on their way to Lombardy; yet even his statement, although it betrays an earnest desire, even at the expense of probability and mere common sense, to gloss over the facts of the case, shows but too clearly how great is the amount of culpability that rests on the planners and would-be performers of so atrocious a deed.

While the Government is occupied in grave and anxious provision for the coming election (for the crisis is a perilous one, Grand-ducal gold is rife, and Tuscany, like every other community, has its quota of weak, needy, and unscrupulous men, ever ready for the precious bait), the Venetian poet, Dell' Ongaro, whose admirable translation of Milman's 'Fazio,' as given by Madame Ristori, was received with such success in London, and whose lyrical works have found French and German translators, and have acquired a wide celebrity in those countries, has taken on him the pleasant task of singing the intended bombardment in right Tuscan fashion, wisely thinking that he would lend this naturally-rhyming people no inconsiderable push on the way they should go by "making their songs while others make their laws." He has just published a *stornello*, or rather a string of five *stornelli*, entitled 'The Last Will and Testament of the Royal and Imperial House of Lorraine,' in which he adopts with especial art the peculiar forms and graceful turns of rhythm and expression with which the Tuscans are wont to berhyme all the moving events, public or private, which touch them nearly; but, of his own, he adds a force of trenchant satire and deep feeling, which raises the composition *toto celo* above the ruder popular compositions. The following may pass for a pretty literal translation. General Ferrari, it will be remembered, was the obnoxious Austrian Commander-in-Chief who wrote the orders found in the fortress.—

Our Dad one morning woke and rubbed his eyes,  
And saw the town all tricolours and crosses.  
His knees grew weak with fear, and in surprise  
He rang for all his footmen . . . and his forces.  
"Who set those hammers floating from the towers?"  
"Your Highness, they are but the first spring flowers."  
"Those crosses, too, which daze such sight as mine is?"  
"Only the cross of Piedmont, please your Highness!"

"Ferrari! pray what guns have you within  
The forts of Belvedere and San Giovanni?  
Open that paper . . . you know what I mean!  
And cure my griefs. By Jove! they're one too many!  
Paint me all Florence decent black and yellow!  
To graveyards with those crosses, my good fellow!"

"The Lord, for his wise ends and means of grace,  
Chastens the sons he loves the best, they say.  
I, to the Tuscans, hold the selfsame place;  
I'll treat my children in the selfsame way.  
Rare way!—friend Bomba had the sense to see it.  
They'll nickname me Bombarda, and so be it!"

O our own Dad! O love that cannot fail!  
O lucid mirror of grand-ducal *nous*!  
He claps his children in the novel jail;  
And sends the whitecoats to his country house!  
He gives the whitecoats pocketfuls of pelf;  
And on his Tuscans . . . points the guns himself!

Dad! your example shan't he lost the while.  
If you'd come back after your late quandary,  
We'll give you a salute in proper style  
From forts of San Giovanni and Belvedere;  
We'll prove our love by an unerring test;  
"As the Lord chastens whom he loves the best."  
We'll prove our tenderness when'er you come,  
By lots of grape, by musket-ball and homh!

This *stornello* is already tagged with a tune, and will soon be heard quavering about the streets and squares of Florence, on fine starlight nights, and all our summer nights are fine. The elections are to take place on the 7th of August, and the *Costituente* is to assemble on the 11th. A Tuscan election! A Tuscan Parliament! Surely these will



bring yet other, and more highly-coloured, changes over our dissolving views. TH. T.

Copenhagen, July, 1859.

THE Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, has had its annual meeting at the Palace of Christiansborg. His Majesty King Frederik the Seventh, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Prof. C. C. Rafn, our most distinguished Runic scholar, communicated to the meeting a sketch of the status and proceedings of the Society in the year 1858. It appeared from his sketch that during this year the 4th Part of Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson's '*Lexicon Poëticum Antiquæ Lingvæ Septentrionalis*' had been published, and that the last part of the work is now in the press. It will contain, we are told, all the words which occur in the versified Runic inscriptions, particularly those which exist in Sweden and Denmark. For the next volume of '*Annaler for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*,' Dr. George Lund has communicated a treatise 'On the Representation of the Old Danish or Old Northern (Icelandic) Syntax on Historical and Philological Principles.'

The Inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, Councillor C. T. Thomsen, exhibited a Descriptive Catalogue of all the articles in the Museum, fabricated or decorated with the precious metals. This catalogue was written by Vilhelm Boye, at the request of Vedel Simonsen. The first part embraces the Heathen period.

Mr. John Fraser, of Gourcock, Scotland, had forwarded drawings of some remains of antiquity discovered in Lervis.

Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Maine, had communicated a copy of an Inscription, found by himself on the Isle of Monhegan, on the coast of Maine. According to Dr. Hamlin, the inscription must be dated from a visit by the Northmen to this island, at the period when they first frequented these coasts of North America.

His Majesty exhibited a very fine suspensory or hanging vessel of bronze, with its cover, lately found, together with two bronze war trumpets or military bassoons, in a turf-moss, at Smidstrup, near Gilleleie, North Sealand. The cover lay inside the hanging dish, and evidently belonged to it. In the Museum are preserved several similar covers found by themselves, but the object of which it had hitherto been impossible to determine.

His Majesty also laid before the Meeting several other valuable antiquities of flint and bronze, belonging to his own private collection of antiquities in the Palace of Frederiksborg.

Germany was duly represented in this assembly of Northern Antiquaries. Dr. Lisch, director of the Museum of Antiquities in Mecklenburg, was present from Schwerin. He exhibited a large bronze vase standing on a four-wheeled waggon, found with several other antiquities in 1843 in a grave mound near Pecatel by Schwerin. Dr. Lisch also gave some interesting details on the bronze waggons which have been found in Germany and elsewhere since that period, and connected them with the copper kettles before Solomon's Temple (1 Book of Kings, ch. 7, v. 27 and fol.), and with the Tripods mentioned by Homer (Il. 18, 372). It was his opinion, that about 1,000 years before Christ the selfsame civilizing idea, of which this was an example, had been adopted in every part of the then civilized world.

During the past year the following gentlemen have been enrolled in the list of Fellows and Membres Fondateurs:—His Royal Highness D. Leopoldo, Syracuse; Don Valentin Alsina, Governor of Buenos Ayres; Don Pedro de Angelis, Historiographer of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata; Torben Bille, Minister Resident of Denmark at the Hague and Bruxelles; Major-General Sir Edward Cust; Baron Ullysses Dirckinek Holmfeld, Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark in Paris; Lord Dufferin; Edward B. Eastwick; Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; Don Mariano Fraguero, Governor of Cordova; C. J. Furst, Med. Dr. Buenos Ayres; William Harrison, Esq.; William van der Hucht in Batavia; Isidorus, Exarch of Georgia, in Tiflis; A. de Kubinyi, Director of the Hungarian National Museum in Pesth;

Don Camillo de Monserrate, Director of the Imperial Library in Rio de Janeiro; Montezuma, Viscount of Jequitinhonha, Grandee of Brazil; Baron Nordenfalk, of the University of Upsala; Don Pastor Obbligado, late Governor; Frank Parish, Esq., Britannic Consul; and Don José Barros Pazo, Minister of Government in Buenos Ayres; Count Rantzau, of Frederikslund in Fionia; Hon. Samuel Ricker, Consul-General of the United States of America in Frankfort; M. Sophus Rosen, Chief President of the City of Flensburg in Sleswig; His Highness Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan in Aurungabad; Don Nicolas A. Calvo, Buenos Ayres; Hon. Clements Good, Consul-General of Denmark, Hull; Don Benjamin Gorostiaga, late Minister of Finances in the Argentine Confederation; Edward A. Hopkins, Esq., Burlington, Vermont; William H. Hudson, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia; Sigismund de Mylius, of Rönningesögaard, in Fionia; Marquis de Olinda, President of the Council of Ministers of the Emperor of Brazil and Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., Governor of Madras.—You will observe that a good sprinkling of these new Members are English. The meeting was in every way successful.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Arrangements for the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen are proceeding valiantly. The Prince Consort has fixed on Wednesday, the 14th of September, for the delivery of his Inaugural Address. The following Vice-Presidents have been chosen:—The Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Sir John F. W. Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Sir R. I. Murdoch, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, and A. Thomson, Esq.; Major-Gen. Sabine will act as General Secretary, and Prof. Phillips as Assistant General Secretary; the General Treasurer will be John Taylor, Esq., and the Secretaries for the Meeting at Aberdeen Profs. James Nicol and Frederick Fuller, and Mr. John F. White, Messrs. John Angus and Newell Burnett will act as Local Treasurers.

We understand that an exhibition will re-open next spring of Works of Art by English Amateur artists. The last exhibition of this character was that held in Burlington House, in aid of the Crimean Fund. It is the object of the promoters of the present scheme to bring together such a collection as will show the progress made and the position now held by English amateurs. To give additional interest to the exhibition, amateur artists in India and the colonies will be invited to contribute. We trust that by a judicious selection of the works sent a collection will be formed which will, for the first time, afford a just idea of the high proficiency attained by the amateurs of England—especially in water colours, in which they are undoubtedly in advance of the amateur artists of any other country. We hope, therefore, that those who are able and willing to contribute will send really good works. The proceeds of the exhibition will be applied for the benefit of the Home for Young Women Engaged as Day Workers, a very useful institution founded four years ago by Lady Ripon and Lady Hobart, whose names, together with those of Lady Belcher, Mrs. Higford Burr, Miss Fraser, Lord Hobart, Lord Bury and Sir Coutts Lindsay appear in the list of the Committee.

Dr. Emerton, the clergyman who proposed the Great Exhibition Prize Essay, offers two prizes of fifty pounds each for essays "On the immense importance of a close union of England and France, both for their own interest and welfare, and for the peace and happiness of the world; with suggestions on the best means of making this union perpetual." We have very little faith in writings done to order, and particularly in cases where the conditions are rigidly fixed beforehand. No prize essay ever exercised influence over public thought, or indeed, so far as we know, ever found a real reading public to care about its argument. We make this announcement merely as news of the day. Lords Clarendon and Brougham have accepted the office of readers and judges.

A friend who is in Paris has made for us a par-

ticular examination of the public buildings—the Palace of the Louvre and the Cathedral of Notre Dame—which have been coated with Prof. Kuhlmann's water-glass. The result, we grieve to say, is not very favourable. The theory is apparently right, yet the method of practically applying the silicate has yet to be sought by the French chemist. Rain, even in dry Paris, has been beforehand with the preparation. Before the silicate could absorb a sufficient quantity of carbonic acid, the moisture has got into it, and wholly destroyed its preservative powers. The experiment, we hear, is thus far pronounced a failure. Yet science is clearly on the track of discovery, and ere long it will probably conquer all the difficulties now standing in the way of a general use of the conservative powers of water-glass.

The annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society took place on Wednesday the 3rd, at Rochester. The assembly of members and friends interested in the proceedings far exceeded in point of numbers the gathering last year at Canterbury. After the usual business formalities in the corn-market, the members assembled in the Cathedral, the architectural details of which were expounded by the Provost of Oriel. Mr. Beresford Hope afterwards addressed an eloquent discourse, upon the philosophy of the study of ecclesiastic archaeology, from the nave at the foot of the choir steps. Visitors were conducted round the old walls of the city; but the greater part assembled within the keep of the old castle, where, from a high wooden bridge, Mr. Ashpitel gave a learned but very entertaining and vivid description of the ancient fortress, and the habits of its various occupants. The Rev. Thomas Hugo contributed a paper 'On the Early Bishops, Gundulph and Ernulf,' and, after an impressive choral service in the Cathedral, the members and visitors dined together under a wide-spread tent in the Castle grounds. Here conviviality and good speeches—one in particular, from the President of the Society of Antiquaries—detained the guests till dusk, when all adjourned to the deanery and its beautiful garden. An interesting temporary museum had been formed in one of the apartments of the Deanery. Among the principal objects may be noted, Saxon relics of beautiful workmanship in gold, prepared for the reception of enamel, exhibited by Mr. W. Gibbs, of Faversham. A magnificent gold circular brooch found in the Isle of Thanet, exhibited by Lord Amherst. The Dumb Bors-holder of Chart Waterbury, exhibited by the Rev. H. Stevens. Some elaborate carved ivories, a chasse and some plaques, contributed by the Rev. Fuller Russell, who also exhibited a fine Diptych painted by Hans Memling. A pair of embroidered gloves worn by King James the First, formerly the property of Ralph Thoresby. A fine bronze crucifix found in Farleigh Churchyard, the property of the Dean of Rochester. The silver oar and maces of the Corporation of Rochester were objects of admiration. Numerous rubbings from brasses were exhibited by the Recorder of Rochester, and a superb silver gilt patera from Cliff Church. The relics of an earlier period were an elaborate Roman bronze statuette of Minerva found at Plaxtol, and exhibited together with many very interesting specimens of pottery, by Major Luard. A large series of pottery from the old Roman works at Upchurch was contributed by the Rev. J. Woodruff. Two unique leaden seals for attachment by cords to documents bearing the stamp of Constantine the Great, exhibited by N. Rolfe, Esq., excited great interest. Recent discoveries at Nineveh had shown this mode of appending seals to have been very ancient. The rare Frankish iron weapon called Angon was exhibited by Humphrey Wickham, Esq.; and many specimens of Roman works from the Villa at Hartlip were also contributed. The Meeting was continued over the following day for the purpose of hearing further papers, and for an expedition to examine the celebrated brasses in Cobham Church. Lord Darnley also threw open his magnificent Hall, with its collection of pictures, to all the members and their friends.

A School having many of the advantages offered by the Ladies' Colleges, subject to the inspection of a Ladies' Committee and Professors of Queen's Col-



lege, Harley Street, was last year set up experimentally in the West Central District, called the West Central Collegiate School for Girls. We hear that it is succeeding. The terms are, nine guineas a year for the highest class pupils, comprising instruction in Latin, French, Vocal Music and Drawing, with the usual English subjects, not neglecting needlework. The Ladies of the Committee speak hopefully of their experiment. They ought to succeed, and we trust they will do so. No problem seems more easy, yet, in practice, none proves more difficult, than to carry on in any wise and profitable manner the education of the English female middle classes. To mispronounce a few words of French, torture the soul of catgut, and embroider heraldic loves and doves on slippers no man will wear, are not, perhaps, the whole duty of woman in the world, though they may be at school. One shudders to think what would become of the model young lady, were it not that the best regulated schools allow some few holidays, in which it is possible for their scholars to obtain a little training. At present the West Central Collegiate School counts twenty-five pupils.

"Published by the author," is generally a premise followed by a melancholy conclusion. An instance in point is shown in the subjoined communication:—"I lately published a small volume, and my printer, after I had paid him, delivered the copies to a bookseller, who undertook to sell the work for me on commission, at a price agreed upon. The bookseller was shortly afterwards made bankrupt, and my books, I was told, were seized by his landlord for the rent of the warehouse in which they were placed. I then applied to the Court in Basinghall Street for leave to prove my debt against the bankrupt's estate for the value of the books. But my claim was rejected; Mr. Commissioner Fane decided, that as my books were not sold by the bankrupt, though seized for his debts, no debt had arisen from him to me. It is usually said, that for every wrong there is a remedy; that no man can lose his property without having a legal claim upon somebody. But according to Mr. Commissioner Fane there is one exception to this rule. When an author's books are seized for a bookseller's rent, and the bookseller then declares himself bankrupt, the author has no legal claim against anybody.—THE AUTHOR OF 'CRITICAL NOTES ON THE AUTHORIZED ENGLISH VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.'"

Another number of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm's German Dictionary, the second of the third volume, has appeared. The publisher, S. Hirzel, Leipzig, announces at the same time that the seventh number of the second volume, and the third number of the third volume, will soon leave the press.

An interesting work has just left the press of MM. Firmin Didot, Paris. It consists of letters from Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell, and documents regarding the murder of Darnley and the execution of Mary,—letters and documents accurately printed after the original text. The book forms a sequel to the collection of Prince Labanoff, and is edited by M. A. Teulet.

In our abstract of Dr. Falconer's paper on the Sicilian Caves, we recorded Dr. Falconer's supposition that the bones found in them must have been washed in by water. Mr. Lubbock, in a letter addressed to us, says: "In such case it is difficult to account for the great preponderance of bones belonging to the hippopotamus, and for the small proportion of earth which was washed in with them." Mr. Lubbock adds—"I suggested to the meeting that, in all probability these caves were resorted to by the hippopotami when they felt their death approaching, and I am confirmed in this opinion by the following passage, which Mr. Darwin has pointed out to me in his 'Naturalist's Voyage,' p. 167:—'The guanacos appear to have favourite spots for lying down to die. On the banks of the St. Cruz, in certain circumscribed spaces, which were generally bushy, and all near the river, the ground was actually white with bones. On one such spot I counted between ten and twenty heads. I particularly examined the bones; they did not appear, as some scattered ones which I had seen, gnawed or broken, as if dragged together by beasts of prey. The animals, in most

cases, must have crawled, before dying, beneath and amongst the bushes. Mr. Bynoe informs me that during a recent voyage he observed the same circumstance on the banks of the Rio Gallegos. I do not at all understand the reason of this, but I may observe, that the wounded guanacos at the St. Cruz invariably walked towards the river. At St. Jago, in the Cape de Verd Islands, I remember having seen in a ravine a retired corner covered with bones of the goat. We at the time exclaimed, that it was the burial-ground of all the goats in the island. I mention these trifling circumstances, because in certain cases they might explain the occurrence of a number of uninjured bones in a cave, or buried under alluvial accumulations; and likewise the cause why certain animals are more commonly embedded than others in sedimentary deposits.' This whole paragraph is very apposite, and the words which I have placed in italics anticipate very closely the phenomenon in question."

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, Madame Rodichon's Sketches in Africa, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

HENRIETTA BROWN'S Great Picture of the 'SISTERS OF MERCY,' together with her other Works, are now ON VIEW at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.—ENGAGEMENT of Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, who will give his NEW LECTURE and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled 'THE HUMOURS OF THE LYRE,' every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight.—SPLENDID SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Scenes in ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, on the RHINE, &c.—LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, MODELS IN MOTION, &c. &c.

## SCIENCE

*The Thunderstorm: an Account of the Properties of Lightning and of Atmospheric Electricity in Various Parts of the World.* By Charles Tomlinson. (Christian Knowledge Society.)

The author, who is lecturer on science, in the school at King's College, has collected and arranged, with necessary explanation, a large quantity of facts and anecdotes relating to lightning. This is the sixth treatise: the preceding ones being on tempest, rain, snow, dew and mist, and frost. We shall make a few extracts from this interesting volume.

We have often heard speculation about the effects which telegraph wires, spread over a country, are to produce upon the distribution of lightning. We shall leave this point as knotty as we find it: the converse, the effect produced upon the wires by the lightning, is matter of frequent observation in America, and not unknown in England:—

"Some curious effects of atmospheric electricity in the United States of America have been communicated by Professor E. Loomis to the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, which he thinks to be due in great measure to the more abundant display of electrical phenomena in that country than in Europe. The telegraphic wires, he remarks, are very sensitive to an approaching thunder-storm, and they often become highly charged, even when the storm is so distant that neither is the thunder heard nor the lightning seen. Under such circumstances, if one stand in the room of a telegraphic station, and place one hand upon a telegraphic wire, and rest the other on the wire which communicates with the earth, a sharp shock is felt in the arms, and sometimes across the breast. This shock is very painful; although when the two wires are brought within striking distance of each other, only a faint spark is to be seen. But when the thunder-cloud is near, such experiments are dangerous. In such case, a thunder-cloud passing over the wires may charge them to such an extent

that the electricity may fuse the thin wire of the electro-magnet, and render the magnet itself unserviceable. On some occasions an explosion takes place in the telegraph-room sufficient to fuse thick wires, and to expose the clerks to considerable danger. A weak charge of atmospheric electricity has the same effect on the wires as the current of a voltaic battery; it makes a point in the telegraphic register. If, however, a storm pass over the wires, these points become numerous; and as they show themselves between the points of a telegraphic message, they make the writing indistinct, and often illegible, so that on such occasions the clerks usually suspend their labours."

Our friends in America seem to have preference shares in the electrical investment:—

"But some of the most remarkable electrical phenomena are observable in the houses of New York, where the rooms are covered with a thick carpet, and strongly heated by means of a hot-air apparatus. If one move upon such a carpet with a sliding or scraping motion, and then present the knuckle to a metallic conductor, such as the handle of the door, an electric spark, accompanied by a crackling noise, will be perceived. If one goes in this way once or twice quickly along the carpet, the spark may be three-quarters of an inch long, very brilliant, and accompanied by a tolerably loud noise. This phenomenon is common to almost every house in New York, where the rooms are covered with a woollen carpet, and are well warmed and dry. Professor Loomis visited a lady in New York where the phenomenon was exhibited in a marked degree. She made one or two short strides upon the carpet, and then sprang up so as nearly to touch the metalwork of a gas-chandelier. As soon as her finger approached within striking distance of the metal, a dazzling spark was seen, accompanied by a noise which might have been heard in the next room through the closed door. When this lady moved across the carpet towards the speaking-tube (which in America takes the place of bells), in order to give a direction to a servant, she received an unpleasant shock in the mouth unless she first touched the tube with her hand, in order to get rid of the electricity with which she was charged. When she went out of the parlour into the next room, and happened accidentally to step on the brass plate upon which the door swung, she received an unpleasant shock. When a visitor called and advanced to shake hands with her, he also received a similar shock; and if a lady advanced to salute her, she received an electric spark on her lips. When her youngest child went across the room to open the door, the shock sometimes made it cry; but the elder children would glide about upon the carpet and then approach each other to exchange sparks by way of sport. These phenomena are so common in New York that they scarcely excite remark. The electricity produced in this way exhibits the usual phenomena of attraction and repulsion, and will ignite inflammable substances, such as ether. If one jump a few times with a sliding sort of motion, and then approach the knuckle to a warm gas-burner (as when the gas has been burning and is extinguished and then turned on again), it is easy to kindle the gas. In all these cases the electricity is excited by the friction of the shoes upon the woollen carpet."

We suppose the admonition not to play with fire was given to children long before 1696. If so, the Count de Forbin was not mindful of it:—

"We saw more than thirty St. Elmo's fires. There was one playing upon the vane of the main-mast, more than a foot and a half high. I sent a man up to bring it down. When he was aloft he cried out that it made a noise like wetted gunpowder in burning. I told him to take off the vane and come down; but scarcely had he removed it from its place when the fire quitted it, and re-appeared at the end of the mast without any possibility of removing it. It remained for a long time, and gradually went out.' This homely description of the phenomenon agrees very well with the accounts of more recent observers. Lieutenant Milne, R.N. in a communication to the *Edinburgh Philosophical*



*Journal*, states, that according to his experience on board ship, St. Elmo's fire usually appears on metal, such as iron bolts and copper spindles; but that on one occasion he noticed it on a spindle of hard wood from which the copper had been removed. He noticed that bad weather always followed the phenomenon."

Let us now glance at the damage done to shipping by means of lightning:—

"Among the papers ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, during the session of 1854, is a list of ships in the Royal Navy damaged by lightning between the years 1790 and 1840. The list is of course by no means complete, since it is impossible to obtain a knowledge of all the cases which occurred to H.M. ships during a period of fifty years; and although the logs of every ship returned to port are deposited at the Admiralty, it is necessary, in searching out for particular cases, to be furnished with a clue not less satisfactory than the name of the ship and the date of the accident. With great industry and perseverance, Sir W. Snow Harris has succeeded in obtaining no less than 280 cases, the particulars of which are in every instance derived from official and, therefore, reliable sources. It will be sufficient for our purpose to give a summary of these cases, since there are so many features in common in the disastrous results. These cases include 106 ships of the line, 70 frigates, 80 sloops and brigs, 2 schooners, 7 cutters, 5 sheer-hulks, 5 ships in ordinary, 5 steamers, two of which were of iron; so that every variety of vessel has been attacked by lightning. In these 280 cases, there were damaged or destroyed, at least 185 lower masts, of which 135, or nearly three-fourths were lower masts of line-of-battle frigates. Not less than 100 were completely ruined as masts; + 180 topmasts were ruined or damaged; more than two-thirds thereof belonging to ships of the line and frigates, and about 150 topgallant-masts were destroyed. In addition to this amount of damage, large quantities of rigging, sails, and other stores were either damaged or destroyed. In about one-eighth of the 280 cases, the ships were set on fire by the lightning, either in the masts or in the sails or rigging: in some instances, the ships were severely damaged in the hull. The total loss to the country on these 280 cases, in material alone, has been estimated at about 150,000l."

Mr. Tomlinson repeats the statement, that "Sir John Pringle had to resign the presidency of the Royal Society for advocating the cause of sharp conductors." There is no foundation for this report. The reader will see the whole account in Weld's *History of the Royal Society*; and will see that, though Mr. Weld usually gives his authorities, he says nothing about the celebrated conversation between George the Third and Sir John Pringle, except "it is declared"—Common Rumour was the declarant, and she averred that Sir John Pringle was required to resign, on his representing to the King that he had no power over the laws of nature. The point of the joke is in one word of the King's alleged answer:—"Then, Sir John, you had better resign." That the King did advocate blunt conductors, and used them for his own palace, seems to be known. That the Government did more than once apply to the Royal Society on the subject is certain. That in the final stages of the dispute, a dislike to the American rebel, Franklin, might have swayed the King and the Court, is probable enough; but that anything like coercion of the President of the Royal Society was attempted has no proof, and is rendered very unlikely by two circumstances:—First, Dr. Kippis, Sir John Pringle's most intimate friend, declares that he never heard from Sir John Pringle any hint of his having resigned on the ground alleged. Secondly, Peter Pindar, a wag likely enough

to have invented the story, sure to have heard it if it had been current at the time, and equally sure not to have suppressed it, gives the following tame account of the Royal interference, and makes it still tamer by coupling it with other causes.—

"On the birthday His Majesty desired Sir John to give it to the world as the opinion of the Royal Society, that Dr. Franklin was wrong. The President replied like a man, that it was not in his power to reverse the order of nature. The Sovereign could not easily see that, and therefore repeated his commands. Teased by the King from time to time to oppose the decided opinion of the rebellious Franklin, and the laws of nature, and constantly barked at by Sir Joseph [Banks] and his moth-hunting phalanx, he resigned the chair and returned to Scotland."

Whatever the current stories of the interference were, they did not amount to enough to produce a special ode from Peter, who never neglected any opportunity of exhibiting the King. This is to us perfectly final against "Then, Sir John," &c., as contemporary scandal. It is for those who can to trace the story of the command to resign, to its true source.

## FINE ARTS

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

#### *French and English Systems of Art-Education.*

ON this subject a Correspondent writes:—"Why are the French perfect draughtsmen; and why do even clever, successful English painters often draw so shakily, feebly and uncertainly? Why are the figures on gaudy French plum-boxes better drawn than those of some of our historical painters? For this simple reason, that the French youth are taught drawing on better principles than our own young Raphaels.

"The first great principle of my master, M. Picot, was, that the student should learn anatomy after he knew how to draw, and not before.

"The second was that of all French studios: not to petrify the student with impossible statues, but to make him from the beginning draw from the life.

"I will proceed to compare the two systems in detail—hoping to show that the French is living, progressive, inviting; while ours is Chinese, dead, bygone, ideal, and dangerously bad from beginning to end. The fact is, that while our young Art is progressive, inquiring, hopeful, and revolutionary, our academic system of education is stagnant; it dates from the allegoric days of Barry; it educates men for nude pictures and Greek attitudes, that modern Art does not need, will not care for, cannot sell, and has forgotten.

"A boy fresh from the country and dreaming not of Wilson pining in Tottenham-court-road garrets, unheeded by the Academy, but of Sir Charles at court levees, comes up to study Art at a private studio in Newman Street. He has not much money, and cheap and good as private Art-education is, he wants to get into the Academy, where he will pay nothing. To do this he must execute a fine stippled chalk drawing (a certain specified size) of a Greek statue. Caricatures diamond sparkling with talent would not get him admission; no, nor vigorous portrait, nor poetical landscape, nor imaginative design, nor anything he cares for and has been accustomed to; no, he must spend two days drawing a Greek statue, which he ridicules as lifeless and expressionless while he draws it, and three months more (oh, the sack and bread!) to stippling and dotting it up. If the drawing is good enough, or rather, if the stipple is neat and mechanical enough, after a certain time, the student is admitted—but only as a probationer to the Academy—to make his trial drawings, for which three months are granted him. If the antique statue and two-foot-high skeleton, at the end of this time, please the Council, and are equal to the drawing originally sent in, he is elected a student of the Royal Academy for ten years.

"Directly he is in, the student pushes on for the

'life' school. But there is more probation yet. He must now, according to the printed rules, execute a drawing of another Greek figure, and a drawing of a life-size hand or foot. I believe, of late years, since I left the night-cellar where students used to work, known to visitors to the Academy as the 'condemned cell' for sculpture, the terms of this useful school are made more rigid; they now require six drawings, which, at three months' stippling each, makes a probation in the stone world of eighteen months, which, as the schools are shut nearly half the year, implies a long protraction of confinement with death, stones, bones, and all the vexations of life. As with all sluggish and indifferent educators, the hours of study are too short, and the vacations too long. The French study twice as many hours as we do, with our Antique school, only from ten to three, and our nightly two hours of the 'Life.'

"I am sure the mere juxtaposition of the two systems will show any unprejudiced reader the inferiority of the English to the French system, both in zeal and wisdom. As a well-known English artist who studied both in France and England writes to me, 'The system in Trafalgar Square appears childish and puerile to one who knows how such things are managed in France':—a French student who makes Life the primary thing joins his class at seven in summer and nine in the winter; the model sits five hours. He then goes to the Louvre to copy or make notes;—then, if he is newly stung with the gadfly of Art, to the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*; and if he has health enough to study from the model again, at night to the private studio,—the proprietor generally an old soldier or a retired model. A healthy, ardent man in Paris may, if he like, draw eight hours a day from the living model. The R.A. student has but his beggarly two hours. *Ceteris paribus*, of two clever men, which is likely to draw best, the two-hour man or the eight-hour man? I put it to the Forty.

"The English system is all drawing from the stone, the French all from the life. The life the student will have in his pictures to reproduce—the life he sees and observes. The Englishman says: 'Ha! but we want an ideal standard to correct imperfect nature.' The Frenchman says: 'I do that by comparing my living figures—filtering and selecting.' What is the result? That the Englishman draws feebly the real, and the Frenchman succeeds (as far as drawing goes) well, both in real and ideal. You can always tell an English student who has been to Paris (*vide* Mr. Leighton) by his braced, severe and refined drawing. To produce West, Barry, and such men, our system was well; but we want no nude allegories now. The Apollo Belvedere had no effect on Hogarth, and yet with all his life studies it may be traced in Delaroche. The French system ignores statue drawing—all that it supposes the Louvre Museum student has learnt before he tries for the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. It leaves it alone. The statue can but educate the eye,—and that the life will do, or trees and hedges, or baskets of fruit, or cows.

"At the *Ecole* probation the student goes with letters from his master and certificate of baptism; he writes his name down. On an appointed day, two hundred or so tyros, burning with eagerness, sit down for two hours before a living model. At the end of six days, the best men are chosen, and the bad ones rejected. Thus you see the test is drawing a figure in twelve hours, not three or six months stippling or shading, as with us: but the French, being no sinecurists, spare no trouble; for even then the student is in only for six months. At the end of that time he again undergoes the week's probation, and if any falling off has taken place, he is at once shown the door. For the *Coneours-en-loge*, or drawing for the gold medal, the students are given a subject, shut up apart, and after a five hours' seclusion, the best man carries away the bell. The mechanic plodder and manufacturer has no chance in France.

"The private *ateliers* are under the supervision of certain artists, who visit the students three times a week, at eleven o'clock. There is great respect paid to the *padrone*, and he sits down in each student's place, from the oldest to the youngest, and points out faults and the means of correction.

"† During the war which terminated in 1815, the mainmast of a 74-gun ship cost 1,008l., and since that period 848l.: a main-top-mast cost about 140l. In all these cases the estimate is for *ligna spars*: when made of other spars the cost would be less. The cost for the mainmast of a three-decker has been as much as 1,400l."



"On Fridays and Saturdays the men club for extra hours among themselves. The monthly stipend is very small, and goes merely to pay the model, firing, &c.

"Of the two systems, even letting alone the results, I think there can be no doubt which is the wiser and healthier. Trafalgar Square teaches a bygone art. The result is that our student, when he once gets in, seldom continues long enough to get into the Life School; the result of which is, that the gold medal is often carried off by the dull mechanist, who is never heard of again.

"In my next letter I will continue this comparison, comment on the fossil character of the book of Royal Academy Rules that now lies before me, and show the folly of making Greek-statue drawing the basis of Art-education."

#### DRAWINGS OF RAPHAEL AND MICHAEL ANGELO.

THE Oxford Collection of Original Drawings, by Raffaele and Michael Angelo, are being publicly exhibited for a time at the South Kensington Museum. They have been brought to London mainly for the purpose of being photographed for the use of Government Schools of Art, and also for general publication. The Department of Science and Art has for a long time been engaged in procuring photographs, casts, &c. of fine works from foreign museums and private collections, for circulation amongst students in connexion with it, at low tariff prices; but it has perhaps not been generally known that these reproductions may also be obtained by the public from the producers on scarcely less favourable terms. The Department and the authorities of the British Museum are now, however, jointly engaged in organizing this system on a more extended and systematic basis; and we understand that an exhibition-room will very shortly be opened at South Kensington, in which all the photographs, casts, electrotypes, &c. produced under the authority of both these establishments will be exhibited, and made available for direct sale to the public. In the mean time, some repairs were being made in the University Galleries at Oxford, which necessitated the temporary removal of the Raffaele Drawings; and on an application from the Department of Science and Art, the University authorities at once liberally consented to their removal to London, and to photographs being taken of them. In addition to the original drawings from Oxford, several very interesting ones of both Raffaele and Michael Angelo have been lent by private individuals, and an extensive series of photographs and fac-simile engravings from others in English and foreign collections will shortly be added; so that it is probable that in one shape or other three-fourths of the drawings of Raffaele now extant will be represented at Kensington. Of the photographs, the most important are those from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, specially executed for Government by Mr. Thurston Thompson. Although this splendid series, far excelling any previous attempts, has been ready for publication for several months past, they have been kept in abeyance, owing to the immaturity of the general arrangements for sale to the public, and are now for the first time being exhibited. In the next place should be specified the photographs from drawings preserved in the British Museum. The Prince Consort has contributed the collection of photographs of drawings by Raffaele and his scholars, from the Windsor collection, and we believe has sanctioned their being issued to the public. The Chatsworth collection, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, is also represented by Mr. Thompson's excellent photographs. These and the foreign series, however, are unavoidably withheld from exhibition for a short time, pending the completion of the new galleries. Of the drawings preserved in Continental collections, those from the Museum of the Louvre, executed by permission of the French Government for the Department of Science and Art, are entitled to the first rank. After these should be noticed the splendid series comprised in the Arch-Duke Charles's collection, at Vienna; those from the Museum of the Academy at Venice, and from the Florence Gallery; and, finally, the fac-simile engravings from the Wicar collection, at Lille, and

numerous miscellaneous fac-similes from various other sources. The original drawings of Raffaele and Michael Angelo now exhibited number 289; and of photographs and fac-similes ready for exhibition but not yet hung, it is expected that the number will be still further augmented. Finally, we believe we may announce, that it is the intention of the Department of Science and Art to endeavour to procure photographs of all the drawings of these two great masters which are known to exist in England; and we trust that the private possessors of these inestimable treasures will co-operate, in order that an intention so important to the artistic world of Europe may be effectually carried out. It should be added, that the collection has been temporarily placed in the new galleries constructed for the reception of the Turner and Vernon pictures, and that the public will now, for the first time, have an opportunity of testing the efficiency of these new buildings, as respects the mode of lighting and ventilation.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The gentlemen who have presented a tiny testimonial to Mr. Machise desire us to say, that the testimonial is not "a pencil-case," but "a *port-crayon*." We have no objection—if they think *port-crayon* better English. Authors of dictionaries translate *port-crayon* into pencil-case, and pencil-case into *port-crayon*. We are also requested to state that the expression of good will to Mr. Machise was not confined to Royal Academicians. The pencil-case (we really must be excused for writing English) was accompanied by a round robin of congratulatory names, including those of nearly all the men, in or out of the Academy, eminent in Art.

Mr. Rejlander, the well-known photographer, perhaps the most successful deviser of original figure-groups in the new art, has just brought out an admirable study, that he entitles 'The Wayfarer.' It is admirable in light and shade, in broad daylight effect, and in exquisite detail. It is, in fact, an Italian picture perfected with Dutch truth. It represents an old English labourer in the smock-frock of the period. He is on his way, we suppose, to fulfil that cheerful task of the latter days of an old labourer, to claim his parish; and seated beside a heap of wayside stones, from which a clump of nettles springs, he is calmly, with stolid meditation, eating his humble meal. The light and dark blocking out of the stones, the dark-netted veins of the leaves that shadow the old man's bundle, are both admirably given; so are his buttoned (rather too trim) gaiters, his knotty stick, and broad, smooth hat. The purple tone of the photograph is very soft and soothing to the eye, and the lucid sunny transparency of the middle tint is a study for a painter. There is exquisite finish and work, too, about the plaited breast-plate of John Anderson's smock-frock, as well as about the little quilled plaits and foldings that run like armlets round the wrists. The veined hands are beautifully given; and, indeed, the whole thing is a triumph of photographic arrangement and manipulation.

The third day's sale at Thirlstane House drew a large company. The lots were not very important, nor were the prices high. We append a note or two on those most worthy of record. We set down the names in the catalogue without making ourselves in any degree responsible for them. Readers who read of Raphaels and Vandykes knocked down for a mere song will make shrewd guesses as to the general opinion among buyers of their genuineness. Hogarth, Dr. Lock, founder of the Lock Hospital, 60 guineas (Eckford).—Albert Cuyp, a Landscape, 145 guineas (Eckford).—Raffaele, a Landscape, with the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, 88 guineas (Farrer).—Salvator Rosa, a Rocky Landscape, with figures, 60 guineas (Eckford).—Jacob Ruysdael, a Mountainous Landscape, with a cascade of water falling over the rocks in the foreground, 52 guineas (Abrahams).—Wynants, a Landscape, with figures preparing for hawking, 94 guineas (Eckford).—Vandyck, Portrait of the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., from the collection of Lord Cowley, 34 guineas (Meffre, of Paris).—Van der Capella, a Marine View, from the Lapeyrière collection, 186 guineas (Eckford).—Lucas Van Leyden, the Meet-

ing of David and Abigail, 74 guineas (Maynard).—Nicholas Berghem, Rural Felicity, 145 guineas (Pearce).—Gonzales Coques, Family Portraits, 91 guineas (Rhodes); a Group of Family Portraits, another example of this master, cabinet size, 300 guineas (Mawson). The amount of the third day's sale exceeded 3,300l.—The fourth day was of far greater interest, being the modern picture day. Most of the following works are well known to our readers.—Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., View of the Erechtheum at Athens, 40 guineas (Agnew).—Cobbett, Market Girls on the French Coast, 32 guineas (Isaacs, of Liverpool).—T. Woodward, Scotch Lassie tending Cattle, 30 guineas.—E. W. Cooke, R.A., Ruins of the Martello Tower at Capo Dorso, 81 guineas (Agnew, of Manchester).—J. C. Hook, a Dream of Venice, exhibited at the Exhibition in Paris, 345 guineas (Flatow).—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Infant Hercules, a sketch for the picture painted for the Empress Catherine of Russia, 30 guineas (Redford).—Copley Fielding, The Old Groyne, at Brighton, 53 guineas (Isaacs).—Frost, A.R.A., Sabrina, 206 guineas (Gambart).—J. Lee, R.A., a View of the Mansion and Grounds, Northwick Park, 40 guineas.—W. Müller, a small Landscape, with bivouac of gipsies, 32 guineas (Flatow).—H. Gritten, Oberwessel on the Rhine, and the Castle of Schönberg, 31 guineas.—H. Jutsum, a Westmoreland Trout Stream, 45 guineas (Agnew).—J. Eckford Lauder, The Maiden's Revenue, 58 guineas (Gambart).—A. Gilbert, a Scene in Sussex, 39 guineas.—Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., a Peasant Girl of Albano leading her Blind Mother to Mass, 135l. (Gambart).—Patrick Nasmyth, View in Leigh Woods, with a bivouac of gipsies, painted for Lord Northwick, 750l. (Grundy, of Manchester); this picture cost Lord Northwick 50l.—J. Ward, R.A., The Battle of Marston Moor, 85 guineas (Eckford).—Patrick Nasmyth, Scene near Harrow-on-the-Hill, 67 guineas (Wallace).—George Morland, a Landscape, with two shepherds and their dogs, 25 guineas (Abrahams).—John Linnell, sen., R.A., a Landscape, painted in 1849, 376 guineas (Wallace).—Sir Thomas Lawrence, Portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt, three-quarter length, 140l. (Agnew).—F. Lee, R.A., View of Redleaf, near Penshurst, 50 guineas (Gambart).—T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., a Scene in Canterbury Meadows, painted in 1849, 125 guineas (Eckford).—Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A., a Mill Pond with Water-wheel, in the foreground a man fishing, 250l. (Agnew).—E. W. Cooke, R.A., Scheveling Sands, 231l. (Gambart).—T. Webster, R.A., the Breakfast, or the Dunces punished, painted in 1838 for Lord Northwick, and never engraved, 1,005l. (Flatow).—A. Morton, a scene at Apsley House, 200 guineas (Mawson).—T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., a Landscape, with a group of cows, 95 guineas (Jones).—E. W. Cooke, R.A., Scheveling Sands, 180 guineas (Gambart). This picture was also painted for Lord Northwick.—W. Mulready, R.A., the Convalescent from Waterloo, engraved for the Art-Union, 1,180 guineas (Wallace). The fourth day's sale realized upwards of 7,000l.—The fifth day returned to more miscellaneous lots. We again note the chief:—Vandyck, Portrait of William, Earl of Pembroke, 50 guineas (King).—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, 200 guineas (Matheson).—Hogarth, the Hazard Table, 62 guineas (Rhodes).—Claude Lorraine, a Landscape, signed "Claudio Gellée f.", 116 guineas (J. Drax, M.P.).—Claude, View of a Farm in Holland, from the Solly Collection, 510l. (Mawson).—W. Vandervelde, the English Fleet putting out to Sea, preparatory to the battle of Sole Bay, 180 guineas (Eckford).—W. Vandervelde, the Battle of Sole Bay, 105 guineas (Drax).—Paul Vansomer, Henry, Prince of Wales, a full-length portrait, 175 guineas (Farrer).—The companion picture, Elizabeth of Bohemia, 85 guineas (Farrer).—Cuyp, a River View, 100 guineas (Plumley).—Gaspar Poussin, a Landscape, 330 guineas (Rutley).—Claude Lorraine, Apollo and the Cumaean Sibyl, 210 guineas (Dray).—Murillo, Jacob placing the rods before the sheep of Laban, from the St. Jago Palace at Madrid, 1,410 guineas (J. Hardy).—G. Poussin, a Landscape, richly wooded, with the subject of St. Hubert and the Stag, from the Francavilla Palace at Rome, 360 guineas (Lord Lind-



say).—Watteau, the Return from the Chase and the Lion Hunt, the companion, 134 guineas (Nieuwenhuys).—Grezue, a Bust of a Boy, 135 guineas (Van Keyck). The total of the day's sale was 7,500*l*. In the sixth day's sale we must note—Guido Reni, the Angel appearing to St. Jerome, from the Saltmarsh collection, 350 guineas (Mr. Buckley Owen).—Masaccio, St. George, 190 guineas (Fenney).—Raffaello del Garbo, the Virgin and Child Enthroned, 92 guineas (Farrer).—Pietro Perugino, the Virgin and Child seated on a throne, attended by St. Peter and St. Jerome, 350 guineas (Colnaghi).—Conegliano, St. Catherine, exhibited at Manchester, 800 guineas (Mawson).—Francia, the Virgin, 95 guineas (Graves).—Girolama da Treviso, the Virgin, 450 guineas (secured for the National Gallery).—Lorenzo di Credi, the Holy Family, 500 guineas (A. Barker).—Verocchio, the Virgin, 230 guineas (Fenney).—Giulio Romano, the Birth of Jupiter, 92*l*. (Mr. Phillips announced from the rostrum that it had been secured for the National Gallery).—Parmegiano, the Holy Family, engraved by Bonasone, 100 guineas (Eckford).—Jan Bellini, the Holy Family, 300 guineas (Van Cuycke). The amount of the sixth day's sale exceeded 6,250*l*. Total of the first six days, 32,250*l*. The sale of the collection of pictures will be resumed on Tuesday next.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—‘*I Vespri Siciliani*.’—Four years ago [*Athen*. No. 1461], when the public that flocked to Paris for its Great Exhibition found it hard, even “by bribery and corruption,” to get stalls at the *Grand Opéra*, we offered our impressions on ‘*Les Vêpres Siciliennes*’ as an attempt made by the most modish and new Italian composer to occupy the place which had been filled by Signori Rossini and Donizetti—on its special value among Signor Verdi’s works—on its chances of keeping the stage. These last were not rated at a very high figure.—The event has justified our valuation. In Paris every sight-seer that year must go to the *Grand Opéra* once. There, too, the handsome presence, grand voice, and singular behaviour of Mdle. Cruvelli had won her a certain vogue; so ‘*Les Vêpres*’ ran for awhile—to stop short, it may now be added, and to run no more.—The opera has never been revived at its home with any success, and though it has been often attempted in Italy, and though it is the tale of a revolutionary subject, and though Signor Verdi is considered to be the musical apostle of Liberty, it seems neither to have won nor to keep the stage there any more than its writer’s subsequent ‘*Simone Boccanegra*.’—The choice of it, then, as a novelty for London was not a wise one. The fate of Donizetti’s ‘*I Martiri*,’ at Covent Garden (a far finer opera), might have apprised any manager that a second-rate grand French opera, by an Italian composer, “done back” into Italian, has little hope of pleasing us in London. Plaudits in pit, upper boxes, and gallery are one thing; profits in the treasury are another.

Indeed, as was said four years ago, the most devout Verd-ist could hardly desire to hear ‘*Les Vêpres*’ twice. The composer is there less catching in his melody than in his other operas, while his attempts at scenic grandeur and orchestral ingenuity betray leanness and want of resource by their noise and eccentricity. The desire to out-do M. Meyerbeer (an *archimage* of *finesse* and variety in stage effect and accumulation) has been dangerous in the case of more than one *maestro*. There is something of the fable of ‘The Frog and the Ox’ in this opera; and the story of the Sicilian Vespers, on which it is based, which succeeded neither when treated in English tragedy by Mrs. Hemans nor by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, will seem to English playgoers heavy and hackneyed. After ‘*Masaniello*’ and ‘*Les Huguenots*,’ it falls dead. The roasted child in ‘*Il Trovatore*,’—the coughing lady “of light conversation” in ‘*La Traviata*,’—are more piquant as novelties than the heroine in black, and the riot, and the love entanglement, and the catastrophe.

Mr. Smith has done what he could to present ‘*Les Vêpres*.’—The stage appointments are not

only sufficient, but liberal—the expenses and prices of admission and receipts of his establishment considered. First among all concerned in this presentation we must speak of Signor Arditi as a skilful and effective conductor, able (that is) to get a solid result out of his materials—the players and singers committed to his guidance.—Next of Mdle. Tietjens, who has her public here. There can be no question that she is more zealous in filling the part of the heroine *Helena* than was Mdle. Cruvelli: there can be no question as to the superb original quality of her voice.—That her voice has gone the wrong way, is partly explained by its owner being German (which implies a false notion of vocal training), partly by the excitement which physical vehemence can always produce among a not very refined audience all the world over. Few artists are strong enough to resist this.—The result is shown, in the case of Mdle. Tietjens, by the incompleteness of every executive passage—by that failure of intonation—which is a disease, not a natural difficulty, with voices so triumphantly firm, so radiantly powerful, as hers has been. To real musicians Mdle. Tietjens can be no longer the singer of promise that she was. On her arriving here there were hopes in one so magnificently endowed; now, we have small further expectation, except of *fortissimo* laid on *fortissimo*, of false ornament on false ornament,—of decline, in short. Very great is the pity.—Signor Mongini, too, as has been elsewhere said, is doing his worst for himself; and the consequence of such a union betwixt lady and lover was that perpetual exaggeration which is alike fatal and fatiguing. “It is excellent to have a giant’s strength.” No quantity of clarion tone can be too strong at the moment when the explosion should arrive. Those who expect singers always to sing as the Wesley children were taught to cry, quietly, had better sit down at home and make a little dower music, with cotton in their ears. But the more readily that we reply to energy, the more eagerly we require it, the more imperative is it that energy shall be placed rightly—shall make its efforts after reserve—shall not conceive that in itself it is to supersede and to represent every mood of expression.

We dwell a moment on this subject because, betwixt the old and the new schools there is some danger of taste being led astray. The singers associated in ‘*Les Vêpres*’ with Madame Tietjens and Signor Mongini were less satisfactory. Signor Violette, particularly in the air, “O tu, Palermo,” fell short of the pomp of tone and style required by the *cantilena*—one of the best in the opera. To conclude, we wait to see if this work will repay its management in seasons to come. Whether it do or do not, it is not a good work amongst Signor Verdi’s works.

On taking leave of his public this day week, Mr. Smith announced that he had been no loser by his Italian performances of 1859.

OLYMPIC.—To supply a motive to dramatic action is one of the indispensable principles of play-writing. In a farce reproduced here on Monday the joke of the thing is to set this principle at defiance. The action turns on a feigned death, and a natural question arises on the reason which induced the party to give out that he was dead; and this question during the play is frequently put, but the answer is always prevented; and, when at last *Sir Andrew Sunderland* himself (Mr. Addison) is about to explain his motive to the audience, the curtain falls and prevents him. Such pieces as this are exceptions to all rule, and they depend for success on mere theatrical trick. ‘Why did you Die?’ was originally produced at this theatre when under the conduct of Madame Vestris, and was written by Mr. Charles Mathews. Of plot there is little;—in fact, no more than is rigidly needful to raise the query which is not intended to be answered. *Lady Caroline Sunderland* (Mrs. Leigh Murray) is living as a widow, and as such is regarded by her niece, *Emily* (Miss Cottrell) and her servants, by whom the Baronet has not been seen for two years. *Emily* has a suitor in *Mr. Frederic Stanley* (Mr. G. Vining), who in time, however, thinks of transferring his affections to the aunt; but finds a rival in the supposed

dead baronet, who returns home just at the crisis. All parties, accordingly, return to their original and normal position; all equally desire a solution of the strange conduct,—a desire in which the audience may be conceived to share, and the Baronet is apparently willing to satisfy the reasonable curiosity of players and public, when the mechanical accident to which we have alluded happens, and prevents him from fulfilling his evident intention. The general curiosity is especially embodied in the person of the chambermaid (Mrs. Emden) and the Irish footman (Mr. H. Wigan), both of whom evinced the feeling in the most intense form. The characters were capitally impersonated, and the performance entirely successful. The house is yet well attended;—but the announcement of frequent benefits shows that it is about to close, at least for a short period.

PAVILION.—A new dramatic season commenced on Saturday, when two new romantic pieces were produced. The first is in three acts, and entitled ‘The Mountain Cataract; or, the Idiot’s Grave;’ and the second, ‘The Poor Slave,’ is in two acts. The former has a final *tableau*, in which a cataract of real water acts a prominent part; and relates to the feuds between the clans Ronald and Malcolm, and the consequent perils of *Lady Agatha Ronald* (Mrs. R. Honner), and the mysterious warnings of *M<sup>re</sup> Lomond*, the Wild Idiot of the Hills (Mr. Alfred Rayner). The situations are striking, and the scenery well painted. The second piece is inferior in interest, but, nevertheless, carefully placed on the stage and respectably acted.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The date of the Aberdeen Festival is fixed for the 12th and 13th of October. As has been mentioned, there is to be a performance of ‘St. Paul’ and a miscellaneous concert.—To the list of the music chosen for the Bradford Festival may be added, the Dettingen ‘Te Deum’ and ‘The Creation,’ which is to be given on the first evening—a good idea, seeing that in Bradford there must be two separate audiences,—from “town” and from “country.” But while we are in Yorkshire on Festival business, it is impossible not to point out to all who are busy on the occasion the harm done by such “a puff preliminary” as the “brief synopsis”—put forth, it is to be assumed, under their sanction.—A more curious “curiosity of literature” has never been issued. Some enemy must have written the book.

Madame Goldschmidt is about to resume concert singing; and to take a tour in Ireland, accompanied by Herr Joachim.

To-night our Italian Opera season closes—in Covent Garden as at Drury Lane—with “a trot for the avenue”—otherwise, after the production of the one novelty of the season, produced just when the season was on the point of closing. In the case of ‘*Dinorah*’ there was no help under circumstances:—vexatious though it be, that its “run” should stop. And here we may say, that every night seems to have made the performance riper, the music more popular, and the audience (fuller as people go out of town) more enthusiastic. ‘*Dinorah*’ is a success: and let it be recollected that the opera was only conditionally promised by Mr. Gye.—With regard to ‘*Les Vêpres*’ there need have been no such delay; and we are satisfied that Mr. Smith is unwise in now claiming praise, as his advertisements have done, for fulfilling the promise of his *programme* [*ante*, p. 57], seeing that only two-fifths of the novelties distinctly there promised have been offered at Drury Lane. Concerning the value of ‘*Les Vêpres*,’ we have elsewhere spoken—not fancying that, let the opera have come when it would it could have exercised much influence on the treasury.—The real gains to our singing world this season have been Mesdames Lotti and Miolan-Carvalho; Madame Penco having not decidedly established herself here, and Signor Mongini having shown himself resolute to disappoint every expectation which at first gathered round the owner of such a superb voice as his.—Troops will now go



out from both theatres to wander the provinces, for the representation of opera. It is needless to say that neither 'Dinorah' nor 'Les Vêpres' is "country wear."

Popularity has its disadvantages. The public favourite who will not flatter—the public servant who will not be a slave—must look out for rough treatment,—from a rough public. That the fixed determination to *encore* everything sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, however pleasant and well merited it is, may lead to brutality as well as admiration, was shown, we perceive, the other night at the Surrey Concert Room, when, on the tenor refusing to repeat the fatiguing air, "Fra poco," from 'Lucia,' a riot ensued, which bade fair to revive the days when the Surrey Garden was not a music, but a bear-garden. The disapproval of those who watch over public opinion cannot be too strongly expressed in all such cases as these. If for the artist to resist *every encore* be dogged (as it would be),—for him to be compelled to repeat *every* piece of music is a compulsion, which must either be resisted, or else its conditions enter into the artist's engagement.—Mr. Sims Reeves is known to have been in uncertain health this year. Such knowledge should suggest to every one consideration for a man who, if he be unable to sing, is yet more an object of attack than if when he sings he will not sing everything twice. Music (as we have said a hundred times, and now say more emphatically than ever, when some attempt is being made to get for the art its just importance and its due aid) is a folly—a dead letter—a non-entity—if it does not bring along with it humanizing influences.

It appears that the proposed Handel College is to be connected with the proposed Palace for the People on Muswell Hill. The Handel College scheme, for the moment, does not move; the time for the grand performance talked of at Her Majesty's Theatre having gone by.

A French composer of the second order, five years older than the century—M. Panseron—has died within the last few days. He had been carefully "grounded" in his art; but the taste and humour and fancy given him by Nature did not get beyond the bounds of the *Romance* and the *Nocturne*—that graceful but limited domain of *Watteau*-music, which is a distinct and specific province of France. His operas did not come to a brilliant end; but his minor vocal compositions should prevent his name from being forgotten. Perhaps that best known in England is 'Le Songe de Tartini'—that romance founded on the legend of the 'Devil's Sonata,' for violin and voice,—with which Malibran and M. de Beriot used to work wonders many years ago. M. Panseron, too, was esteemed as a professor of vocal science; and was the author of some useful works on the subject. There are no new romance-writers now in France, save, perhaps, M. Membrée.

The Italian journals have, even now, time to mention a new lady—a Signora Virginia Conti, who, they say, is to be a great singer. Madame Pasta is, secondly, said to take a peculiar interest in her training:—thirdly, love of Art (in opposition to the wishes of a noble family), not love of money, is described as the *primum mobile* of her entering opera-land.—But since Madame Pasta and "love of Art" have more than once been brought in to serve the purpose of ladies anxious to propitiate the public, without either real love of art or nobility, it may be wise to wait, ere hope becomes too eager in the case of Signora Conti.

Foreign journals now state that the production of Herr Wagner's new opera, 'Tristan und Isolde,' which was to have taken place at Carlsruhe very soon, may possibly be deferred, owing to Continental discomforts.

The theatre at Cologne has gone the way of most theatres; and was burnt to its walls the other evening;—having, it is surmised, been struck with fire by lightning. The wife of the manager was burnt to death.—Another sad event has just happened in the world of foreign theatres. The retirement from the French stage of M. Roger, the favourite tenor, is rendered compulsory by a

gun accident, which a few days since made the amputation of his right arm unavoidable.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Skulls found at Uriconium.*—There is one portion of the inquiry raised by Mr. Wright's letter, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, upon which I beg your permission to offer a few remarks, that can be regarded as little more than suggestions. Not only in this communication of that gentleman, but also in a paragraph in the *Times* of last month, the fact of the singular deformity of the skulls met with at Wroxeter is regarded as "very difficult of explanation." In the latter the passage runs thus:—"Dr. Johnson has collected here nearly twenty skulls, which present a nearly uniform character of deformity, which may be popularly explained by stating that the head stood askew, one eye advancing more than the other. The bearers of them must have been frightfully ugly fellows, and absolute barbarians, for the skulls show a very low organization. Nothing has yet been found \* \* to enable us even to conjecture to what race of men they belonged, or what was the cause of the deformity." The student of ancient human skulls, especially if his investigations embrace examples of various races of men, from different localities and countries, is sure to meet with numbers of instances of extraordinary distortion. With a knowledge of the strange arts of deformation of the head practised by certain tribes, and which have been favourite subjects for the exaggerations of the fancy, he may be tempted to regard the skulls themselves as the representatives of hideous barbarians. But there are some circumstances which may indicate to him that this solution is untenable. One, which may be mentioned, is that the separate bones of the skull, in some instances, cannot be replaced so as to re-integrate its osseous cavity, or reproduce a continuous box to contain the brain. However much one might be inclined to the "barbaric" explanation, we can hardly allow hypothesis to lead us so far as to imagine that the people to whom they belonged had their skulls twisted into three pieces, which would not hold together, by reason of the incongruity of the twisting itself. Such is really the case in some of these skulls. The true solution is to be found in the fact, that the human skull is capable of undergoing extraordinary changes of form, after inhumation, from the pressure of the incumbent earth; that the skull is a hollow, irregular spheroid, with walls composed of a network of animal matter penetrated with phosphate of lime, and containing a large mass of moist cerebral substance. In other words, that it is a body having those conditions which would render it liable under long-continued pressure to undergo great changes of form. In the 'Crania Britannica,' Chap. IV., I have given a sufficiently ample account of this "posthumous distortion," and attempted its *rational*, with illustrative figures. To my knowledge, the earliest recital of the occurrence, which I have only recently met with (possibly it may have been observed and even attributed to its true cause before), is contained in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences, for Sept. 15, 1845. This is in an excellent description of the exploration of a *Demi-dolmen*, or Cromlech, discovered, in July of that year, at Meudon, near Paris; and is written by the distinguished Dr. Eugène Robert, the geologist of the scientific expedition *du Nord*. In 1848 the reception of some skulls of ancient Britons, which were singularly distorted, led me to the determination of the true cause of the deformation, and to the application of the epithet *posthumous* as a distinctive term to such contortions. But I beg to inform you that these "frightfully ugly fellows, absolute barbarians, with heads askew," are not confined to any one tribe or race of people. The instances alluded to of ancient *Gauls* and *Britons* by no means exhaust the series. Among the people from whom we have pride in referring our descent, and feel little inclined to call absolute barbarians, &c., the Anglo-Saxons, the same kind of deformity in disinterred skulls is met with. In a series of imperfect crania derived from the Kingdom of the East Angles, excavated at the cemetery

of Linton Heath, in Cambridgeshire, in 1853, and obtained by the great kindness of the present Lord Braybrooke, *posthumous distortion* prevails extensively. The strange practice of deforming the skull *by art*, and, of course, during infant life, has prevailed in almost every quarter of the globe. Probably, Australia and Africa alone have a claim to be the exceptions, and very likely for the present only. America is assuredly the great theatre of the art. But Europe, both in modern and ancient times, has witnessed its sway. (See the ingenious 'Essai sur les Déformations Artificielles du Crâne,' of Dr. Gosse, of Geneva.) This method of deformation, so very varied in its application and results, producing numerous grotesque contortions, stands sufficiently distinct, so as to preclude the confusion of the two, at all events in decided instances. That posthumous distortion of the cranium is here attributed to its true cause we have a convincing evidence in the fact of its absence in cases of *interment in situ* constructed of flags of stone, the celtic inhumation of the ancient Britons and Caledonians, probably particularly frequent among the latter. Here the skull has not been exposed to pressure, and does not exhibit that kind of distortion we have denominated *posthumous*. If any deformation exist, and I believe I have detected such in some cases, it is of altogether a different kind, and owns quite a different origin. I forbear alluding to the curious questions mooted by the Wroxeter Excavations, as to the manner and the period of the overthrow of the city of Uriconium, &c., questions of great importance, which it is to be hoped will receive a satisfactory solution before Mr. Wright's zealous labours are finally closed. Every step he makes towards such a consummation is highly gratifying. J. BARNARD DAVIS.

Shelton, Staffordshire, July 25.

*Philostratus on Gymnastics.*—I have not seen M. Darenberg's edition of this treatise, but perhaps it may be well for me to communicate all I know of the MS. formerly, or still, in the possession of Minoides Mynas, from which he made his transcript. In the summer of 1849, when I was staying in Paris, I received a letter from Sir Frederic Madden, requesting me to see and describe the MSS., then in the possession of Mynas. I sent the results of my examination to Sir Frederic, but I believe that the prices asked were exorbitant. But amongst the other MSS. there were both the ancient MS. of Philostratus and the recent transcript. As far as I now remember, the MS. was of about the thirteenth century, in *very bad preservation*. The parts on which the ink had been were often quite destroyed, so that the MS. was kept together by slips of paper, which buried the writing in many passages. I received no satisfactory explanation of the interlineations in the transcript; but I think that they were attempts to supply the defects in the MS. as it then was, the words over which they were written being equally conjectural. Mynas had, I think, written in the same manner on the old MS. itself,—in fact, I recollect that he had so much disfigured it that he might be unwilling to allow it to be seen. I saw the MS. in 1849; it is not improbable that it has fallen to pieces by this time, its condition was then so bad and its treatment had been so injudicious. S. P. T.

*Americanisms.*—In your review of the 'Dictionary of Americanisms' last week you notice, in the third column of page 137, the expression, among illiterate people, of "They's all" for "All are gone." Now, you are aware that many German words and expressions are being gradually introduced into America, consequently, may not "They's all" be merely the translation of "Es ist alle," or "Sie sind alle," used in colloquial language for "All are gone, or finished"? H. R. FORREST.

Manchester, August 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H.—H. G.—E. H. L. (unavailable)—S. H. A.—H. D. E.—Memento—H. O. N.—E. A. S.—K. C.—Another Victim—M. A. B.—Musicolo—received.



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## A MICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

50, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706, and Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

### Directors.

Francis George Abbott, Esq. Mr. Serjeant Merewether.  
 Benjamin John Armstrong, Esq. Robert Ohbard, Esq.  
 John Barker, Esq. George Ogilvie, Esq.  
 Richard Holmes Cote, Esq. Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esq.  
 George De Morgan, Esq. Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.  
 Charles Fildes, Esq. George Trollope, Esq.  
 Physicians—Francis Boott, M.D., 24, Gower-street, Bedford-square;  
 and Theophilus Thompson, M.D. F.R.S., 3, Bedford-square.  
 Solicitor—Charles Rivington, Esq., Fenchurch-buildings.  
 Bankers—Messrs. Goslings & Sharpe, Fleet-street.

**NOTICE.**—By a recent alteration of the By-laws of this Society Policies are now granted on the Bonus Plan, entitling the assured to a Bonus at the expiration of every five years, instead of seven years, from the date of each Policy.

Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 7,000*l.* on one and the same life, either with or without participation in Profits.  
 Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office.  
**HENRY THOMAS THOMSON, Registrar.**

## GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON, AND 42, JOHN DALTON-STREET, MANCHESTER.

### Directors.

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 T. R. DAYTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
 E. N. Clifton, Esq. F. Hawley, Esq.  
 E. Croxley, Esq. F. B. Hewitt, Esq.  
 Lieut.-Col. J. J. Graham. W. R. Rogers, Esq., M.D.

This Society is established on this tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The Funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, and their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The last annual reduction in the Premiums was at the rate of 32 per cent.  
 By order of the Board, **C. L. LAWSON, Secretary.**

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.

## THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.  
 ESTABLISHED 1823.

### ADVANTAGES—

Mutual Assurance.  
 The LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.  
 THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided every Fifth Year.  
 ASSETS amounting to £1,340,000.  
 During its existence the Society has paid in Claims, 2,000,000  
 and in reduction of Bonus Liability, nearly 2,000,000  
 Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,365,000  
 The last Bonus, declared in 1899, which averaged 65% per Cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000  
 Policies in force 7,513  
 The Annual Income exceeds 260,000  
 In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.  
 Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1899, will participate in the Division in 1904.  
 Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to **ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.**

## ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.  
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 Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. John, Esq.  
 Thos. Farncombe, Esq. Ald. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.  
 Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
 Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
 Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
 Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.**  
 The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.  
 The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 470,000*l.* invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 17 8	£1 15 10	£1 11 0
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 8 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 0	1 15 0	4 0 11	3 10 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

### MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.  
 The profit assigned to each policy is added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 86 to 25 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.  
 One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.  
 Loans upon approved security.  
 No charge for Policy Stamps.  
 Medical Attendants paid for their reports.  
 Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.  
 The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock.  
**E. BATES, Resident Director.**

## ACCIDENTS are of DAILY OCCURRENCE.

—Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An ANNUAL PAYMENT of 3*l.* secures A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 5*l.* PER WEEK IN THE EVENT OF INJURY OR 1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH.  
 FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, By a POLICY in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,069*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or Year. No charge for Stamp Duty. Capital One Million.  
**WM. J. VIAN, Secretary.**

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

## THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

ASSURANCE COMPANY have never contemplated transferring their business to any other Company whatever, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting either in Death or Injury.  
 3, Old Broad-street, E.C. **WM. J. VIAN, Secretary.**

## IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

### Directors.

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 FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
 Thomas G. Barclay, Esq. George Hibbert, Esq.  
 James C. C. Bell, Esq. Samuel Hibbert, Esq.  
 James Brand, Esq. Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.  
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 George Henry Cutler, Esq. William B. Robinson, Esq.  
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 George Field, Esq. Newmann Smith, Esq.

**SECURITY.**—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

**PROFITS.**—Four-fifths, Eighty per cent. of the profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

**CLAIMS.**—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,500,000*l.*  
 Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above, at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.  
**SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.**

## NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,

64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.  
 67, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, 1809.

New Assurances during the past year ..... £377,425 0 0  
 Yielding in New Premiums ..... 12,565 18 8  
 Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 136,629 5 0  
 Bonus declared of 1*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on every policy opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1898.  
 First Premiums received in 1898 ..... £31,345 16 5

### LONDON BOARD.

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 Alexander Dobie, Esq., Lancaster-place, Solicitor.  
 Bankers—Union Bank of London.  
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**ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.**

## ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their New Catalogue for 1899. By post for two stamps.  
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SAMUELSON'S MOWING AND ROLLING MACHINE, the only one that will cut wet as well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled, and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six men. Prices, including case and carriage to any railway station in England, from 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and upwards. Copies of testimonials post free on application to Mr. Samuelson's London Warehouse, 76, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge; or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

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at 47*s.*, 50*s.*, 60*s.*, and 68*s.*, made to order from materials all wool and thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are better value than can be obtained at any other house in the Kingdom. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

## UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA—A GIN of

the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Perfect gallon, 38*s.*; or in one-dozen cases, 23*s.* each. Bottles as case included. Price Currents (free) by post.—HENRY BRETT & CO. Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

## CADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the

Amontillado character, 38*s.* per dozen, cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.  
 HENRY BRETT & Co., Importers, Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

## THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,

122, PALL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.  
 SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..... 20*s.* & 24*s.* "  
 The finest ever introduced to this country.  
 ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 32*s.* "  
 SPARKLING PERRY, CHAMPAGNE ..... 38*s.* "  
 ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acid, 28*s.* "  
 Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.**

## MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive, Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information may be had on application at their Office, as above, also in Paris, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, 24, Rue Croix de Petits, (established upwards of fifty years), Pack and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

**DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS,** and highly-finished Elegancies, for presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table.—**MEOLI & BAZIN, 113, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.**

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**FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.**  
 First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.  
 188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

## "EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COUR- ANTE: Modèles spéciaux à sa Fabrique."—WATERSTON & BROGDEN, having been honoured with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering Testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

**WATERSTON & BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Established A.D. 1798.**  
 N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1*s.* each.

## ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the

ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the Electro-Plating trade). The Grand Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1881.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 28, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTURERS, NEWBURY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and gilding as usual.

**HALL'S EAU DE COLOGNE, an inimitable** perfume, which for delicacy and durability of odour cannot be surpassed by any foreign article imported. In full-sized bottles, 1*s.* each. A case of six bottles for 5*s.* 6*d.* forms a most elegant present. **J. O'HALL, 309, Holborn, two doors west of Chancery-lane, W.C.**

## WARM WEATHER.—RIMMEL'S TOILET

VINEGAR is a perfect luxury in this weather as an adjunct to the daily bath or ablutions, rendering them doubly salubrious. It is also a powerful disinfectant for sick rooms. Price 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* Sold by Perfumers and Chemists.—**RIMMEL, 68, Strand; 24, Gornhill; and Crystal Palace.**

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## HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large

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## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
 Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.  
**WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.**

## LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and Salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health. Sold by the Proprietors, **LEA & PERRINS, 19, Fenchurch-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester;** and also by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Messrs. Crosbie & Blackwell, and other Grocers and Merchants, London; and generally by the principal Dealers in Sauce.

N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "Lea & Perrins" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

## HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In-

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"This notice will be affixed to Leazenby's Fish Sauce, printed and dated at the distillery warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.



**MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,**  
LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GAL-  
LERY of the late Mr. Osler, recently erected from the  
designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to  
contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table  
and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has  
enabled them to exhibit.

**FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch**  
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—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Biscuit  
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Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices  
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Warranted Good by the Makers.  
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.  
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards)  
Shave well for Ten Years.

**MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND**  
TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted, ..... £1 0  
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted, ..... 2 0  
Gentleman's Leather Travelling Bag, fitted, ..... 4 0  
Do. do. do. with 16 articles, outside pocket, complete ..... 4 0  
Do. do. do. with addition of writing materials, ..... 5 0  
patent ink, and light, complete ..... 5 0  
Gentleman's very large, 18 in. bag, with dressing and  
writing materials, 21 articles, outside pocket, ..... 7 0  
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, plated  
fittings, best glass, fitted with 26 articles, complete ..... 11 10  
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with  
every necessary, very handsome, complete ..... 15 0  
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., lined silk,  
fitted with 14 articles, outside pocket, complete ..... 2 15  
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, lined silk, fitted  
with 16 articles, outside pocket, complete ..... 4 4  
Do. do. do. with addition of writing materials, ..... 5 0  
ink, and light, complete ..... 5 0  
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in.,  
fitted with 24 articles, complete ..... 10 0  
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in.,  
fitted with 30 articles, outside pockets, complete ..... 13 0  
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in.,  
fitted with very complete, silver tops to glass and  
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A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded  
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Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

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IN THE KINGDOM IS WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has  
FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron  
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Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with Dovetail Joints and Patent  
Bedding, from 45s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. each; Handsome  
Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from  
21 12s. 6d. to 201.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**  
—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 20  
years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the  
patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co. is beyond all com-  
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employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no  
possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.  
A small useful Plate Chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first  
quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thaid or Brun- wick Pattern	King's Pattern	Mil- itary Pattern
12 Table Forks .....	£. s. d. 1 16 0	£. s. d. 2 8 0	£. s. d. 3 0 0	£. s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons .....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks .....	0 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons .....	0 13 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons .....	0 13 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles .....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon .....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
12 Mustard Spoons .....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs .....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers .....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle .....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter .....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total .....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest  
to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 21 12s.  
Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liqueur frames, waiters, can-  
dles, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done  
by the patent process.

**CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied**  
Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all war-  
ranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that  
are remunerative to the makers. The largeness of the sales, 34-inch  
Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen;  
Deserts to match, 10s.; 1½ to balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers,  
4s. 2d. per pair; large sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per doz.; extra fine,  
Ivory, 34s.; 1½ with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone Table  
Knives, 6s. per dozen; Deserts, 5s.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair;  
black horn Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Deserts, 6s.; Carvers,  
2s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 4s. per doz.;  
Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of  
Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of  
the new Plated Fish Carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may  
be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illus-  
trations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate,  
Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-  
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Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron  
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Prices, and Plans of the 16 large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-  
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**DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.**  
A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality,  
superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cuttable  
Glass, equally advantageous.  
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
Established nearly a Century.

**PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.**  
**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-**  
tern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes. Penetrating un-  
bleached Hair Brushes. Improved Hair Brushes. Bristles and  
genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush,  
Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search  
thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them  
most effectually.—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co. are  
sole makers of the Outmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps,  
sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of  
Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. 6d. per box; and of  
the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-  
street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.**  
**HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS** make a  
most agreeable, effervescing, tasteless Aperient morning  
draught, and are acknowledged by every one who tries them to be  
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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is  
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Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet  
there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it  
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In London it is sold by the principal Grocers at 1s. 6d. per lb.,  
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of INDIGESTION (dyspepsia), habitual constipation,  
flatulency, acidity, palpitation of the heart, torpidity of the liver,  
bilious headaches, nervousness, lithosness, general debility,  
diarrhoea, cough, asthma, consumption, despondency, spleen, &c.  
Send 3s. in stamps, and you will receive, free by post, a popular  
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NETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.  
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Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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Manufacturers of Chemicals, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles price  
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directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis,  
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unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp,  
which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.  
Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farring-  
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E. Edwards, Thos. Butler, St. Paul's Churchyard; Savory & Co.,  
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venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar  
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taken. Communications by letter replied to without delay.

**THE following is an EXTRACT from the**  
Second Edition (page 158) of the Translation of the  
Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by  
Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.:—  
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the  
Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what con-  
tains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear  
aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which  
chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think  
are formed into a sort of concretion, and the acidity of which  
is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth  
ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think  
no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look  
at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do  
not hesitate to say it is the best mass I have seen in the kingdom; a  
mass which purges, induces a mucous purge, and is a drug of com-  
bination, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and  
corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids,  
like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble,  
so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

**NO DIGESTION MEDICINE.—PERFECT**  
DIGESTION, Sound Lungs, Strong Nerves, Refreshing  
Sleep, and Healthy Action of the Brain, restored to the most ex-  
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FOOD,  
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Barry's Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth.  
Cure No. 4,208—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility,  
cough, spasms, and general debility, have been effectually removed  
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In Canisters, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.  
The 12 lb. carriage free, on receipt of a Post-office order.

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IN consequence of improvements lately made in my Laboratory, for the preparation and purification of the liquids and substances used in the manufacture of Collodion, I am able, on and after the date of this notice, to guarantee the quality of my three preparations of Collodion, viz. :—

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Each Bottle is stamped with a Red Label, bearing my Name and Address.

**AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED IN MOST OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**

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JUNE, 1859.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 6, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1659.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

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During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
  2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
  3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
  4. Mineralogy. By Warington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
  5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
  6. Geology. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
  7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
  8. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.
- Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10s. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1s. 10s., and 2s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
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## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The WINTER SESSION of the Faculties of ARTS, MEDICINE, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE, will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. The system of study pursued at the College constitutes a complete course of education (with Collegiate discipline) in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology, without residence elsewhere; and the Courses of the different Faculties are recognized by the Universities of London and Durham, with which the College is in connexion; by the different Medical Examining Boards, and by those of Her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Indian Service.

The College is empowered by Royal Charter to confer a Diploma in Engineering.

Agricultural Students are prepared by a special course of study for the Examination of the Royal Highland Agricultural Society. Students in the Junior department of Medicine are prepared for the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, &c.: those who reside in the College may receive indentures of apprenticeship without premium.

For further information and Prospectuses, application may be made to the Dean of the Faculty; or to Dr. Bosp, Hon. Sec. to the Medical Faculty, Queen's College.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 3rd, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Mr. HOLDEN, at Seven o'clock P.M.

LECTURES.  
Medicine—Dr. Burrows and Dr. Ealy.  
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.  
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skey and Mr. Holden.  
Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.  
Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.  
Superintendence of Dissections—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.

SUMMER SESSION, 1860, commencing May 1.

Materialia Medica—Dr. F. Farre.  
Botany—Dr. Kirke.  
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Black.  
Midwifery, &c.—Dr. West.  
Comparative Anatomy—Mr. M'Whinnie.  
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.  
Hospital Practice.—The Hospital contains 650 Beds, and relief is afforded to more than 50,000 Patients annually. The In-Patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows and Dr. Farre; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Skey. The Out-Patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital Walls, subject to the Rules of the Collegiate System, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the Teachers and other Gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Scholarships, Prizes, &c.—At the end of the Winter Session, examination will be held for two Scholarships of the value of £40, for the year. The Examination for Prizes and Certificates of Merit will take place at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. PAGE, Mr. Holden, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.  
Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, September 20, for new PUPILS. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY the 21st, at a quarter-past 9 o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz. from the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past 9 to three-quarters past 3 o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October, those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, the 12th of October.

August, 1859.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Session 1859-60.

The SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY the 3rd of October, on which day MEETINGS of the Professors, Students of the Faculty and their friends, will be held at 3 and 8 P.M.

The Courses of Lectures, &c., will commence on TUESDAY, October 4.

Classes, in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day:—

WINTER TERM.

Anatomy—Professor Ellis.

Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.

Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgery—Professor Erichsen.

Practical Physiology and Histology—Professor Harley, M.D.

Medicine—Professor Walche, M.D.

Dental Surgery—Mr. G. A. Ibbetson.

Practical Anatomy—The Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily by Professor Ellis, and Mr. William F. Teevan, Demonstrator.

SUMMER TERM.

Materialia Medica—Professor Garrod, M.D. F.R.S.

Pathological Anatomy—Professor Jenner, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence—Professor Harley, M.D.

Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Midwifery—Professor Murray, M.D.

Paleontology—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Professor T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.

Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Practical Instruction in Operative Surgery—John Marshall, F.R.S.

Analytical Chemistry—Professor Williamson throughout the Session.

Logic, French and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, according to announcement for this Faculty of Arts.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Hospital Practice daily throughout the year.

Physic—Dr. Walche, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner.

Obstetric Physician—Dr. Murphy.

Assistant-Physician—Dr. Hare.

Surgeons—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen.

Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary—Mr. Quain, F.R.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Wharton Jones.

Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Thompson.

Dental Surgeon—Mr. G. A. Ibbetson.

Medical Clinical Lectures by Dr. Walche, Dr. Garrod, and Dr. Murphy, also by Dr. Parkes, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical study of disease, and who gives a series of lessons and examinations on the physical phenomena and diagnosis of disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.

Surgical Clinical Lectures, especially by Mr. Quain, and by Mr. Erichsen.

Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases by Mr. Wharton Jones.

Practical Instructions in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus, by Mr. Marshall.

Practical Pharmacy—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.

Prizes may be obtained at the office of the College.

Prizes—Gold and Silver Medals for excellence in the examinations at the close of the courses in most of the classes.

Liston Gold Medal for Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Fellows' Medals for Clinical Medicine, two gold and two silver.

Filliter Exhibition for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy, 30l.

Longridge Exhibition for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, 40l.

An Atkinson Morley Scholarship for the Promotion of the Study of Surgery, 50l.; tenable for three years.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties, unconnected with the College, who receive boarders into their families. Among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.

The LECTURES to the CLASSES of the FACULTY of ARTS will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 20th of September.

## RARE, CURIOUS, and VALUABLE BOOKS.—The attention of the READERS of the *ATHENÆUM* is respectfully directed to a SELECT LIST of very CHOICE BOOKS on the last Two Pages of the Present Number, forming Part of J. LILLY'S STOCK of upwards of 50,000 Volumes.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of which may be had GRATIS, 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

## LEAMINGTON COLLEGE RE-OPENS on SATURDAY, August 20th.

For Terms and Prospectus, apply to the Rev. E. Sr. JOHN PARRY, Head Master.

Leamington, August 10.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS.—Session 1859-60.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 12, when Professor NEWMAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.

Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.

Sanscrit—Professor Goldstick.

Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.

Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.

Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil—Professor Von Streng.

Gujarati—Professor Daddbhāi Naorji.

English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, A.M.

French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.

Italian Language and Literature—Professor Arrivabene, LL.D.

German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.

Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.

Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.

Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson.

Civil Engineering—Professor Pole.

Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.

Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D. M.I.B.A.

Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.

Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.

Drawing Teacher—Mr. Moore.

Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.

Political Economy—Professor Wallis, A.M.

Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.

Jurisprudence—Professor Green, LL.B.

Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.—In October, 1860, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 85l. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 50l. for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils in the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a year tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1859, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20l. a year tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1861, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1860, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Council's Prize for Law, 10l. for 1860.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l. for 1860.

Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading Room Society's prize), 5l. for 1860.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the office of the College; also special prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the Colleges in the subjects of the examinations for the civil and military services.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on MONDAY the 3rd of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY the 20th of September.

## PRACTICAL and ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—BIRKBECK LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., aided by Assistants.

Practical Instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and the Methods and Principles of Organic Research. This Course qualifies the Student for the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, Medicine, and the Manufacturing Arts.

Arrangements have been made for giving Practical Instruction in Gas Analysis. The Laboratory is open daily from 3rd October to the end of July, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. except on Saturdays, when it is closed at two o'clock.

Students occupy themselves with subjects of their own choice, under sanction of the Professor, by whom they are assisted with useful instruction and advice. Gold and Silver Medals as Rewards of Merit for this course, are given by the Council.

Fee, 20s. per annum, 18s. 12s.; three months, 10l. 10s.; one month, 4l. 4s.

A Prospectus with full details may be had at the office of the College.

Course of General Chemistry—Prof. Williamson's Lectures are delivered, except Saturday, at Eleven, A.M., from 3rd October to 31st March.

Fee for Perpetual Admission, 5l.; whole term, 6l.; half term, 3l.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.



**CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR**  
**WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, August 20th:—**  
 Monday, open at Nine. Display of Great Fountains.  
 Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Wednesday, Great Choral  
 Performance, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, and Band of  
 the Royal Marines in the Grounds from Six till Eight o'clock.  
 Admission, (including Children under Twelve) Sixpence.  
 Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. A Military Band will perform  
 in the Grounds after the Concert. Admission, by Season Tickets,  
 Free; or on Payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.  
 Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Display of Upper Series of  
 Fountains daily. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are now  
 in great profusion and beauty. Masses of brilliant colours from  
 thousands of Plants in full bloom meet the eye at every turn.  
 Gymnasium and Swings in the Grounds free to Visitors.  
 Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets.

**THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, SESSION**  
 1859-60.—The Session opens on MONDAY, October 3rd,  
 with an Introductory Address by Mr. E. C. Parry, at 2 o'clock p.m.  
 The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds, of which 185 are for  
 Surgical and 120 for Medical cases. 2,109 in-patients were ad-  
 mitted during the past year; the number of out-patients during  
 the same period amounted to 16,469.  
 General Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lec-  
 tures required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Com-  
 pany, 31s. This sum may be paid by instalments of 35s. at the  
 beginning of the first session, 35s. at the beginning of the second  
 session, and 11s. at the beginning of the third session. For every  
 additional session, 10s.  
 This fee admits the Students to the Practical Chemistry course,  
 and to all other lectures delivered in the College except Comparative  
 Anatomy.  
 All Students on entering will be required to sign an undertak-  
 ing to conform to the laws relating to the discipline of the Hospi-  
 tal and College.  
 T. W. NUNN, Dean.

**THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD,**  
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 Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty  
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 Open for Cases from all parts of the Kingdom.

Contributions towards this National Charity are earnestly re-  
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 would most gladly announce a larger number for admission did  
 the Funds permit.  
 The Board have been much encouraged in their gratuitous lab-  
 ours, by the visible improvement in the unfortunate and helpless  
 inmates. They desire to make many essential additions, and  
 carry out several necessary improvements connected with the  
 Establishment, to accomplish which they solicit the assistance of  
 the wealthy and benevolent. For a full account of the daily work-  
 ing of this excellent Institution, the Board with great pride refer  
 the Public and their supporters to a recent pamphlet by the Rev.  
 Edwin Snary, A.M., Rector of Great Parva, Suffolk, entitled,  
 "A Visit to Earlswood," and to their last Annual Report, both of  
 which may be had gratuitously on application to the Office, where  
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Annual Subscriptions. £5 10 6 or £10 1 0  
 Life ditto £5 5 0 or £10 1 0  
 The Elections occur regularly in April and October.  
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 ANDREW REED, D.D. Secretaries.  
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 Upon application, a set of the Engravings will be sent on In-  
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 Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day &  
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 A total of 12 guineas for one guinea. The plates will be destroyed  
 as soon as the list is filled up, causing the impressions to increase  
 in value, so that very shortly they will be worth more than 12  
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 pronounced in recent years to be the finest figure the artist has  
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 spectuses forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at Paul  
 Jerrard & Son's New Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

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 The want of a Reading-Room for Ladies having been long felt,  
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 The Managers of the Reading-Room, sincerely desirous to make  
 it as extensively useful as possible, wish to announce that the  
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 Membership for one year to be secured by the payment of One  
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 Professional ladies will be charged only Half-a-Guinea. Country  
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 A cup of tea or coffee and a piece of bread and butter supplied  
 for Fourpence.

**THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS ARE PROVIDED:**  
 The Times. Morning Post.  
 Daily News. Morning Star.  
 Athenæum. Quarterly Review.  
 Illustrated London News. Edinburgh Review.  
 Saturday Review. Westminster Review.  
 Critic. Revue des Deux Mondes.  
 Spectator. Blackwood's Magazine.  
 Economist. Fraser's Magazine.  
 Dispatch. All the Year Round.  
 The Philanthropist. Chambers's Edinburgh  
 Literary Gazette. Journal.  
 National Review. National Magazine.  
 North British Review. Punch.  
 And a selection of Foreign and Provincial Papers.  
 This List will be gradually increased.

**LIVERPOOL ACADEMY.—ARTISTS** are  
 respectfully informed that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL  
 EXHIBITION of the LIVERPOOL ACADEMY will OPEN  
 EARLY in SEPTEMBER.  
 Works of Art intended for Exhibition will be received (subject  
 to the regulations of the Academy's Circular) by Mr. Green, 14,  
 Cheshire-street, Middlesex Hospital, until the 13th of August, and  
 at the Academy's Rooms, Old Post-office-place, Church-street,  
 Liverpool, until the 20th of August.  
 JAMES PELHAM, Secretary.  
 8, Marsden-street, Low-hill, Liverpool.

**WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,**  
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 Vice-Chancellor W. P. Wood.  
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**Teachers.**  
 Lady Superintendent—Miss Worth.  
 Assistant Teacher—Miss Brooks.  
 Drawing—Miss Brass.  
 Vocal Music—Miss Stannyngham.  
 Theology—Rev. R. Maule, M.A.  
 Natural Philosophy—Mr. Tegetmeier.  
 French—Vacant.

**Examiners.**  
 Rev. E. Plumptre, M.A. | Alphonse Mariette, Esq.  
 Rev. T. Cook, M.A. | E. May, Esq.  
 All of Queen's College, Harley-street.

**FEES.**  
 For Pupils above 11 years of Age, 3s. 3s. per Term; under 11  
 years, 2s. 2s. per Term. All Fees to be prepaid.  
 The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 7th for the  
 Michaelmas Term.  
 The Course of Instruction includes Latin; and an extra French  
 Class will be formed this Term, provided a sufficient number of  
 Pupils require it. E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.**  
 In this Establishment, an attempt is made to combine the  
 advantages of Private Tutoring with those of Scholastic Life. The  
 elder Pupils, after the Holidays, will occupy a separate House.  
 Within the College walls, under the Vice-Principal, a Clergyman,  
 Terms: School, 50 and 60 guineas per annum; College Class, 70  
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 WM. KNIGHTON, LL.D., Principal.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Dr. MATTHIES-**  
 SEN'S LABORATORY will RE-OPEN for the Winter  
 Course on the 3rd of OCTOBER. Hours of Attendance, daily,  
 from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in the Evening, from 6 to 9. Dr.  
 Matthiessen may be consulted on Chemical Subjects, and Samples  
 for analysis can be forwarded either to the Laboratory or to care  
 of Messrs. H. MATTHIESSEN & Co., Mark-lane Chambers, E.C.  
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**MRS. JOHN TEMPLETON'S ESTA-**  
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**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,**  
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**FRON DEG.—The MISSES SOLOMON'S BOARDING**  
**SCHOOL,** for the Education of Young Ladies on the Plan of a  
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 Bishop of Chester (now in Llandudno), the Very Rev. the Dean of  
 Chichester, the Rev. John Morgan, B.A., Incumbent, to numerous  
 Clergymen and Families of distinction, the Parents of Pupils.

**GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.—**  
 A Swiss Gentleman, provided with the best references, and  
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**STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL,** Author of 'First German  
 Reading-Book,' (dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace  
 the Duchess of Sutherland), &c., M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Elo-  
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**MILITARY EDUCATION.—Preparation for**  
 every branch of the Service at the PRACTICAL MILI-  
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 pupils since 1853, of which four passed first, two second, two third,  
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 Pupils. A Protestant Clergyman attends regularly every week to  
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**BOTANY.—FLOWER PAINTING.—A**  
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 MAN of reputation is desirous of receiving a YOUNG  
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**TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Mr.**  
 ADOLPHUS FRANCIS'S New Lecture, 'Fools and their  
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 Dramatic Declarations, may be engaged (West of England, Sep-  
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**MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member**  
 of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive  
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**MR. KIDD'S POPULAR "GOSSIPS."**  
 IF I were a Voice, a persuasive Voice,  
 That could travel the wide world through,—  
 I'd fly, I'd fly, o'er land and o'er sea,  
 'Wherever a human being dwells,  
 Telling a tale, or singing a song.  
 In praise of the Right—in blame of the Wrong.  
 Charles Mackay.  
 Terms and Particulars sent free.  
 Hammersmith, August 13.

**MR. GERALD MASSEY** requests an early  
 APPLICATION from those Institutions where an invita-  
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 timely arrangements. He is anxious this Season to give his  
 Lecture on 'The Sea-Kings' wherever it may be acceptable.—  
 Hoddesdon, Herts.

**TO AMATEUR SKETCHERS.—Mr. PROUT,**  
 Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours,  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Personal Narrative of a Voyage to Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, Tartary, and various Parts of the Coast of China, in H.M.S. Barracouta.* By J. M. Tronson, R.N. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

SINCE the ratification of the treaty everybody has been longing to penetrate into Japan, and to appease his curiosity with respect to the physiognomy, language, manners, government, and religion of the strangely-civilized people. Commercial men were anxious to learn the wants of the Japanese, and to ascertain at what risk, or with what profit, wants might be created. The cleanliness of the streets of Jeddo suggested the question whether that might be entirely owing to the operations of a metropolitan board, and at what cost the reasonable amount of health and bodily comfort for the people seemed to enjoy was conceded. The arrangement of the Japanese Church and State question also stimulated inquiry into the boundaries of the native civil and ecclesiastical power—how far the Dairi, or Spiritual Emperor, counteracted or checked the Mikado, or Temporal—and whether the edicts of the Dairi were implicitly followed by the bonzes. Having asked questions about institutions and customs, we were anxious to know something of the physical relations and external circumstances of Japan,—how it was affected to China and Mantchouria, to the growing Russian settlements in the North, and the busy American entrepôts in the West,—how far the island lay from the Amoor river, in which Russia had recently obtained much undefined though valuable political property,—how far from Honolulu and Tahiti, where the French resided on the pleasantest terms,—how far from Hong-Kong and the Fraser River, in which England had a large interest,—or from Batavia, where we had a mercantile partnership with the Dutch,—and, last of all, the likelihood of this charming island becoming an object of affectionate solicitude, if not of ultimate contention, to a series of rival political lovers.

The able and intelligent officer whose work is before us supplies the first authentic information on the present state of Japan and the neighbouring settlements. No one can read many pages of Mr. Tronson's narrative without becoming convinced of the importance of an accurate geographical survey for the furtherance, or even the maintenance, of the interests of England in the East. Russia has secured advantages for herself on the Amoor mainly by her geographical knowledge: the officers she employs in her service are not more enterprising or braver men than our own; but their linguistic training gives them greater facilities of approach and of converse with the natives. If we have any regret at all in laying down this narrative, it is one which the author himself expresses, that occasionally his imperfection in language prevented him from conducting a conversation, or furnishing what we cannot doubt would have been a very suggestive report. As it is, we have to thank Mr. Tronson for giving clear ocular evidence of the Japanese,—for removing our mistakes respecting them, just as he did his best to remove their mistakes respecting us,—and for setting forth Japan and Japanese in such an attractive manner as to make us straightway desire to voyage to that simple and hospitable land.

The empire of Japan consists of four islands of volcanic origin, Yezo, Nippon, Kiusiu, and Sikoke, with numerous adjacent islets. The

largest island is Nippon, or Japan proper, where the No-goon or Temporal Prince resides, at Jeddo, although the Emperor's abode is Miako, which is ostensibly the capital.

South-west of Yezo is the island of Kiusiu, where the Dutch have had a settlement for two centuries, and to which, ever since the expulsion of the Portuguese, foreigners have hitherto been limited. Every trace of the intolerant Christianity which Francis Xavier and his followers introduced has been rooted out—an annual festival being held in which the Japanese, it is said, compel foreigners to partake by trampling on a picture of the Virgin.

In 1610, through the influence of an Englishman of the name of Adams, the East India Company enjoyed the privileges of trade with Japan for ten years,—since which time all attempts to establish intercourse have proved unsuccessful. Ships were, indeed, allowed to anchor,—the crews were hospitably received; but when their necessities were supplied, or the damages of the vessel repaired in the ports, the European visitors were invariably ordered to sea. In 1852, the United States Government, relying on the good offices of the Dutch, sent out an Expedition, which arrived at Jeddo in the summer of the following year. A Russian Expedition immediately followed, and through the mediation of the Dutch, who did not object to the Emperor of Japan opening the Japanese ports, commercial treaties were concluded with America and Russia respectively. In October, 1854, a convention was signed at Nagasaki by Sir James Stirling, which opened to British vessels the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi for the purposes of effecting repairs, obtaining fresh water, and other supplies,—and entitled British ships and subjects "to an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nations, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan."

It is the cruise of the British squadron from Yang Tse Kiang to Nagasaki, the circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty, the survey of the northern coast of China from the Corea to the mouth of the Amour, a voyage from Cape Elizabeth to the Russian settlement of Petropavlovski, that the narrative of Mr. Tronson, one of the officers of H.M.S. Barracouta, describes. In September, 1854, leaving the influence of "the son of the ocean," the Yang Tse Kiang, which tinges the sea for upwards of fifty miles from its mouth, the Expedition sighted the same afternoon the island of Kiusiu, and slowly approached the Bay of Papperberg, the outer anchorage of Nagasaki. Civility towards the Japanese and obedience to their laws were enjoined: excellent orders, which appear to have been strictly carried out. The land rose high and steep, clothed with cedar and fir, from which peeped many a large gun. As the vessels entered the bay, native official boats put off, and by waving flags and bunches of paper warned the foreigners not to enter the anchorage. These boats were constructed of white deal or cedar, and coppered. They were low and broad, with a sharp prow, from which hung a leash of ropes,—the forepart roofed for the officers. A line of them environed the squadron, as the native authorities alleged, for the sake of keeping away intruders. Next day the vessels moved into the harbour, through a series of fortified islets, and anchored in ten fathoms of water. The hills on both sides bristled with batteries, and near the water were barracks with curtains of blue and white. To the south lay the city, with a river flowing through the centre, and hills covered with foliage spreading away behind. Camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons

were readily recognized on landing, as well as bindweeds, acacias, roses and briars, coltsfoot and trefoil, and in some parts of the country the familiar whitethorn. On a neighbouring island the notes of the thrush and goldfinch were heard, and the birds which appeared on the deck of the vessel dropped a red berry, which when bruised had a delightful perfume, and was pronounced mountain pepper. The vegetables sent on board did not give a favourable idea of Japanese horticulture, or were perhaps intended to give the Britishers a distaste for the country,—a pile of chickweed forming an important item, which Jack speedily lowered over the ship's side. All day long rowed the Japanese boatmen round the steamer to the monotonous tune of *Ahsin yāh, Ahsin yāh; "ō-hi-oh,"* exclaimed the officials, as they came on board with a low bow,—an exclamation, says Mr. Tronson, usual, though "without much meaning." The costume of these pale and emaciated functionaries was a dress of wool and silk, a loose pair of trousers, a sword at the girdle, a copper ink-bottle and penholder, and a pipe and tobacco-pouch. They formed a striking contrast to the working men, who were specimens of the pure Mongolian, and whose dress was a simple girdle of blue cotton, with a cross piece attached, and a pair of *footless* stockings.

On the 4th of October the Japanese Governor received the English Admiral, the centre of the line of junks giving way at the bidding of an official, who sat in a boat with a bundle of blank writs and a spear placed side by side, while over waved an Imperial banner with a white fan in the centre. On landing, the Governor "hoped the Admiral was well, and that his officers were well,—hoped they enjoyed themselves, and *liked the air.*" Refreshments then followed, tea and pipes, fruit and sweetmeats; the Governor and the Admiral had a private conference, and the treaty was concluded.

After protecting British interests in the waters of Hong Kong, and hunting for Russian vessels along the northern coasts, the Barracouta returned in December to Japan. The beauty of the valleys opening on either side of the straits attracted the voyagers,—the smilax and bindweed creeping over the rocks, and hanging in festoons over the clear water. Down to the sea rolled cascades from rock to rock, square-sailed boats dotted the water, and beyond the rugged ledges of rock were seen white houses with dark green trees shooting above them. To the south rose up the rocky island of Sada, or Silver Island, once celebrated for its mines. The rocks on the north rise to the height of 3,800 feet, and on the south crest to 4,500. Next come the Gotto Islands, bare and rocky; then a low island, which our navigators take to be the island of Firando, which in 1613 we held with the Dutch. After a day's sail the port of Nagasaki was entered. The treaty was found to be a dead letter, the Chinese officials objecting to a survey of the coast, and keeping a strict watch on the movements of the strangers. The old charts were perfectly useless,—"in one, the coast line of Tartary was misplaced, the Gotto Islands also,—and as for the Kurile Islands, their names and number have been undergoing change continually, varying from 18 to 28 according to different navigators." Permission to land, however, was given on one little islet. Here the curiosity of the British was excited by the articles of manufacture they observed: "delicate workings in gold, silver, and copper,—bronze ornaments in the swords,—highly-finished copper inkstands,—paper of curious texture made from some tree, and which is used for pocket-handkerchiefs, as well as for



writing on,—dresses of a beautiful gauze-like texture, resembling a mixture of silk with alpaca,—and candles made from the berries of the tallow plant." The Japanese had prepared for the strangers two pretty pleasure-houses, fronted with pine bound in with strips of bamboo. The windows were of paper, the ceilings of cedar, and the walls whitened with lime made from sea-shells, and polished smooth as marble,—wooden pillars, stained black, supported the roof. Here the English officers remained in hospitable *duresse*, much to the surprise of the Russians, who insisted on the carrying out of *their* treaty, and had landed and taken observations in spite of the Japanese. On the return of the Barracouta to Hakodadi, in the spring of 1855, Mr. Tronson had a better opportunity of examining the town and the people. His first view was the Bath House.—

"We entered a low porch, first putting aside a hanging screening of matting, and passed into a spacious room divided into three compartments. On the right was a dark division, with benches around for resting or smoking upon. A youth sat upon a small table with a cash-box before him for the receipt of bath money; the price for each bath being five copper cash. On the left the apartment retired far back, the floor gradually inclining downwards for about six feet, and again ascending towards a screen; behind which some good people were enjoying the luxury of a warm bath. A channel passes through the room to carry off the water. Near the screened apartment, but exposed to public view, was a broad and shallow bath of cold water in the angle of the double inclined floor. Here men, women, and children squatted down, on issuing from the hot bath, and splashed the cold water over their bodies; they use it unsparingly. They were perfectly naked, and appeared ruddy and refreshed. Nothing abashed by the presence of strangers, the work is carried on vigorously; and the exhibition is not looked upon by the Japanese as being at all indelicate: it may be from an Adam and Eve like simplicity on their part. \* \* On leaving the baths, they scrub themselves dry with coarse towels, then dress, and leave the establishment, or retire to a small room, where they can be provided with a refreshing cup of tea."

The cleanliness of the houses, and the industry and scrupulous care of the housewives, as well as their hospitality, attract our author's notice, and obtain his commendation. The women are small, fair, graceful, though not pretty,—their hair black, brushed away from the forehead, and gathered in a knot,—the men coarse-featured, and of the Mongolian type. After marriage the women black their teeth with a preparation of iron. There was a general anxiety to learn English and to communicate Japanese. Even among the peasantry this linguistic trait was observable. As the strangers sat by the side of a shed enjoying a cheroot they were joined by a Japanese delver, who laid down his heavy spade in hope of learning an odd word or two of English:—"Inglese! yes—coat, yes—coat; pipe, yes—pipe." Having repeated the monosyllables a few times, and satisfied himself of the pronunciation, he went on his way rejoicing.

Coal is found on the eastern coast of Yezo; though the Japanese would not inform the sailors of the position of the coal-fields, from fear that they might help themselves. "It was surface-coal; and, from its ligneous structure, of recent formation. It burnt slowly, and with a dead flame, showing a want of bitumen." The Japanese sent it on board in *straw* bags; and though the usual coaling-bags were afterwards supplied, the conservative colliers still persisted in doing as they had done for centuries, and carried coals in the old way.

They do not despise all innovations, however, having already built a pinnacle after a

French model, with sails, spars, &c., exactly after the pattern. The country is a paradise of flowers,—the scent of violets, lily of the valley, and the woodbine perfumed the air,—peonies and hawthorn and wild roses are found on the opposite coast, and now and then the note of the cuckoo is heard. After the toil of the day, the people of Hakodadi recreate themselves in a tea-garden:—

"Entering through a cypress grove, the garden expands into a spacious pleasure-ground, surrounded by trees. Here are grottoes, serpentine walks, and an artificial lake, covered with the floating water-lily, now in bloom; handsome tea-houses were placed at intervals in spots shaded by the willow and sycamore; and on the left side of the garden, the cooking-house and principal tea-house was situated. Here I entered, and with the usual polite salutation of '*O-hi-O*,' was invited by the mistress of the house to be seated, and take tea. I made myself quite at home, and exercised my small stock of Japanese words, which became rapidly increased under the tuition of a fair instructress, who, sitting beside me, took care that I pronounced each word. I, in my turn, taught her some English, which she pronounced correctly, and with emphasis. I could not persuade my friends to accept of any present; they were too much afraid of the government spies: one of the women took me by the arm, and leading me to a window, showed me two individuals who had followed my footsteps, and were now within a few paces of the garden. The cooks were busily employed preparing dinner for some expected customers. The same cleanliness which characterises all their operations might be observed in the process of cooking: a stream of water passed through a large trough in the kitchen, and in this fish and vegetables were carefully washed; whilst, on a white deal table, sweetmeats of many descriptions were being prepared. I remained here for an hour; by which time the visitors were growing rather numerous; and, though polite, were rather curious in examining every portion of my uniform. I returned to the town by another route, and met with some messmates, who were just going on board."

Passing through the town the strangers notice the horses in the streets laden with dried fish and charcoal. "The horses were short, stout, nearly all of a dark bay colour, with black tails; their feet shod in thick slippers made of plaited straw, and fastened above the fetlocks with a plait of the same material." Near the shore some large guns were observed, having 1670 engraved upon them, also an Imperial crown with E. R.: two had the Portuguese royal arms raised upon them.

A Japanese social tea-party is amusing, and we may assist at it:—

"We paid a visit to the jolly hostess and the fair dames of the inn—one of whom, by-the-by, said she had looked for my return, and had reared a kitten for me; for which I thanked the fair creature, telling her I should take another opportunity for calling for her present. We pursued our peregrinations through the garden, and suddenly came upon a social party of Japanese ladies and gentlemen at tea in a pretty summer-house. We bowed to them on passing, and as we did not wish to intrude upon their privacy, were about to withdraw, when a young gentleman arose, came towards us, and begged us to enter and partake of some tea. We gladly acceded to his request, and were soon at ease with our new acquaintances. Small square tables of lacquered ware, about a foot and a half in height and six inches square, were placed on the right side of the Japanese; these supported cups of tea, sweetmeats, cakes, and small lacquered bowls of rice and fruit. Four married ladies sat together on one side, and near them an old gentleman; opposite sat a young Japanese officer and two young ladies, one about seventeen years of age, the other about twenty; the latter were very pretty. We little dreamed of seeing such beauties in this retired spot; their skins clear and white as that of a Circassian, with a healthy blush on their cheeks,

which required not the assistance of the rouge-box; finely arched brows, over bright black eyes, which grew brighter when the owners became animated, and were shadowed by long curling eyelashes: noses small but straight, one bordering on aquiline; small well cut lips, surrounded by even rows of teeth of pearly lustre. Their jet black hair was brushed from the sides and back of the head, and fastened in a knot on the top of the head, by a fillet of pale pink silk. The elder was the handsomer of the two, and the chief object of attraction to the young officer; as he frequently gave us an opportunity of observing, by placing an arm round her waist and looking lovingly into her eyes. There was gracefulness in all her attitudes, especially when she took up a guitar at the request of her lover, and played a few airs for us; but the music was rather monotonous and without harmony; at least our dull ears could not detect any. She accompanied herself in a song, in a falsetto tone: a species of whine, not altogether so discordant as that of the Chinese, yet merely bearable from its strangeness. The sister now joined in a duett, one endeavouring to outshriek the other. Our elder hosts were in raptures with the performance, and they wondered at our stolidity; but our ears had been accustomed to the music of Grisi and Mario, and could not endure even the finest of Japanese singers. Finding the ladies so obliging, we prevailed upon one to play while the other danced. The performance was peculiar; she went round the apartment, as in a slow waltz, making graceful passes with her hands, and humming an air to herself, smiling most agreeably, and bowing towards us as she went round. They were attired in richly embroidered silk: a loose tunic with wide sleeves, was fastened round the waist by a broad sash of pale pink; a fan was passed through this, and, supporting the back of each lady, was a tricornered flat board, covered with parti-coloured silk. The married ladies were attired in robes of a fabric resembling cashmere, and of a sombre lavender colour. After tea they introduced pipes and some light wine. The Japanese tobacco is very mild and without flavour, so we requested that they would permit us to light cheroots instead, according to our own custom. They examined our uniform minutely, asking the English name of each part of it, and pronouncing each word separately after us."

The bazaar of Japan exhibits a series of native designs:—

"Mats or trays of cedar, beautifully lacquered, of various patterns: some of them representing raised and gilded storks stealing from a marsh to pounce on an unfortunate fish, or a tortoise wending his weary way over a hillock, whilst the moon peeps through a gilded cloud: some of the trays margined by wreaths of bamboo, or the *Pyrus*, or *Camellia Japonica*. Fine egg-shell chinaware, very thin and very expensive; thicker porcelain vases, ink-slabs, Japan ink, and pencils. Mariners' compasses of many sizes, with sun-dials: the workmanship of these articles might vie with the best produced by the manufacturers of Birmingham; the needle on a pivot pointed to the points of the compass, which were carved on a circle of polished white metal, the space in which it revolved being glazed; it was inclosed in a small copper box, with hinge and catch; the upper lid of which, when thrown back, displayed a circular cavity with a central pivot, surrounded by a rim similar to that around the needle. When closed it could be suspended by a copper loop from any part of the dress. One purchased by me, when compared with the standard compass of the Barracouta, was perfectly correct. Small tinseled household josses, large trays, tobacco-pipes and pouches, picture-books, dolls and Japanese sandals, were in abundance. The most singular articles were oiled paper coats, made from the bark of a species of mulberry. Sheets of this paper are cut by a pattern to the shape of a coat or cloak, stitched or gummed together, oiled and painted—that is, the outer layer, for it is double—black or green; the inner layer or lining is merely oiled. These coats are very durable so long as they are preserved from nails, sharp stones, or branches of trees; which rip them up as so much tissue paper."



The Japanese are remarkably good tempered. The author never saw even an official lose his temper; and though the strangers were watched, they were always well treated.

Upon the government of the country Mr. Tronson was not able to learn much, beyond the fact that there are two rulers of the Empire:

"One, the Spiritual chief, leads a life of seclusion in his palace at Miaco, taking no part in state affairs, unless as far as relates to ecclesiastical matters, or in the selection of a new temporal ruler. He never leaves the precincts of the palace, and when breathing the pure air in his gardens, no vulgar eye can look upon him. The clothes which he wears are daily renewed, the cup from which he drinks, the bowl containing his meals, or the porcelain plates bearing fruit and sweetmeats on his table, are never used again, everything must be new; the old, or rather the once-used, articles are smashed in pieces, lest common mortals should use them. The other, or more important personage, the secular Emperor, or principal General of the realm, resides at Jeddo, the true seat of government, whence all laws are promulgated, and proclamations issued to every part of Japan. He rejoices in many titles, the principal ones being *Kubo* and *Ziagoon*. He leads a most active life, and is assisted in the government by the rulers of provinces, who are princes, paying heavy tributes and frequent visits to Jeddo; some members of the princes' family remaining in the city as hostages for the faithful conduct of the provincial governors. Under these there are deputy-governors, officers of many grades, and official spies sent from Jeddo. The Ziagoon receives in person ambassadors from foreign powers, and makes himself conversant with the most minute circumstances affecting the welfare of the empire."

We might accompany the author in his survey of the coast of Tartary, in his views of the Amoor river, and the other points; but we have done enough to show the character and attractions of this extremely interesting work.

*The Life of General Garibaldi.* Written by Himself. *With his Sketches of his Companions in Arms.* Translated by Theodore Dwight. (Low & Co.)

Mr. Dwight has translated an interesting and curious narrative by the patriotic Sindbad of Italy. It is all wandering and adventure. Both the life and the writings of Garibaldi have been of the romantic order. He is great in battles and ejaculations. Hence the book is, in style, somewhat melo-dramatic. But there seems no reason to pronounce it an exaggeration. The rough, brilliant, brave Italian, at once sailor and soldier, has run a career of dashing enterprise, and his story was well worth telling. We shall touch only on the earlier episodes, since to these the autobiographical portion of the volume before us is confined.

Garibaldi is the son of a sailor, and was born at Nice. With characteristic simplicity, he assures us that his father and mother were the best in the world,—that as a child he wept for hours because he had broken the leg of a grasshopper,—and, as a boy, saved a poor woman from drowning; that, when at school, he resolved, with several comrades, to escape, and launched out to sea in a stolen boat, and that, at length, he obtained his heart's desire when he stepped on the deck of a vessel with a Ligurian crew, sailing to Rome, to all the Mediterranean ports, and the coasts of Russia, but, in the meanwhile, imbibing revolutionary doctrines:—

"The speedy consequence of my entire devotion to the cause of Italy was, that on the 5th of February, 1834, I was passing out of the gate of Lanterna, of Genoa, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the disguise of a peasant—a *proscript*. At that time my public life commenced; and, a few days

after, I saw my name, for the first time, in a newspaper; but it was in a *sentence of death*!"

Then, after some months, he went to Rio, and met with his future companion in arms, Rosetta. They agreed that neither had been born a merchant. Therefore they determined, the province of Rio Grande having risen for liberty, to volunteer in the good cause, so, in a garopera, with twenty comrades and a Republican flag flying, Garibaldi started to take part in a war of independence. What manner of warfare it was we shall see:—

"We sailed until we reached the latitude of Grand Island, off which we met a sumaca, or large coasting boat, named the Luisa, loaded with coffee. We captured her without opposition, and then resolved to take her instead of my own vessel, having no pilot for the high sea, and thinking it necessary to proceed along the coast. I therefore transferred everything from the Mazzini on board the sumaca, and then sunk the former."

They struck the shore within view of the vast pampa, with its myriads of oxen and horses, and, coasting along, enjoyed a desperate and victorious fight with an armed government vessel. In this engagement Garibaldi was first wounded. Shortly afterwards he was taken prisoner, tortured, and kept for a considerable time in durance. Still the conflict raged, and, upon being restored to freedom, he was in arms again, hovering among the islets and lagoons with a company of gallant adventurers. Privateering against the Imperialists, with occasional landings and armed picnics, formed the staple of a merry life, now and then tarnished with a little bloodshed. Once, when the launches were under repair, the Garibaldi band was besieged in a lonely house:—

"In vain did they attempt to press us more closely, and assemble against the end walls. In vain did they get upon the roofs, break them up and throw upon our heads the fragments and burning thatch. They were driven away by our muskets and lances. Through loopholes, which I made through the walls, many were killed and many wounded. Then, pretending to be a numerous body in the building, we sang the republican hymn of Rio Grande, raising our voices as loud as possible, and appeared at the doors, flourishing our lances, and by every device endeavouring to make our numbers appear multiplied."

Conquerors again! They dragged their flotilla over a neck of land fifty-four miles in breadth, the vessels being placed on wheeled frames, drawn by nearly 200 oxen. Thus they reached the shores of Lake Tramandai, where a terrible storm wrecked some of the boats, and drowned sixteen of the party:—

"In vain I looked among those who were saved, to discover any Italian faces. All my countrymen were dead."

The province which they were now approaching had, fortunately, risen in revolt on the announcement of their extraordinary arrival, so that they were well received and liberally entertained. Here occurred a romantic incident. Garibaldi, though a fighting man in a land of strife, bethought himself of matrimony. This is how it fell out:—

"I one day cast a casual glance at a house in the Burra, (the eastern part of the entrance of the Jayuna,) and there observed a young female whose appearance struck me as having something very extraordinary. So powerful was the impression made upon me at the moment, though from some cause which I was not able fully to ascertain, that I gave orders and was transported towards the house. But then I knew of no one to whom I could apply for an introduction. I soon, however, met with a person, an inhabitant of the town, who had been acquainted with me from the time of arrival. I soon received an invitation to take coffee with his family, and the first person who entered was the lady whose appearance had so mysteriously but irresistibly drawn me to the place. I saluted her; we were

soon acquainted; and I found that the hidden treasure which I had discovered was of rare and inestimable worth. But I have since reproached myself for removing her from her peaceful native retirement to scenes of danger, toil and suffering. I felt most deeply self-reproach on that day when at the mouth of the Po, having landed, in our retreat, from an Austrian squadron, while still hoping to restore her to life, on taking her pulse I found her a corpse, and sang the hymn of despair. I prayed for forgiveness, for I thought of the sin of taking her from her home."

The rest of the lady's story is soon told. She accompanied her husband in his dangerous adventures, fought by his side on sea and land, received a ball through her hat, which cut off a tress of her hair, and travelled alone from Caritabani to Lages, sixty wild miles:—

"Anna passed that dangerous way by night; and, such was her boldness, that the assassins fled at the sight of her, declaring that they had been pursued by an extraordinary being. And, indeed, they spoke the truth: for that courageous woman, mounted on a fiery horse, which she had asked for and obtained at a house on her way where it would have been difficult for a traveller to hire one, she galloped, in a tempestuous night, among broken, rocky ground, by the flashes of lightning. Four of the enemy's cavalry, who were posted on guard at the river Canvas, when they saw her approaching, were overwhelmed with fear, supposing it to be a vision, and fled. When she reached the bank of that stream, which was swollen by the rains to a dangerous mountain torrent, she did not stop or attempt to cross it in a canoe, as she had done when passing it a few days before in my company, but dismounting, she seized fast hold of the tail of her horse, and, encouraging him with her voice, he dashed into the water and swam, struggling through the foaming waves, dragging her with him. The distance which she had thus to pass was not less than five hundred paces, but they reached the opposite shore in safety."

Four days' hard riding, and only a cup of coffee. Flying with her husband from the Austrian army, after the great French treason of 1849, she landed with him at Meoda, and died exhausted on the beach.

After his marriage, Garibaldi pursued his war against the Imperialists, his little schooner engaging with success a Brazilian man-of-war. The battles fought by land were often bloody and protracted, the enemy being in superior numbers, with more regular resources:—

"The corps of Free Lancers, being entirely dismounted, were obliged to supply themselves with wild colts; and it was a fine sight, which was presented almost every day, to see a multitude of those robust young black men leaping upon the backs of their wild couriers, and rushing across the fields like a thunderstorm. The animal used every exertion to gain his freedom, and to throw off his hated rider; while the man, with admirable dexterity, strength, and courage, continued to press him with his legs, drawing in his feet against his sides like pincers, whip and drive him until he at length tired out the superb son of the desert."

Near Santa Cruz, at San Gabriel, Garibaldi built a cottage, close to head-quarters, and tried the taste of peace. But it was uncongenial; he must rove, both to exhilarate himself and to "improve his circumstances":—

"And here I took up the business of a cattle-drover, or *trappiere*. In an Estancia, called the Corral del Piedras, under the authority of the Minister of Finance, I succeeded in collecting, in about twenty days, about nine hundred cattle, after indescribable fatigue. With a still greater degree of labour and weariness they were driven towards Montevideo. Thither, however, I did not succeed in driving them. Insuperable obstacles presented themselves on the way, and, more than all, the Rio Negro, which crossed it, and in which I nearly lost all this capital. From that river, from the effects of my inexperience, and from the tricks of some of my hired assistants for managing the drove of animals, I saved about five hundred of the



cattle, which, by the long journey, scarcity of food, and accidents in crossing streams, were thought unfit to go to Montevideo. I therefore decided to 'cuercer' or 'leather' them,—that is, to kill them for their hides; and this was done. In fact, after having passed through indescribable fatigue and troubles, for about fifty days, I arrived at Montevideo with a few hides, the only remains of my nine hundred oxen. These I sold for only a few hundred dollars, which served but scantily to clothe my little family."

The Oriental Republic gave him employment as commander of a small squadron to fight against Rosas in the waters of Corrientes, an allied province:—

"I was to go up the Parana to Corrientes, pass over a distance of more than six hundred miles, between two banks occupied by the enemy, where I would be unable to anchor, unless at islands and desert places."

The results of the expedition proved ruinous, "whether through ignorance or malignity"; but there was spirited fighting at the Parana. Garibaldi's narrative, at this point, becomes admirable. Afterwards, at Colonia, he met a being after his own heart, a Marttero:—

"The 'Marttero' is a type of independent man. One of them often rules over an immense extent of country in that part of South America, with the authority of a government, yet without laying taxes, or raising tribute: but he asks and receives from the inhabitants their good will, and what is needful to his wandering life. He demands nothing but what is necessary; and his wants are limited. A good horse is the first element of a Marttero. His arms, usually consisting of a carbine, a pistol, a sword and his knife, which are his inseparable companions, are things without which he would think he could not exist. If it is considered that from the ox he obtains the furniture of his saddle; the 'Mancador,' with which to bind his companion to the pasture; 'Manças,' to accustom him to remaining bound and not to stray; the 'Bolas,' which stop the *bagual*, or wild horse, in the midst of his fury, and throw him down, by entangling his legs: the 'Lazo,' not the least useful of his auxiliaries, and which hangs perennially on the right haunch of his steed; and finally the meat, which is the only food of the Marttero;—if all these are borne in mind, in the forming and use of which the knife is indispensable, some idea may be conceived of how much he counts on that instrument, which he also employs, with wonderful dexterity, in wounding and cutting the throat of his enemy."

These "monarchs of the knife" were of service to the Republican party. When the struggle was over Garibaldi settled in Montevideo until 1848, when he embarked for Italy, after which a new period in his life began, but his events are not detailed in his autobiography. We will only quote from Mr. Dwight's supplementary chapter one passage of personal reminiscence of a first interview with the famous Italian:—

"He has a broad and round forehead; a straight and almost perpendicular nose, not too small, but of a delicate form; heavy brown moustaches and beard, which conceal the lower part of his face; a full, round chest; free and athletic movements, notwithstanding ill health, and a rheumatism which disables his right arm; a full, dark eye, steady, penetrating and pensive, but mild and friendly; an easy, natural, frank and unassuming carriage, with a courteous nod and a ready grasp of the hand, as a recognition of one introduced by his friend, Forresti. Such was Garibaldi, as he appeared at the first glance, and before he had time to speak. His first words were uttered in a tone corresponding with the courtesy of his movements and the glance of his eye; while the freedom of his utterance, and the propriety and beauty of his language, drew all my attention from his form and features, to the sentiments he expressed and the facts he mentioned. To my surprise, I found my thoughts turned, in part, from the fields of battles, the Siege of Rome, and the sortie of San Marino, to the principles of the Italian Revolution, and the true doctrines of

Christianity, perverted by the enemies of Italian liberty. The cruelties of Popery—its degrading tendency—its duplicity, hypocrisy, idolatry and atrocities—its history, desperate condition, and inevitable ruin—were treated by him in rapid succession, with the clearness of a theologian and a statesman combined, and in language which united, in a peculiar degree, propriety, beauty, and force. And all this was done without an appearance of the slightest effort. He did not hesitate, for an instant, for an idea or for a word; and it was self-evident that he spoke under the combined influence of feelings fully decided, a clear judgment fully convinced, and both in perfect harmony. No man, I thought, could listen to him, even for a few moments, without the certain conviction, not only that he spoke in accordance with his convictions, but under the direct, imperative, and solemn direction of his conscience."

So says M. Mazzini also, and history will repeat it.

*Portuguese Bibliographical Dictionary*—[*Dicionario Bibliographico Portuguez, &c.*]. By Innocencio Francisco da Silva. Vol. I. (Lisbon, National Printing-Office.)

"OFTEN," says Simonde de Sismondi, "in a library of 100,000 volumes, collected at great expense, not a single Portuguese book is to be found." This was said of the Continent,—there was probably never an English library of any great extent which did not contain at least a Camoens. But when we consider the close connexion of England and Portugal, in peace and war, for the last two centuries, it is certainly surprising that the study of Portuguese literature has been so little cultivated by English scholars. When the names of Mickle, Southey, and Adamson have been enumerated, what name of any consequence remains to add to the three? Had Southey ever completed his projected History of Portuguese Literature, it is probable that he might have brought the study in fashion,—for the little sketch of the subject, which he gave in an article in the second number of the *Quarterly Review*, is one of the best essays he ever wrote, and is in high esteem among the Portuguese themselves, by whom it was translated as a separate publication, and publicly read in a session of the Academy. At present, the only Histories of sufficient extent that we possess are Thomas Roscoe's translation from the French of Simonde de Sismondi and Thomasina Ross's from the German of Bouterwek.

It may perhaps be thought that this long neglect of the literature of Portugal is a proof that it contains little or nothing to reward attention; and we certainly cannot assent to the opinions of native enthusiasts, who, like Freire de Carvalho, in his recent 'Ensaio sobre a Historia Litteraria de Portugal,' talk of placing the literature of the country on a level with that of the most cultivated nations of Europe. It has laboured under peculiar disadvantages. For a long period it was a common practice for the best writers of Portugal to make use of the kindred language of Spain in their more ambitious compositions; and there was a still longer period, in which the Jesuits and the Inquisition succeeded, almost to their wishes, in crushing the intellect of the country beneath a sway which in Portugal was singularly leaden. The biographies of the poets and men of genius of the land of the Lusitani are remarkably sad and saddening. All know that Camoens lived poorly and miserably, as his epitaph says, and died in an hospital; but his fate was enviable compared with that of others. Gargam, the eminent lyricist, withered and died in the dungeons of the Inquisition.—Francisco Manuel, who was in old age the friend of the young Lamartine, only escaped the same fate by a pre-

cipitate flight, which was the beginning of a life-long exile,—Antonio José, the Portuguese Plautus, as he was called, the most eminent comic dramatist of Portugal, actually perished at the stake. It is a relief in the literary history of Portugal to turn to those who only suffered from poverty, not persecution. This was the lot of the charming Nicolao Tolentino de Almeida, whose delightful *quintilhas* cheer the heart like bursts of sunshine, and the brilliant improvisatore, Barbosa du Bocage, who, on one occasion, crossed the path of the English millionaire, Beckford of Fonthill. The most eminent Portuguese poet of our own times, Almeida Garrett, once fought as a common soldier against the usurpation of Don Miguel, though he died a minister and a viscount. His is a name that ought to have a peculiar interest in English ears; since the poet was partly of English, or more strictly of Irish descent, was a warm admirer of English literature, and imitated Moore, Wordsworth, and Walter Scott in poems, some of which first saw the light in England, and placed their author at the head of the modern literature of Portugal.

Enough has been said to show that the literary history and literary biography of Portugal have points of interest. We are glad to perceive that an inclination is beginning to show itself among the Portuguese to investigate their own literary annals more than they have hitherto done; and thus to furnish foreigners with the means of studying them to advantage. Within the last few years the two Fignières, uncle and nephew, have published, the one the 'Bibliographia Historica Portugueza,' a classed catalogue of the works on the national history in the national language,—the other a 'Catalogo dos Manuskriptos Portuguezes existentes no Museu Britannico,' a critical list of the Portuguese manuscripts existing in the British Museum. Da Costa e Silva commenced the publication of a 'Biographico-Critical Essay on the best Portuguese Poets' on so large a scale that the ten octavo volumes which have already appeared leave it imperfect. An 'Essay on the Literary History of Portugal' has been issued by Freire de Carvalho, and 'Outlines of a Sketch of Portuguese Literature,' by José Silvestre Ribeiro. Last, and not least, but greatest, comes the 'Bibliographical Dictionary' at the head of our article.

The Portuguese were already in possession of a very extensive work of this kind in the 'Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica, Critica e Chronologica,' of Diogo Barbosa Machado, published, in four folio volumes, between 1741 and 1759. This is a bibliographical and biographical dictionary of Portuguese authors, on the same plan as Nicolas Antonio's 'Bibliotheca Hispana, Nova et Vetus,' compiled about sixty years before. Antonio, who flourished in the seventeenth century, included Portugal in his notion of Spain, and his whole work was only of about the same dimensions as Machado's, which took but a single province of his empire. The Portuguese had, therefore, the advantage of avoiding the extreme compression which deprived the Spaniard of the opportunity of being otherwise than dry; and he also gave himself the advantage of employing the national language, instead of cramping himself to relate modern biographies in Latin. The main faults that are objected to him are his frequent introduction of the names of persons, whose only claim to the honour of authorship was that of having written official documents or familiar letters, a frequent inaccuracy in the statement of dates and minor particulars, and a want of critical power. Another censure that has been cast upon him will have to be mentioned



further on. But there is no doubt that, all drawbacks considered, the 'Bibliotheca Lusitana' of Machado was a benefaction to his country and to all literary Europe; and it is matter of serious regret that a bibliographical work which ought to find a place in every public library should itself have become a bibliographical rarity. Owing to the destruction of a large number of copies of the third volume, it is difficult to acquire a complete set. We are afraid that Mr. Adamson's copy perished in the calamitous conflagration of his library at Newcastle; and, except at the British Museum, we know of none in London.

The new work of Senhor Da Silva is in some degree complete in itself, in some degree supplementary to that of Barbosa Machado. He takes up Portuguese literature from its earliest days, and brings it down to our own; but he takes the liberty of omitting some authors, whom he considers of no interest, and as having already been sufficiently described by his predecessor. As Horace Walpole was deterred from forming a complete collection of English portraits by the reflection of the host of Methodist preachers, whose visages it would be necessary to include, Da Silva has been deterred from completing his Portuguese Bibliography by a horror of having to chronicle the theological quartos of the seventeenth century, which are utterly destitute of any recommendation in matter, manner, or language. To have a complete Portuguese Bibliography, therefore, it will still be necessary to possess the four folios of Machado as well as the—how many?—octavos of Da Silva. Of the length to which the work will extend, the author vouchsafes no information. It is alphabetical, and the volume before us, a goodly octavo of 400 closely printed pages, gives only the letters A and B, of which A occupies 320 pages and B the remainder. Calculating on the basis supplied by the work of Machado, the new work will extend to half-a-dozen volumes, at least. The letter A is in both of unusual length, from the number of Antonios among Portuguese authors, that name alone occupying 224 out of the 300 pages devoted by Da Silva to letter A. Nicolas Antonio was bitterly censured at the close of the seventeenth century by all non-Peninsular bibliographers for having chosen to adhere to the antiquated practice of arranging his authors under the alphabetical order of their Christian instead of their surnames; much surprise was expressed at the perversity of Machado in following his example; but what is to be said to Senhor Da Silva, who, in the second half of the nineteenth century, follows up the same practice, and coolly remarks, that "some persons" would wish to see him adopt the order of surnames, but that, "begging their pardon," he sees no sufficient reason for "altering the method followed till now by our bibliographers, and which is certainly the best adapted to national habits and established practice"? The passage takes the reader by surprise, for in the rest of his prefatory matter the author manifests intelligence and judgment; and it might reasonably have been expected that if he had chosen, in the face of the general practice of Europe, to follow up a system of which the inconvenience is obvious, and the merits hard to discover, he would have been able to assign some better motive for his conduct than a mere reverence for routine. We are perfectly aware that some few reasons exist for the practice in Portuguese which do not apply in English or French,—such, for instance, as that many of the Portuguese authors are friars, who by the constitution of their order drop their surnames and assume an appellation such as Antonio of the Immaculate Conception,

or Manuel of the Lord's Supper, in which the Christian name forms the only tangible part for the cataloguer to seize. These cases, however, might easily have been met by the rule adopted in the Catalogue of the British Museum, which prescribes that where no surname occurs in an appellation, the Christian name shall, for want of a better, be taken. There is a wide difference between taking it by preference and taking it by necessity. The Portuguese names are so remarkable for length and intricacy, that it would be an act of charity on the part of a native bibliographer to assist the perplexity of his foreign colleagues by pointing out which among the many is the actual name. Take, for instance, the case of the late Portuguese ambassador to London, the Count de Lavradio, whose name, as given in Da Silva (page 83), is Antonio de Almeida Portugal Soares Alarcão Mello Castro Ataíde Eça Mascarenhas Silva e Lencastre,—a name terrible to cataloguers.

Senhor da Silva promises at the end of his work an Index of Surnames, such as is given by Machado, and will thus, when the book is completed, but not before, supply a clue to the perplexity he has created. We trust he will also imitate his predecessor by adding various other indexes, of a nature so valuable that it is matter of surprise their adoption has not been more general. How obviously useful would be a local index to such a book as Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' pointing out which of his *dramatis persone* were natives of Wiltshire and which of Devonshire,—an official index to show which of them had been Masters of the Rolls and which Bishops of Winchester, &c. The practice has lately begun of adding alphabetical indexes to alphabetical cyclopædias; but surely the art of index-making is still in its infancy.

In the matter of the Christian names we cannot but think that Senhor Da Silva has fallen into a serious error of judgment; in most others his principles and practice command our assent and approbation to such a degree that we congratulate Portugal on its good fortune in having found so excellent a bibliographer. His Dictionary being biographical, as well as biographical, he inserts notices of anonymous works, of periodical publications, &c., as well as of works that bear the names of authors,—a point in which he differs, greatly to his reader's advantage, from M. Quérard in the 'France Littéraire.' Instead of confining himself to giving merely the dry titles of books, he gives what may be called their biography also, a short history of their career, illustrated with biographical and critical matter, where there is any worthy of record,—and thus his articles may be read for amusement as well as consulted for information. His accuracy appears to be exemplary, and he is perhaps a little too severe on the want of it in those who have preceded him,—but he has the excellent quality of frankly confessing where he is ignorant, or where his information is defective. He has also, it appears, the unusual, and indeed heroic, virtue of being able to take advice. It was not till his work was far advanced that it was suggested to him how much more valuable it would render his work to insert modern Brazilian as well as Portuguese authors,—and the suggestion has been adopted and cordially acted on. The colony is already more important than the mother-country in more respects than one, and will probably become so ere long in a literary point of view, owing in some degree to the active literary tastes of the present Emperor. A glorious future for the language of Camoens appears to be opening in the tropics.

One of the faults of Senhor Da Silva's work

is, that he is too chary of information respecting himself. He favours us indeed with a portrait as a frontispiece, in which we see a gentleman of handsome appearance and fashionable costume, with a pair of spectacles in one hand and a pen in the other,—and, by the prefatory matter, we learn that he is about five-and-forty years of age, and has been engaged about twenty years in collecting the materials for his work, which has been carried on in the intervals of leisure left him from "daily and active service in a subordinate office in a public establishment, perhaps one of the most laborious of all those in the capital." For the publication of the work, which was too voluminous and expensive to enlist a publisher with the hope of gain, he had recourse to the patronage of the Portuguese Government, which took it under its protection, and ordered it to be printed at the national press. The execution of the printing is very good, and the whole work is a credit to the country.

There is scarcely a single article of the many which we have examined which does not contain new and valuable information. That on Antonio José da Silva, the Portuguese Plautus, whom we have already mentioned, may serve as an instance. There are two notices of Antonio José in Machado's 'Bibliotheca Lusitana,'—one in the first volume, published in 1741,—the other in the last, or supplementary, volume, published in 1759. These articles mention that he was a native of Rio de Janeiro, that he studied at Coimbra, that he practised as an advocate at Lisbon, that he "had a genius for comic poetry, in which he composed various works, which were received with the applause of the spectators,"—and also that he "died on the 19th of October 1739";—but there is not a word to say that the death he suffered was that of being burnt at an *auto-da-fé*. Twenty years after Antonio José's death, Barbosa Machado thought it expedient to suppress that fact. The works of him who underwent this tragic fate were repeatedly published, under the title of the 'Teatro Comico Portuguez,' but the name of the author was never given; they were only darkly alluded to by the play-going public as "the works of the Jew." Judaism was the unpardonable crime of the unfortunate dramatist. Jewish families had at one time settled in Brazil, tolerated by the Dutch heretics, who, in the seventeenth century, had nearly conquered the country. When the Portuguese were again the masters, Judaism could no longer be openly professed, and those who were suspected of it were strictly watched. Antonio José was born at Rio de Janeiro, in May 1705. In 1712 his mother was suspected of Judaism, and the whole family was sent to Europe to purge off the stain. At an *auto-da-fé*, in 1713, she was "publicly reconciled," by abjuration, and for a time the family seems to have been left in peace. The son studied, as we have mentioned, at the University, and, afterwards, together with his father, practised as an advocate. A second storm burst in 1726, when Antonio José was himself accused of Judaism; and one of the accusations brought against him was, that in the tortures he underwent he called in his agony on the name of God, instead of the Virgin Mary. He escaped with a public abjuration, while his mother was also allowed to abjure a second time. It was after this first taste of the dungeons of the Inquisition that he became known as a comic dramatist, and his great power consisted in a vein of broad humour which excited irrepressible bursts of laughter. In a play, however, on the subject of Amphytrion, he put in the mouth of one of his characters, an innocent captive in a dungeon, some verses which



are supposed to have excited the animosity of the Inquisition, and which have a sad applicability to his own fate. A third time, in 1737, he was seized by the Inquisition, together with his wife and mother,—his father, fortunately for himself, had died, at the age of eighty, the year before. The fate of the three accused is recorded in the official "List of the persons who were condemned in the public *Auto-da-Fé* which was celebrated in the church of the Convent of St. Domingo, at Lisbon, on Sunday the 18th of October 1739, during the Inquisitor-Generalship of Cardinal Nuno da Cunha." The wife and mother were condemned to "imprisonment at will," which was probably imprisonment for life,—the dramatist, though it is said the king himself interceded in his favour, was burnt alive. The prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon is now happily destroyed, and on part of its site stands a private theatre, at which some of the plays of Antonio José have been acted, with laughter and applause. His fate has itself been made the subject of a drama, 'The Poet and the Inquisition,' by Senhor Magalhaens, a Brazilian author.

In his article on Antonio José, Senhor da Silva gives numerous minute corrections of previous statements as to his life in native and foreign authors. He also refers to several biographies of him that have recently appeared, in particular that of Senhor Varnhagen, the Brazilian son of a German father, who is now the Brazilian Envoy at Madrid, and who, in his 'Florilegio da Poesia Brasileira,' and elsewhere, has made numerous valuable contributions to Portuguese literature. It is from Varnhagen's *Life* that we have taken some of the particulars given above. Da Silva points out also a circumstance that had escaped Varnhagen and all previous inquirers. It was supposed that in the 'Teatro Comico Portuguez,' containing the works of "The Jew," his name did not at all appear, having been suppressed by order of the Inquisition. Da Silva has found that in a copy of verses printed in them the first letter of the last two verses forms an anagram of "Antonio Joseph da Silva." Simonde de Sismondi states in his *History* that the unfortunate dramatist was burnt at the last *auto-da-fé* in Portugal; but our biographer corrects him with the information that the last was not in 1739, but in 1761. In Spain, as we find in Pastor Diaz's 'Galeria de Españoles Celebres,' a schoolmaster named Ripoll was burnt as a Deist at Valencia, in 1826, during the ministry of Calomarde.

We shall look with impatience for the continuation of this valuable work,—a copy of which should be ordered for every public library.

*A History of the City of Dublin.* By J. T. Gilbert. Vol. III. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill; London, J. R. Smith.)

In January we reviewed Mr. Gilbert's second volume. We have now before us the third of a series, which will be brought to a conclusion with one more volume, and, we hope, a copious index, lacking which the work will be next to valueless to topographical and antiquarian students.

In this third portion of Mr. Gilbert's labours, he accompanies the reader through localities in which will no longer be found the movement, frolic, splendour, or vices of former days. This is, not to say that the respective districts are without action, gaiety, show, or vices. But all of these have suffered some degree of change; and, in not a few cases, the change is altogether for the better.

This last fact tempers in some degree the melancholy which is impressed on the reader who wanders through ancient streets and man-

sions, from which have departed their choicest, and sometimes nastiest, spirits. Looking through this book is like standing by the Grand Canal and gazing on the old pretentious and classical portico of the Portobello Hotel. No gay and crowded barges now float upon the waters, and no crowds, setting foot ashore, flock hurriedly, noisily, and joyously, on mirth or business intent, to that once most showy of hotels. The caravanserai is there, but Mr. Brulgruddery's "Dun Cow," on Muckslush Heath, is not more deserted. The planking, where windows once let in the light, looks like the coffin-boards of the old Portobello jollity. But the invalid is not yet quite defunct. The dignity, indeed, is out of him, but there is some little spirit in him yet, and though you would mount the steps, and call for claret in vain, a turn round to a side-door will bring amateurs face-to-face with the genius of Innishowen, and of his foreign consins, Geneva, Cognac, and Jamaica rum. All the glory of the house is in the past, but it stands, or did very recently stand, in hopes of better days. Like a history of this once busy, rollicking house, is this record of many of the streets which are not very distant from it. Generally speaking, the record speaks of a brightness that has long since faded; but the city has kept a better dignity than the hostelry: and Dublin will yet enjoy, we trust, a long course of commercial prosperity, social felicity, and that pleasant ease which arises from money well placed, and substantial revenues paid quarterly.

Mr. Gilbert's method of compilation renders it a difficult task to make selection of original passages from his volume. His manner is, to enter a street, announce where he is, and then, summoning around him all who have said, sung, or written anything interesting or amusing, touching the locality and its indwellers, he ceases to speak aught himself, but bids his company repeat all that they have said, sung, or written before, in illustration of the place and its notabilities.

Here we are, having passed through Nassau Street, where the old actor, Isaac Sparks, presided a century and a quarter ago over a tavern tribunal, with the title of "Right Comical Lord Chief Joker of the Court of Nassau," and we enter Molesworth Street, in illustration of which we have the following, the date of which is of the first half of the last century:—

"The late Earl of Rosse," says a writer of the middle of the last century, "was, in character and disposition, like the humorous Earl of Rochester; he had an infinite fund of wit, great spirits, and a liberal heart; was fond of all the vices which the *beau monde* call pleasures, and by those means first impaired his fortune as much as he possibly could do; and finally, his health beyond repair. \* \* Some asserted, that he dealt with the Devil; established a Hell-fire Club at the Eagle Tavern on Cork-hill.—Be it as it will, his Lordship's character was torn to pieces everywhere, except at the Groom Porter's, where he was a man of honour; and at the taverns, where none surpassed him in generosity. Having led this life till it brought him to death's door, his neighbour, the Rev. John Madden [Vicar of St. Anne's and Dean of Kilmore], a man of exemplary piety and virtue, having heard his Lordship was given over, thought it his duty to write him a very pathetic letter, to remind him of his past life, the particulars of which he mentioned, such as profligacy, gaming, drinking, rioting, turning day into night, blaspheming his Maker, and, in short, all manner of wickedness; and exhorting him in the tenderest manner to employ the few moments that remained to him, in penitently confessing his manifold transgressions, and soliciting his pardon from an offended Deity, before whom he was shortly to appear. It is necessary to acquaint the reader, that the late Earl of Kildare was one of the most pious noblemen of the age, and in every respect a

contrast in character to Lord Rosse. When the latter, who retained his senses to the last moment, and died rather for want of breath than want of spirits, read over the Dean's letter (which came to him under cover), he ordered it to be put in another paper, sealed up, and directed to the Earl of Kildare: he likewise prevailed on the Dean's servant to carry it, and to say it came from his master, which he was encouraged to do by a couple of guineas, and his knowing nothing of its contents. Lord Kildare was an effeminate, puny little man, extremely formal and delicate, inasmuch that when he was married to Lady Mary O'Brien, one of the most shining beauties then in the world, he would not take his wedding gloves off to embrace her. From this single instance may be judged with what surprise and indignation he read over the Dean's letter, containing so many accusations for crimes he knew himself entirely innocent of. He first ran to his lady, and informed her that Dean Madden was actually mad; to prove which, he delivered her the epistle he had just received. Her Ladyship was as much confounded and amazed at it as he could possibly be, but withal observed the letter was not written in the style of a madman and advised him to go to the Archbishop of Dublin [Dr. John Hoadly] about it. Accordingly, his Lordship ordered his coach, and went to the episcopal palace, where he found his Grace at home, and immediately accosted him in this manner: 'Pray, my Lord, did you ever hear that I was a blasphemer, a profligate, a gamester, a rioter, and everything that's base and infamous?'—'You, my Lord,' said the Bishop, 'every one knows that you are the pattern of humility, godliness and virtue.'—'Well, my Lord, what satisfaction can I have of a learned and reverend divine, who, under his own hand, lays all this to my charge?'—'Surely,' answered his Grace, 'no man in his senses, that knew your Lordship, would presume to do it; and if any clergyman has been guilty of such an offence, your Lordship will have satisfaction from the spiritual court.'—Upon this, Lord Kildare delivered to his Grace the letter, which he told him was that morning delivered by the Dean's servant, and which both the Archbishop and the Earl knew to be Dean Madden's handwriting. The Archbishop immediately sent for the Dean, who, happening to be at home, instantly obeyed the summons. Before he entered the room, his Grace advised Lord Kildare to walk into another apartment, while he discoursed with the gentleman about it, which his Lordship accordingly did. When the Dean entered, his Grace, looking very sternly, demanded if he had wrote that letter?—The Dean answered, 'I did, my Lord.'—'Mr. Dean, I always thought you a man of sense and prudence, but this unguarded action must lessen you in the esteem of all good men; to throw out so many causeless invectives against the most unblemished nobleman in Europe, and accuse him of crimes to which he and his family have ever been strangers, must certainly be the effect of a dis-tempered brain: besides, sir, you have by this means laid yourself open to a prosecution in the ecclesiastical court, which will either oblige you publicly to recant what you have said, or give up your possessions in the Church.'—'My Lord,' answered the Dean, 'I never either think, act, or write anything, for which I am afraid to be called to an account before any tribunal upon earth; and if I am to be prosecuted for discharging the duties of my function, I will suffer patiently the severest penalties in justification of it.'—And so saying, the Dean retired with some emotion, and left the two noblemen as much in the dark as ever. Lord Kildare went home, and sent for a proctor of the spiritual court, to whom he committed the Dean's letter, and ordered a citation to be sent to him as soon as possible. In the mean time the Archbishop, who knew the Dean had a family to provide for, and foresaw that ruin must attend his entering into a suit with so powerful a person, went to his house, and recommended him to ask my Lord's pardon, before the matter became public.—'Ask his pardon,' said the Dean, 'why the man is dead!'—'What! Lord Kildare dead?'—'No, Lord Rosse.'—'Good G-d,' said the Archbishop, 'did you not send a letter yesterday to Lord Kildare?'—'No, truly, my Lord, but I sent one to the unhappy Earl of Rosse,



who was then given over, and I thought it my duty to write to him in the manner I did.' Upon examining the servant, the whole mistake was rectified, and the Dean saw, with real regret, that Lord Rosse died as he had lived; nor did he continue in this life above four hours after he sent off the letter. The poor footman lost his place by the jest, and was, indeed, the only sufferer for my Lord's last piece of humour."

We have a pleasanter fellow in one whose name is still better known, and who, just a century ago, produced an extravaganza, which is still lively, fresh, and popular:—

"In Molesworth Street, in the early part of the reign of George the Third, was the residence of Kane O'Hara, the distinguished burletta-writer, a member of the tribe of O'Hara, or *Ua h-Eaghra*, which descended from Cian or Kane, son of Oliol Olum, King of Munster in the third century, and received their surname from *Eaghra*, or Hara, Lord of Luighne or Leyny, in the county of Sligo. Dr. O'Donovan tells us that, 'according to Duaid Mac Firis, Fearghal *mór* O'Hara, who erected *Teach-Teimpla*, now Temple-house, was the eleventh in descent from this *Eaghra*, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.' In 1706, Charles O'Hara, a distinguished soldier, was created Baron of Tirawley; and Carolan, in his song entitled, 'Cupan *Ui h-Eaghra*,' has eulogized as follows the hospitality of Kane O'Hara of Nymphsfield, county of Sligo:—

Oh! were I at rest  
Amidst Aran's green isles,  
Or in climes where the summer  
Unchangingly smiles;  
Tho' treasures and dainties  
Might come at a call,  
Still O'Hara's full cup  
I would prize more than all.

The author of 'Midas' held a distinguished position in the fashionable circles of Dublin in the last century; and, being a very skilful musician, he was elected Vice-President of the Musical Academy, founded mainly through his exertions, in 1758. In the succeeding year he produced his celebrated burletta of 'Midas,' at a series of private theatricals performed at the seat of Mr. Brownlow, at Lurgan, county of Armagh. It originally consisted of one act, commencing with the fall of Apollo from the clouds; the author played the part of Pan, the other characters being filled by members of the family and their relations. 'Midas' was produced at Crow Street Theatre in 1762, with the object of throwing ridicule on the Italian burlettas, which were then filling the coffers of Mossop, manager of the rival theatre in Smock Alley. Spranger Barry was to have performed Sileno in 'Midas,' and rehearsed it several times, but not being equal to the musical part, gave it up, and it was played by Robert Corry, a favourite public singer."

Of O'Hara's personal appearance, Mr. Gilbert supplies the following picture:—

"A Dublin writer in 1773 described O'Hara as having the appearance of an old fox, with spectacles and an antiquated wig; adding that he was, notwithstanding, a polite, sensible, agreeable man, foremost and chief modulator in all fashionable entertainments; the very pink of gentility and good breeding, and a very necessary man in every party for amusement; and but that he was sometimes a little too long-winded in his narratives, he would have been a very amusing companion, as he seemed to be very well informed. The extremely meagre notices of O'Hara extant contain no reference to his skill as an artist, of which we have a specimen in his etching of Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, in a wig and cap, of which portrait a copy has been made by Richardson. O'Hara was so remarkably tall, that among his intimate friends in Ireland he was nicknamed 'St. Patrick's steeple.' At one time, Girardin's Italian glee was extremely popular, and sung everywhere, in public and private. The words in Italian are:—

Vivan tutte le vezze  
Donne, amabile, amorose,  
Che no' hanno crudeltà.

It was parodied, and for the last line they substituted this:—

Kane O'Hara's cruel tall."

At this time, the whole of the dialogue of 'Midas' was given in recitative, and was not spoken, as now. It was produced in England, at Covent Garden, in 1764. Mattocks was the original Apollo, a part which first fell to the ladies in 1781, when Mrs. Cargill sang it at the Haymarket, as Mrs. Kennedy did four years later at Covent Garden, and Mrs. Martyn at the same house, in 1791. Three years later, a male vocalist, one who might really have challenged the very Apollo himself, began to charm the town with it,—namely, Incedon, and what that natural child of song did with this part at "the Garden," in 1794, was as sweetly accomplished by "Mike Kelly," at Drury, in 1802. But, perhaps, the greatest Apollo of them all was Sinclair, who assumed the character at Covent Garden in 1812, and made the old house tuneful with his always triple-sung "Pray, Goody," for seven or eight years. Braham could not excel him in this particular part when he sang it, for the first time, at Drury Lane, in 1815. After being held by four such accomplished singers as those we have last named, Apollo again fell to the ladies, but became for a long period almost the exclusive property of Madame Vestris. Something more than a year since, we witnessed a very successful representation of 'Midas' in the city where it was first played nearly a century ago; the dashing Apollo of the night being well played and sung by Miss Saunders, now Lady Donn. The whole tribe of *Ua h-Eaghra*, or O'Hara, would have been delighted with the impersonator of the character imagined by their tall kinsman, Kane.

From the tribunal of Chief Justice Midas, we will turn to the Irish Bar, and cite a scene that has more reality in it. The chief actor in it is "Prime Sergeant James Fitzgerald":—

"One of his professional contemporaries tells us that Fitzgerald was at the very head of the Bar, as Prime Sergeant of Ireland; and adds:—'I knew him long in great practice, and never saw him give up one case whilst it had a single point to rest upon, or he a puff of breath left to defend it; nor did I ever see any barrister succeed, either in the whole or partially, in so many cases out of a given number as Mr. Fitzgerald: and I can venture to say (at least to think) that if the Right Honourable James Fitzgerald had been sent ambassador to Stockholm, in the place of the Right Honourable Vesey Fitzgerald, his *cher garçon*, he would have worked Bernadotte to the stumps, merely by treating him just as if he were a motion in the Court of Exchequer.' Government, having found that no bribes could induce Fitzgerald to lend his sanction to the proposed Union, dismissed him from office in 1798; the Bar, however, passed a resolution thanking the Ex-Prime Sergeant 'for his noble conduct in preferring the good of his country to rank and emolument;' and determined to allow him the same precedence which he had enjoyed when in office, the result of which was the occurrence of the following incident in the Court of Chancery:—'It was motion day, and, according to usage, the senior barrister present is called on by the Bench to make his motions, after which the next in precedence is called, until the whole of the Bar have been called on, down to the youngest barrister. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals having made their motions, the Chancellor called on Mr. Smith, the father of the Bar, who bowed and said Mr. Saurin had precedence of him; he then called on Mr. Saurin, who bowed and said Mr. Ponsonby had precedence of him; Mr. Ponsonby, in like manner, said Mr. Curran had precedence; and Mr. Curran said he could not think of moving anything before Mr. Fitzgerald, who certainly had precedence of him; the Chancellor then called on Mr. Fitzgerald, who bowed and said he had no motion to make; and this caused the Chancellor to speak out:—'I see, gentlemen, you have not relinquished the business; it would be better at once for his Majesty's counsel, if they do not choose to conform to the regulations of the

court, to resign their silk gowns, than sit thus in a sort of rebellion against their sovereign. I dismiss the causes in which these gentlemen are retained, with costs on both sides;' and thus saying, Lord Clare left the bench. The attorneys immediately determined they would not charge any costs.' This honorary precedence was continued to Fitzgerald until he desired that it should be relinquished as injurious to the public business."

It will have been seen that Mr. Gilbert's Muse of History is a lively, as well as a learned lady. His *Clio* has her indispensable trumpet, but on it she occasionally plays a post-horn galop. Her symbolic book is in her hand, but she has as many jokes as sermons in it. Her *plectrum* wakes as many comic airs as solemn odes on the strings of her lute; and if her robes have all the severe decency of the "classic," she now and then hoists them above her ankles, and starts off with a jig, which is quite as edifying as a "pas sérieux" by a priest of Dindymene.

*The Christian Statesman and our Indian Empire; or, the Legitimate Sphere of Government Countenance and Aid in the Promotion of Christianity in India: an Essay, which obtained the Maitland Prize for the Year 1858.* By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE merits of this Essay are something beyond graceful language and good style; the author has taken a fair and statesman-like view of his subject, and his reasoning is, upon the whole, logical and just. This is saying much for one writing from such a place, on such a question, and for such a prize. The Maitland Prize is given for the best English essay on a subject "connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through Missionary exertions in India, and other parts of the heathen world"; and it has been too much the practice in such compositions to take a narrow and one-sided view, and to sink politics altogether in theology. Without adventuring ourselves into either of those debateable regions, we may indicate the line of argument followed by Mr. Maclear, and point out those parts of his book which appear to us less tenable than the rest.

The great question of the evangelization of India, which first attracted general attention in 1793, and was taken up even more warmly in 1813, and, again, at more than one subsequent epoch, comes up once more for examination with even greater claims on public notice. This is owing to the convulsion of 1857, which some affirm to have originated in over-great religious zeal among the ruling race, others to their laxity and indifference in pressing home the truths of their creed; but which all, however opposite their opinions, and never were more opposite opinions held on any question, connect, more or less, with the subject of the Essay before us. We are now to see how our author encounters the jostling atoms of party strife, and sinks, swims, or flies, according to the character of the chaos through which he has to steer.

The Essay is based upon the maxim, which is in general theoretically received and practically rejected, that the Indian Government, in short, all Governments, has for its principal object the happiness of the governed. We will not inquire at this stage who is to be the judge of that happiness—the rulers or the ruled; but proceed to the next layer which Mr. Maclear employs in his fabric. The thing he intends to prove is, that Christianity being for the happiness of mankind, it is the duty of a Government to give its subjects access to so great a boon. This, of course, is the hinge of the whole Essay, and requires very delicate manipulation; and



our author, like a skilful craftsman, manages the chapter, in which he discusses this point, extremely well, not hammering his nails in at random, but making room for them first with his gimlet, giving here a tap and there a tap, and dipping the feather of his pen into the oil of moderation; thus making all run smooth, without any of those jerks and squeaks which betray rude workmanship. The following extract will explain his views as to the "how far" the statesman is to go in "promoting the moral and religious education of the people on principles which he himself deems true":—

"As a Government, therefore, seeking to promote the happiness of the governed, we are bound, not in derogation of Christian principles, but in consequence of Christian principles, and the very nature and design of Christianity, to avoid not only all force and fraud, but everything that has a resemblance to force and fraud, in its propagation—we are bound to avoid everything which may be fairly characterized as coercive, or in any way partaking of the nature of undue influence, bribery, or corruption. And not in derogation, but in consequence of the same principles, we are bound to *do unto others as we would be done by ourselves*; while plainly and openly avowing our own Creed, we must studiously maintain a strictly equal and impartial forbearance towards all creeds differing from our own; every man must be allowed, whatever may be his religious belief, to act up to his own conscientious convictions, so long as he does not thereby offend against the immutable and eternal laws of Justice, Truth, Purity, and Humanity. Here, however, a point of considerable importance claims our earnest attention. An equal and impartial forbearance and toleration on the part of a Christian Government of all forms of religious belief *must not be capable of being perverted or misunderstood*. We must carefully bear in mind in all our dealings with our Indian subjects that 'Neutrality' means 'Neutrality,' and that 'Toleration' means 'Toleration,' nothing more, and nothing less. There must be no possibility of reasonable misapprehension on this point. Toleration must not degenerate into abnegation of our faith, and so become a euphemism for 'Timidity,' and 'careless Indifference.' For, let us bear in mind that, while there is an innate tendency in the human heart to promote our own principles by unfair means, there is also an innate tendency to shirk our high responsibilities, and to become moral cowards. We need not go to India to find out this. The experience of every-day life attests it. We all know and feel how sore is the temptation to drift lazily down the stream of life, and to purchase exemption from trouble and difficulty at almost any price. The same Sacred Volume which warns us against attempting to spread a Kingdom of Heaven by unholy and unworthy means, as solemnly and as earnestly warns us against moral cowardice, and faithlessness to our duties. And this we are especially bound to bear in mind in dealing with the Natives of our Indian Empire. For the fairest and most impartial judges of Hindû character, admit that it has great defects. On this point, indeed, we are bound to speak with care and consideration, for, as we have well been reminded, 'Missionaries of a different religion, judges, police magistrates, officers of revenue or customs, and even diplomatists, do not see the most virtuous portion of a nation.' But these defects, while they may be fairly ascribed to other than moral causes, to the influence *e.g.* of soil and climate on the physical and mental constitution, and the effect of ages of oppression and misuse, still must not be overlooked. When, as in India, a warm temperature is accompanied by a fertile soil and an enormous extent of land capable of supporting an almost indefinite increase of inhabitants, so that labour becomes almost superfluous, the effect on the national character is to produce, instead of the energy and decision of the Arab, a love of repose, and listless inactivity. The reflex action of this indolence on the moral faculties, not only causes virtue to be limited to abstinence, and worship to contemplation, but originates, moreover, an indifference

to emotions of ambition, enterprise, and emulation. And the consequent absence of all the robust qualities of disposition and intellect, tends to produce a slavish constitution, a submissive temper, and a dread of change."

In the third chapter the moderate principles laid down in the above passage are confirmed by a "retrospect" of the failure of the Dutch and Portuguese in an opposite policy; and the way is then paved to a slight declension towards the line which finds favour with Exeter Hall, by showing that there has been, on the part of the English, even an over-solicitude to avoid offending the prejudices of the natives. Having soothed the reader into the idea that the dominant race in India, if they err at all, err on the side of over-tolerance, akin to indifference to all creeds, a brief dissertation follows on the importance and advantages of national education, and the duty of Government to provide for it. Under cover of this discussion, our theological Rarey is gradually bringing up the drum of instruction in the Bible, to the sound of which he is desirous of accustoming both the English statesman and the Indian ryot. Here it is that we confess ourselves scared, and what is worse, sensible of a trick; and though the natives of India should have no objection to our author's drum, we cannot believe that they will have it imposed on their necks after this fashion by a *tour de force* or *tour d'artifice* either. Mr. Maclear reasons, that to educate the people is one of the principal duties of a Government; that we are educating the people of India, and so indirectly promoting Christianity, by showing the errors of Hinduism; and it cannot be unjust to do by direct means what it is confessedly right to do indirectly. But the whole of this argument falls to the ground when it is remembered that the natives are willing to be taught secularly, and unwilling to be taught religiously. In short, the ingredient "consent," which is present in the one, and absent in the other process, makes the two cases differ. No less weak is the illustration which Mr. Maclear borrows from Ceylon to exhibit the willingness of the people of India to be taught the Bible. "What is practicable in Ceylon," says our author, "is practicable on the Continent." It might as well be said, "What is practicable on the sea is practicable on land." Ceylon was one of the first fruits, as it is one of the last monuments, of Buddhism; and one must be entirely ignorant of Indian religions to affirm that the Brahmanists will accept what has been received by the follower of Buddha.

On the subject of the introduction of the Bible into Government schools, then, the Christian advocate has, we think, failed to prove his point. There are, also, some minor errors in the volume before us, which arise from personal unacquaintance with India. In a passage quoted from Mr. Kaye's 'Administration of the East India Company,' much is said "of the critical acuteness and accuracy of information of the white-muslined students," at Calcutta, "who, with so much ease, master the difficult Examination Papers, which it has taxed all the learning, or all the ingenuity, of highly-educated English gentlemen, of ripe experience, to prepare, and who, in any such trial of skill, would put our gay aristocrats to confusion." On this passage, Mr. Maclear builds much; but a personal acquaintance with those white-robed students would, we fear, convince him that these questions, and their answers, had been diligently prepared in previous lectures, and that the white robes would soon be sullied by ignominious falls, were the candidates taken across a different line of country to the one they had tried so often.

At page 41, there is an unlucky slip about Akbar, who is said not to have ignored his own faith, though he refrained from using the weapons of an Aurangzeb for its diffusion. Akbar sought to introduce a religion of his own, and did his best to leave nothing of the religion which made Aurangzeb a bigot. To sum up, however, we must pronounce Mr. Maclear's Essay well deserving to be read and studied, and one that does credit to his abilities and judgment.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Women, Past and Present; exhibiting their Social Vicissitudes, Single and Matrimonial Relations; Rights, Privileges and Wrongs.* By John Wade. (Skeet.)—*The Laws of Life. With Special Reference to the Physical Education of Girls.* By Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D.—*Women, Past and Present!* What a field to undertake! The announcement of the programme deprives the reader of his breath; the author, however, doubtless under the idea that "well begun is half done," determined "to let well alone." Consequently, the title-page is the most imposing portion of this book. Let the reader imagine the "condition of women" question, with all the complications of 6,000 years, compressed into a small volume of 364 pages—"rights and wrongs of women" included! The author writes in a jaunty, supercilious style,—the matter is very slight and superficial, eked out by well-known extracts from well-known books. A general all-pervading spirit of *vulgarity* is, however, the most disagreeable attribute of this book; a man may be forgiven for writing nonsense, either in prose or verse, about women, but vulgarity in treating of the subject is a deadly sin, for which no reader will give absolution. In addition, the book is stupid; we might record many other faults, but the greater comprehends the less, so far as to make further fault-finding superfluous. —'The Laws of Life,' by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, is a contrast in its vigorous good sense to the foregoing. The lectures were delivered to an American audience, and are rather more elementary in their common sense than would be presented to English women, who, as regards the knowledge and practice of the common laws of health, are better informed, or, at least, more careful in the practice of sanitary punctualities than the fair Americans. To take care of their health has become a duty which England has got into the habit of expecting;—delicate health has ceased to be interesting in young ladies, and even in novels the heroines are very sparingly indulged with consumption;—if the heroine-of-all-work is allowed to be a little ill after a great stress, endurance and hard times (just to prove that she is but mortal) she is expected to recover, and to be as well as ever again, to be married or made a martyr, as the case may be;—the general taste is decidedly against fancy death-beds and interesting funerals. Mrs. Blackwell's 'Laws of Life' are to be recommended to the perusal of all who have not already taken the truths inculcated into their life and practice.

*Our Engines of War, and How we got to Make them.* By Capt. Jervis-White Jervis, M.P. (Chapman & Hall.)—This little manual comes in with a crowd of others on similar subjects. The entire world, in our days, studies artillery. Captain Jervis, however, has a special right to discuss the topic, having established his authority by more than one compendious and recognized treatise on military science. He has now compiled, from the best sources, a very instructive and entertaining book, beginning with Greek fire and ending with breech-loading ordnance. The illustrations are unusually numerous and interesting. Seldom do we find a large question treated so comprehensively or so lucidly in so small a compass; but the reason is, that Captain Jervis writes with thorough theoretical, historical and practical knowledge.

*Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide and General Guide.* Illustrated with Local and other Maps. Special Edition.—With this volume in hand the tourist assuredly need not miss his way, whether he proposes to tarry awhile in Paris, or sojourn in



Stamboul, or ascend the Nile. *Bradshaw* is, in its latest development, a general guide for all parts of the Continent, for Algeria and for Egypt. By a certain class of travellers such a handbook will be found of particular utility. Accompanying the work, in addition to numerous well-executed maps, are geographical plans of the twenty-eight principal cities and towns of Europe. The information as to railways, steamers, diligences, foreign money, passports, postal service and hotels, is full.

*Biographical Sketches of Twenty-three Great Emperors, Kings and Conquerors. Condensed from European and Asiatic History. For Juvenile Readers.* By Frances Anne Utterton. Edited by her Brother, the Rev. J. S. Utterton, M.A. (Longman & Co.)—Here are Sketches of Constantine, Alaric, Attila, Clovis, Mahomet, Rolando, Rollo Earl Godwin, the Cid, Tancred, Frederic Barbarossa, Saladin, Genghis Khan, Rodolph, Manfred and Conradine, Bajazet and Tamerlane, Gonsalvo, Foscari, Chevalier Bayard, Pizarro, Cortez, Don Sebastian, Sir Philip Sidney, and the Mamelukes; together with short accounts of the Sicilian Vespers, the French Matins, the Matins of Moscow, the Massacre of Glencoe, and the Irish Massacre—all of which are as small in comparison as the piece of bride-cake upon which, from time immemorial, imaginative maidens have been wont to dream: and as the aforesaid maidens have each desired to become the possessor of a whole cake, so these sketches are calculated to create an appetite for whole histories, which our little students will learn to satisfy at the general stores.

*A Survey of the Early Geography of Western Europe, as connected with the First Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Language, Rites, and Edifices.* By Henry Lawes Long, Esq. (Reeve.)—This volume is printed uniformly with the collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society, and belongs to that class of publications which may be considered the blue-books of the antiquary. The sturdy antiquarian labourer may therein discover an immense variety of valuable information, collected from the Greek and Roman writers, bearing more or less directly upon the origin, religion, and manners of the earliest tenants of this island of whom we have any account. One of the principal objects of the work is to combat the opinion of Mr. Barnes, expressed in a paper in the 'Transactions of the British Archaeological Institute, at their Congress at Winchester, in 1845,' that the British Belge belonged to the Teutonic portion of the tribes of ancient Gallia. Mr. Long maintains that they were Celts. The author has made no attempt to render his volume attractive to the general reader. No one but a determined antiquary need try to read it, and even he will do well to wait till the cool weather.

Who shall dare to believe that modesty in its humblest form is left in the world of authorship—when they find *Joan of Arc* taken as his principal theme for verse by Bauroné Berther. (Hope.) We might have thought that any aspirant having self-knowledge would have felt himself waved away from the Fairies' Well at Domréni, and the rout of the English invaders, and the cathedral at Rheims, and the stake at Rouen, by half-a-dozen enchanters, many a cubit higher in stature. But this book proves that we are unacquainted with the nature and properties of modern modesty. The lyrics which follow the principal one, 'The Red Beeches' and 'The Haunted House'—are better, because less ambitious; with a touch in them of picturesque mystery.—*Poems of the Fields and the Town*, by John Alfred Langford, author of 'The Lamp of Life,' though too loftily designated, include neat and pleasant verses, some of which are not without heart and music.—*The Three Palaces, and other Poems*, by James Orton, author of 'The Enthusiast,' (Bosworth & Harrison) soar higher into mysticism than Mr. Langford's field lyrics; but they do not fulfil their aspirations, nor, always, make clear "whither away" into cloud-land, his fancy would go. 'The Enthusiast,' we perceive, by a page of critical extracts, had its admirers and encomiums.—We leave the *Poems*, by Eldred (Kent & Co.), which, their Preface informs us, "were dashed off at various times, by a boy of sixteen," to be reviewed by Eldred, should he awake at six-and-

twenty and find himself a poet.—In *Midnight Musings, and other Poems*, by George Henry Giddins (Judd & Glass), the writer seems to have taken as models for his main effort, Pollok and Robert Montgomery.—*Scotch and English Songs and Poems* ("Poems" again!) are by M. Barr (Diprose & Co.), and the Preface tells us, what might be inferred from the texts, that they were written by M. Barr at a very early age. Yet the author has a mature trust "that if they be not fraught with instruction, they may not be entirely destitute of that quality which makes a book readable."

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]—STATE OF THE CROPS.—THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE and GARDENERS' CHRONICLE of SATURDAY, August 13, will contain a full Report of the State of the Crops throughout the Country.—Order of any Newspaper. A single copy sent for six stamps.—Office for Advertisements, 5, Upper Wellington Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

## DANIEL OWEN MADDYN.

A writer, distinguished by wide reading and great abilities, is lost to the Irish world of letters in Daniel Owen Maddyn, whose sudden death it is our sorrowful duty to announce. Owen Maddyn was a writer of whom any country, however green its literary laurels, might be proud. A style, bright, limpid, buoyant; a deep and rapid insight into the characters of men; a patient and untiring pleasure in the pursuit of truth; a wise love of his country and countrymen, joined to a stern resolution never to conceal a weakness or flatter a folly in those who, in his belief, had too many noble and indisputable claims on the respect of mankind to need, or even to suffer, compliments unmerited or insincere: these were the obvious and public qualities which gave power and polish to his pen. In appearance reserved and proud, rather Saxon than Celtic in his ways of life, he was yet easy of access to all who had a claim to intrude upon his time, and was prodigal of help to his younger literary brethren. Many a young Irish writer, who has since done well for himself and for the world, owes to his generous initiation or protection that first opening into public life, which is often so difficult to obtain, even by those possessed of the best natural gifts. In society—as a table companion—he was delightful; a genuine Irishman, of the highest and best class—racy, talkative, sparkling—a book of anecdote and story, for he had mixed

with all grades of men, both in London and Dublin,—knew the varieties of great cities, from dowagers and Prime Ministers down to carmen and ballet-girls;—and he had that power of hitting off a character by a pun, a shrug, a ludicrous turn, which is the property of the Celtic intellect, and which in him gathered force and humour from contrast with his dark saturnine face and unwrinkled brow.

As he passed his life chiefly among books and in the comparative quiet of literary society, his life had few adventures; and the bare facts of his career may be told in a few lines. He was the only son of Owen Madden, a merchant, of Cork, and was born in the town of Mallow in the year of the peace, 1815; consequently, when he died, he was in his forty-fourth year. The change in his mode of spelling his name was a whimsy or precaution against the confusion that might arise from the fact of there being another Madden in the literary field. The precaution, however, is not likely to effect a permanent change in the name; for although some members of his family have adopted the new form, his works are entered in the British Museum Catalogue under the older form of Madden. At an early age he began to write in the Irish journals and magazines, his vivid sketches being always welcome to editors in need of copy. As he grew in years and knowledge these contributions increased in extent and variety, touching upon almost every subject connected with Irish history and politics. Few men knew the ins and outs of this curious topic so well as he; and he brought to bear on it gifts of temper and moderation rare among Irish writers. Only a few days before his death he bequeathed to his friend, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the pleasant task of collecting from among these fugitive writings a volume or so of papers, which he proposed to publish under the title of 'My Study-Chair; or, Memoirs of Men and Books.' We trust Mr. Fitzpatrick will be encouraged to proceed in this task; and that when he comes to publish his gatherings from these sources, he will take the opportunity of presenting the reading world with a memoir of his friend, founded on a careful and leisurely examination of the facts. The first published work, which, so far as we know, bears his name on the title-page was 'Ireland and its Rulers since 1839.' This work was published by Newby in 1843. Three years later followed 'The Right Hon. J. P. Curran; and a Memoir of the Life of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan.' This work had a larger amount of success. The writer always clung with a fond veneration to the name of Grattan. In 1853 he produced 'The Speeches of H. Grattan, with a Commentary on his Career and Character.' A second edition of this volume appeared in 1854. In the mean time he had produced the first volume of a work which, though it had no acceptance from the general public, won for him in letters, and in the thoughts of the best judges, the place he never afterwards lost. This brilliant fragment of an unfinished design was called 'The Age of Pitt and Fox.' It was followed in 1848 by 'Revelations of Ireland in the Past Generation.' In 1842 Mr. Maddyn settled in London in permanent connexion with the *Press* newspaper, to which he furnished a series of piquant and pleasant sketches. Here he made the acquaintance of Mr. Skeet, who became his publisher, issuing for him 'Wynville; or, Clubs and Coteries: a Novel,'—'The Game of Bragg, or the Battery Boys, a Comic Novel,'—and 'The Chiefs of Parties,' his last and most successful work. 'Wynville' is a very able book, but fails to interest as a mere novel. 'The Game of Bragg' is the failure of a clever man, whose true strength lays in analysis and portraiture. A suggestion thrown out by a reviewer of 'Wynville' in the *Athenæum* induced him to turn his pen into a pencil, and paint men instead of emotions. The hint is acknowledged generously—as every service, however slight, was acknowledged by the warm-hearted Irishman,—in his preface to 'The Chiefs of Parties.' Messrs. Chapman & Hall, we believe, also published a novel from his pen called 'Mildmay, or the Clergyman's Secret,'—this anonymously.

About two years ago he returned to Dublin,



under a sort of engagement with Mr. Skeet to devote his time and talents to the composition of historical and biographical works; but he continued to write occasionally on Irish topics for the *Athenæum*, as he had done for several years past. The last contribution from his pen appeared in these columns only a few weeks ago. His death takes us by surprise; and we have to regret in him the able coadjutor and the generous friend.

In the hurry with which this brief note, on a useful and valuable career, is penned, any complete or satisfactory presentation of the facts is impossible. This we must leave to his countrymen. Could the grateful task be in better hands than those of Mr. Fitzpatrick?

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Leghorn, August 3.

THE great *maestri* of European diplomacy, who sit in congresses, and in their quality of *chefs-d'orchestre* strike the key-note of what too often turns out to be no better than a Dutch concert, when the massive thunders of the popular voice strike in and often sorely disconcert their scientific combinations, might have learnt a useful lesson to-day on the Piazza Grande of Leghorn,—and would perhaps have profited, and let the world profit by it, at the much-talked-of European Congress, which will, we hope, as far as mere negotiation can do it, set “the crooked straight,” and make Italy's future way a little plainer before her than it now appears.

A slight stroke of the pen in a ministerial closet, how easily it can sign away a nation's birthright!—a dexterous diplomatic manœuvre, how deftly it seeks to snuff out the cherished aim of a whole people, as if it were the red wick of a taper! But this can only be done in the innermost privacy of diplomatic *sanctum sanctorum*, surrounded by all the fetish mystery of skilled and sworn *medicinesmen*. Abroad in the free air and sunshine, among the potent eddies of human emotion, the matter looks very different. The terms, restrictions, and temporizations of Villa Franca appeared thus modified this morning on the Piazza of this by no means world-famous Tuscan port, whose commerce has of late years been sorely shrunk by the fatuous policy of our late revered Babbo and his ministers,—and whose best merit is, that it is an energetic, high-spirited town, which succeeds better than many much larger and more important localities in “making itself understood,” whenever it pleases, on political and other matters.

All the world knows that Leghorn is not a picturesque place. The shores are too naked and low; the hills stand too far back from the sea; the public buildings have no architectural or historical attraction. The numerous bathing-places along the shore are too pert and smug, with their white tent awnings and holiday flags. Beach, properly so called, there is none, but in its stead long reaches of decent, dry, gravel walk, with stone parapet walls edging the sea, and dusty turf and bluish green shrubs on the other side. These are the favourite haunt of the gaily-dressed crowd on foot and in carriages which pours every evening out of the *Porta a Mare* to breathe the fresh air on the *Ardenza* road. But this morning Leghorn was really looking its best after the hottest night we have had this summer. There were English, French, and Sardinian war-vessels gracefully grouped inside the new breakwater near the lighthouse; and about nine o'clock a beautiful American steam-frigate, the *Wabash*, came sweeping in along the glassy water with a calm and stately motion, saluting, and saluted by all her sister ships, and putting all the telescopes on all the bathing-places in a flutter of agitation. Away over the distant line of fantastic Carrara mountains, painted on the sky in pale lilac bloom, piles of dazzling white clouds were slowly heaving up the limpid sky, and the reflections lay still and sharp under every sun-lighted corner of wall and lump of rock within sight.

The wholetown had hoisted its tricoloured banners and put out its damask hangings of every colour in Italian fashion to say a cordial farewell to the Piedmontese Commissary, Cav. Boncompagni, who is to leave Leghorn this evening for Genoa, and

give up the office which he has held in Tuscany for more than three months with rare honesty, good faith, and discretion, under a press of onerous and perplexing duties. After his departure, as well as that of the other Piedmontese officials, Tuscany will be left at liberty to set about her elections, without fear of being taunted with the prevalence of undue Piedmontese influence in her counsels.

The railway train which brought the Ex-Commissary from Florence arrived, as had been announced, precisely at 12 o'clock, and very soon after, amid a wood of waving banners and an applauding crowd, the four or five carriages conveying the Sardinian officials, escorted by the Tuscan ministers, Marchese Ridolfi, and Cav. Salvagnoli, and several military officers, passed slowly down the Via Ferdinanda, and, turning into the Piazza Grande, stopped before the Governor's palace. Hitherto the crowd had applauded, as I said, and no more; making, as it were, a courteous demonstration of respect to the portly gentleman in the golden-brodered coat and feathered cocked-hat, who, as they said one to another, was going back to “Emmanuel” (so they call the King of Sardinia out of sheer love and veneration) to tell him how Tuscany, in spite of all possible armistices and ill-omened *congés* of reconciliation between Imperial victors and vanquished, still looks up to him in trust for her future destinies. A few moments after the carriages had drawn up, a group of gay uniforms, most of them crossed on the breast with tri-coloured scarves, was gathered on the wide broad balcony overhanging the square, where many thousands of persons were assembled despite the fiery mid-day sun. In the middle of the group stood the hero of the day, evidently not ill-pleased with his reception. Here and there through the crowd were scattered the picturesque figures of the Tuscan and Piedmontese Volunteers,—fine young fellows who had charged at Magenta and stood the murderous fire of Solferino. They were, to be sure, as unlike the conventional starched pattern of military precision in dress as it is possible to conceive, but none the less were they fit to be taken as types of soldierly bearing, despite their scanty, almost uncouth dress, their canvas trousers tucked into heavy half-boots, and their tunics belted in at the waist with a red cord. One of the “Garibaldis,” as they here call the *Cacciatori dell'Alpi*, stood close to me, and I think I never looked on a nobler figure of a man, with his six-foot length of limb, broad, well-formed shoulders, sun-burnt face, nobly cut features, great frank intelligent eyes, brown chestnut moustache, and ample forehead surmounted with a bright scarlet fez and long blue tassel. Truly, thought I, such as these are the defenders that shall yet right Italy's quarrel, and hold the lists for her against the world.

After a moment's pause, a voice from the throng nearly under the balcony cried aloud “*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!*” and the mass of humanity hurried in reply with hearty good will, and prolonged hand-clapping, which echoed strangely from the buildings around. Then the same voice again took up the strain with “*Viva la Indipendenza d'Italia!*” and then indeed the popular heart was touched to the quick, and sent forth the mighty shout which can come only from the “great deeps” of a people's strong desire. Many—for I saw them—uttered that cry with clasped hands raised above their heads; many with outspread palms as in act of supplication. Then came a second pause, and, “Hush! hush! he is going to speak.” And so he did, in few sentences, uttered in a pleasant, clear, manly voice, which rang to the very outskirts of the crowd. He thanked the Tuscan people in the name of his King (here broke in a shout) and of the army, for the admirable manner in which, during his stay among them, they had maintained public order and tranquillity, and assured them that the continuance of such a state of things in Tuscany would be the best means of ensuring their attainment of what they had most at heart.

As these last words were being uttered, as I said before, clearly and distinctly in their “*dolce favella*,” the military band coming down the Via Grande sounded the first measures of the war hymn, “*All'armi, all'armi!*” which I have heard sung with such heart-stirring effect by thousands

of voices in the Via Larga, at Florence, before the paralytic peace of Villa Franca. The notes of the band were faint and distant, and seemed a warlike accompaniment to the speaker's recitative. Perhaps many of the hearers, like myself, had little dreamed they should hear the hymn again so soon; perhaps they accepted it (I almost did) as a good omen for the future, for I saw that the strain of music accompanying the last words from the balcony and swelling out into a crash as the band turned into the Piazza, sent a strong thrill of emotion through the crowd. At its close there were more shouts of “*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!*” “*Viva l'Italia!*” and after that the martial song of the *Cacciatori dell'Alpi* rolled through the square with its thundering burden “*Va fuori d'Italia!*” &c. &c., which may be Englished somewhat as follows.

Out! stranger horde, from Italy.  
Out! for your time has come.  
Out with you from Italian ground.  
Oppressors! get ye home.

Every time the first notes of this chorus rang forth, though there was no attempt at general singing, the hand-clapping and vivas rose to fever height, utterly drowning the last measures of the strain. In the midst of the tumult I saw a fair-haired girl of about eighteen standing close behind me, whose earnestness of feeling attracted me greatly. She belonged to a quite humble class, and her white silk kerchief was pinned at the back of her smooth hair, as the lower ranks wear it here. She gazed up at the balcony, singing every word of the Garibaldi hymn, beating time unmercifully the while on my shoulder with her fan. Her face was pale and eager, and her eyes filled with tears as the vivas ebbed and flowed. Her whole heart was evidently in the spirit of the song. Perhaps she had some dear one, brother or *Damo*, lying stark and stiff on the Lombard plains. As I looked at her and saw that her enthusiasm for the cause was the rule and not the exception, I felt more strongly than ever that the toilsome diplomatic web must in the end be weak before the will of a whole people, if only that will be honest, self-denying, and at unity with itself;—and such is now the yearning of the Italian people for freedom and nationality.

The hour fixed for Signor Boncompagni's departure (six o'clock p.m.) is just come. He is about to start for Genoa. As I write a thunder of guns from the forts, the mole, and the vessels is giving him the parting salute. I see the grey trail of the steamer's smoke wavering among the crowded masts of the port, backed by the golden evening sky, and I am told that an enthusiastic crowd is just now escorting him to his boat, with two bands lustily playing “*Va fuori d'Italia!*” which seems here a greater favourite than that which made such *furor* at Florence.

Now, then, Tuscany is at last left alone under her gorgeous sunset to try and work out her political redemption, as far as she may be allowed to do so. There are various opinions here on the subject. All seem confident of the result of the elections; but many fear lest the old dynasty be brought back by the “deliverers of Italy” by force of arms. The late proclamation of our *soi-disant* new Duke Ferdinand is very cautious in the blame it awards to the Tuscan people, led away (it says, with the usual Austrian cant) by a very few seditious persons. He promises Tuscany a gracious amnesty, a liberal ruler, and even—a tri-coloured banner! The poet Dall'Ongaro, one of whose admirable *stornelli* I translated in my last letter, makes answer to this loving proclamation, in the name of the people as follows:—

TOO LATE.

Highness! this warm appeal you've deigned to write,  
The pink of breeding, honey sweet and pleasant,  
Pray was it penned at Solferino's fight,  
When Coz. Franz Joe, and all the *nobs* were present,—  
While we were sweating on St. Martin's height,  
Mid smoke and whiz of cannon-balls incessant,  
Where, in one day, King Victor led us back  
Full five times, sword in hand, to the attack?  
Then was the time your colours to declare;  
But they, you know, were black and yellow there.  
You promise now another banner straight;  
Your Highness must excuse us,—'tis too late.

And so, with what luck we may, to the elections. Guerrazzi is one of the candidates, but not for his



native town of Leghorn. Many of the highest nobility, Strozzi, Alessandri, Ginori, Gherardesca, and others, have lately espoused the popular side, and proposed themselves as Members of the Assembly. So also does the venerable Gino Capponi,—at least, we see no *canaille* or *sans-culottism* here.

TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Exhibition of the Royal Academy has produced this year 8,400*l.* Last year, owing to the attractions of Mr. Frith's 'Derby Day,' the receipts ran to several hundred pounds more. Fourteen hundred works of Art combined to draw this sum from the pockets of the shilling public, of which one hundred and fifty works were supplied by the Academicians. These Academicians take the whole of the proceeds, and the rest of the artists have the comfort of making the show. It is the old story in the comedy: the churchwardens eat the venison, and treat the congregation to a ring of bells.

The Archaeological Institute, whose meetings we have had small occasion lately to report, simply because there has been no tangible business done at them, has just concluded its annual festivities—this year, at Carlisle. The customary papers were read, though many of these were not of the customary importance. Excursions were made to Corby Castle and Brougham Hall.

A subscriber to Mr. George Scharf's announced 'Permanent Record of the Manchester Exhibition' wishes to obtain, for the benefit of himself and the public, some explanation of the delay in its appearance, and some assurance that the work is in progress, and will yet appear. We invite Mr. Scharf to explain these points. Two years have elapsed since the announcement appeared in the *Athenæum*, and, as our Correspondent says, "no information can be got on the subject from the booksellers."

A magnificent Map of Australia has been published by Mr. Stanford as a companion to his superb 'Europe.' The new map gives the latest details of discovery, and the most recent lines of administrative demarcation, the course of rivers and of public justice, the green pastures, gold fields, arid wastes, salt lakes, towns, cities, corporations, dioceses, and jurisdictions. It has a double value. It is now the newest illustration of a new country; and hereafter it will be the best evidence of the state of our geographical knowledge of Australia in the year of grace 1859. As respects drawing, tinting, binding, and getting-up, this Map of Australia, bound and folded in a volume for the book-shelf, is perfect. Mr. Stanford has also published some other useful maps, though of a less ambitious character: notably, a 'Map of Italy,' with side plans of the situation and defences of Venice and Genoa, and a Map of North Italy, which seems to be a section of the foregoing, printed expressly for the use of newspaper-readers following the Italian movement.—Mr. James Wyld has also put out his strength in illustrations of the recent war. We have from his study 'A Map of the Theatre of the War,' showing the country from Geneva to Rome.—No. I. of the 'Quartermaster-General's Maps of the War,' between Turin and Milan,—and a 'Military Map of the Theatre of the War.' In this paragraph we may also announce a Map of North Italy, by Messrs. Blackie,—a Map of Sardinia, by A. Newbury, from the Sardinian surveys,—and a Map of the Seat of War, in three sheets, by Messrs. Maclure & Co. These last are published by Mr. Stanford.

While speaking of maps, we should announce that we have before us some specimens of photographic reproductions of maps, executed by Mr. George Downs. These show yet another application of this most wonderful and beautiful art. The sheets reproduce for us an Austrian official survey of Lombardy, enlarged or diminished to any size at the will of the operator; yet with a perfect fidelity of lines, names, surfaces, mountain shades, and the like. We have never seen a more beautiful map.

The following note is from a gentleman who gives his name—a well-known name. The statement speaks for itself:—

"Permit me to corroborate the view taken by your Correspondent in your last impression, viz.,

that there has been evinced a strange disinclination to exhibit the Shakspeare folio to any but those of the anti-Collier clique or such as will be content to view the tome through the spectacles of Mr. Nicholas Hamilton. To substantiate this, I would call your attention to an incident bearing upon the point, which has come to my knowledge. Some weeks since, pursuant to Mr. Hamilton's invitation in the *Times*, a gentleman and his friend sent in their cards requesting to see the volume which had acquired such a notoriety, when they were met by a rebuff that unless they were going to enter into the controversy it was useless their looking at it. Upon discovery who they were, a sort of half-apology was sent, alleging that Sir F. Madden was too busy to be disturbed on that occasion, but that he would be happy to allow them to see it on the following day. A day or two afterwards the same gentleman, taking a friend with him, again made an application and sent in their names. The Keeper of the Manuscripts was engaged, but would they take a seat. They waited patiently (*credat Judæus*) for upwards of two hours, during which there would have been ample opportunity for the inspection, but the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the interim having sent for Mr. Hamilton, was closeted with him a long time, during which it may be imagined that the policy of exhibiting it to these individuals was discussed. It will be assumed that the presence of these gentlemen in the ante-room was forgotten, but this could not be, as an occasional reminder was sent in by an attendant to say that Messrs. — were still in waiting. At last some good-natured official politely hinted that to wait any longer would be only a useless waste of time, as Sir Frederick would see no one else that day. Need I tell you that these gentlemen went away annoyed and disgusted? Comment would be superfluous. "I am, &c., A. A. P."

Our readers know that a Committee is sitting on the question of lowering the concert pitch. Is there a police magistrate on the Committee? We ask, because we see something looming in the future which may make the question one which ought to be asked. Mr. Babbage brings a German band to the police-office for persisting in playing before his door. The magistrate dismisses them with a caution, imagining that the Legislature only intended to prohibit organs and instruments which are discordant, not German bands which play well. We cannot help smiling at this decision. So long as it lasts it must be held to be decided that the Legislature only meant to prohibit playing out of tune, and left the question, what is and what is not out of tune, to the magistrate. We bow to the interpreter of the law, until another interpreter shall call for a lower bow to a higher station. But first, as having some ear for music, we dispute the fact on which the decision turned: there are some organs which make us slacken our pace to get the tune out, and some German bands which keep us abreast of the postman to get out of the tune. Secondly, as legislators—which we all are, though not lawyers—we feel sure that Parliament *ought* to have intended to enable us to remove any street music, good or bad. Thirdly, as logicians, we laugh at the worthy magistrate's reasoning. For if the Legislature meant that German bands were not to fall within the statute, what right had he to dismiss the musicians with a caution not to annoy Mr. Babbage again? He ought to have told them they might play Mr. Babbage into Bedlam if they could and would, so long as they did it in time and tune. And if the Legislature did intend to include German bands, what right had he to send them away unfined because they play in tune, as he supposes? If the street musicians were wise, they would walk off the instant they are asked to do so; they may depend upon it that if they do not, their occupation will be abolished, in spite of Lord Campbell.

The son of Johan Gottlob Fichte, the German philosopher, has published a new edition of his father's 'Addresses to the German Nation' ('Reden an die Deutsche Nation'), which that courageous man and deep thinker delivered in 1808, at Berlin, surrounded by French spies, and always in danger, like other German patriots, of being led

to prison and death. These famous speeches, in their time, kindled the spark of patriotism which lay smouldering in the German heart to that bright flame, by the glare of which the French had to clear the country.

On "Minden's plain" a monument has been erected in commemoration of the battle fought there on the 1st of August, 1759. It is about forty feet high, consists of freestone, and is built in the Gothic style. Bronze medallions of Frederick the Great and the principal leaders of the battle, together with adequate inscriptions, adorn the four sides of the structure.

A friend in Naples says of Vesuvius,—"I have sent you no report of his doings for some time, though at the beginning of the week the sides of the mountain appeared to be in a fearful state. Towards the 20th of last month the crater in the direction of the Hermitage was tolerably quiet; it was perfectly white, being covered with *salmarino*. Towards Boscoreale the mountain was throwing out bombs, with the sound as it were of artillery, which made the whole crater tremble. Near the Piano di Ginestre there was a grotto 12 palms in height, and 300 paces perhaps in length; out of it came a current of lava; 'it travelled so rapidly,' says the guide, 'that I was compelled to fly.' The grotto is covered with stalactites of *salmarino*, of full an arm's length. 'I collected many of them, but was compelled to throw them away and fly. On going up to the same point,' says the same authority, 'I found 10 openings, the mouths of which were as those of a cannon. From these were thrown out small stones, ashes, bombs, and *sætte*, and the noise which accompanied the effect was like that of an earthquake; and, in fact, the ground cracked in all directions. The crater in the direction of Pompeii was at that time throwing out fire and hot stones; at the Fosso Grande there were then 22 currents of lava; at the Tironi 10 others; and at the Rivo di Quaglio 12 additional streams, which occasioned great damage. Vesuvius on that morning was covered with so thick a mist that it was impossible to perceive it, and all distant objects were obscured. In the early part of the week there was unusual activity in the mountain. In the interior of the two upper craters a great noise was heard, and red-hot stones and *sætte* were thrown out. On Tuesday last, the lava flowed down most copiously, and it was a piteous sight to witness the small proprietors, who watched its course and wept bitterly. On the 3rd of August the streams, which numbered perhaps 124, ceased entirely, and the mountain, which, on the day before had been, on the side facing Naples, a large bed of fire, was now a mass of black ash. On the night of the 4th, however, two fresh streams burst out in the direction of the Ginestre, and are now running down upon Torre del Greco like streams of water. Up to this time 80 small proprietors have lost their land. Some of the most striking features in the history of the mountain is the caprice of its movements. One day it is raging, blazing all over, and the next day it is as silent as death, and its existence only indicated by a thin blue smoke rising from its summit. A few hours afterwards, and the lava is pouring down, and some hapless cottager is breaking down his doors and windows, and carrying off the woodwork. It is a natural object of great interest, is Vesuvius, and I must continue to report his proceedings."

We insert the following communication from respect to the writer: adding our opinion on the value of its statements in a note:—

"King's College, August 9.

"In the notice of my book, 'The Thunderstorm,' inserted in your last number, you object to my statement that 'Sir John Pringle had to resign the Presidency of the Royal Society for advocating the cause of sharp conductors;' and you proceed to say, 'There is no foundation for this report.' Will you allow me to occupy a small portion of your valuable space for the purpose of quoting a few authorities on the subject? Whether the resignation of the President was in any way due to pressure from the Court, I do not discuss or even hint at in my book, the above-quoted assertion being all that I thought myself justified in advancing. It



is characteristic of the man that Franklin himself declined to take part in the quarrel about sharp and blunt conductors. In answer to a friend, who had apparently informed him that the pointed conductors erected at the Queen's palace had, by the advice of Wilson, the electrician, been taken down and blunt ones substituted, he writes to decline disputes, as being 'apt to sour one's temper and disturb one's quiet,' and proceeds thus:—'I have no private interest in the reception of my inventions by the world, having never made, nor proposed to make, the least profit by any of them. The King's changing his pointed conductors for blunt ones, is therefore a matter of small importance to me. If I had a wish about it, it would be that he had rejected them altogether as ineffectual. For it is only since he thought himself and his family safe from the thunder of Heaven, that he dared to use his own thunder in destroying his innocent subjects.' This letter is dated Passy, 14th October, 1777, and is to be found in Sparkes's edition of 'Franklin's Works,' viii. 227. It was more than a year after the date of this letter that Pringle resigned the Presidency. That Dr. Kippis, his biographer, should ignore the lightning-conductor disputes as having anything to do with the resignation, may be explained in various ways. Kippis says, that 'he never heard from him any suggestion of the kind,' and adds, somewhat timidly, 'Perhaps Sir John's declining years, and the general state of his health, will form sufficient reasons for his resignation.'—'Pringle's Discourses,' by Kippis, p. lvi. But Dr. Hutton, also a friend of Pringle, in his 'Philosophical Dictionary,' ii. 242, writes more boldly. He says:—'His resolution to quit the chair originated from the disputes introduced into the Society concerning the question, whether pointed or blunt electrical conductors are the most efficacious in preserving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning, and from the cruel circumstances attending those disputes. These drove him from the chair. Such of those circumstances as were open and manifest to every one, were even of themselves perhaps quite sufficient to drive him to that resolution; but there were yet others of a more private nature which operated still more powerfully and directly to produce that event, which may probably hereafter be laid before the public.' The circumstances thus darkly hinted at were perfectly well understood at the time when they were written; but the press in those days was not so free as in our own, or at any rate press prosecutions were more common. The writer of the Life of Pringle in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' xix. 13, speaks in plainer language. After relating the well-known anecdote of George the Third, requesting Sir John Pringle to resign, in consequence of his declining to advocate the cause of blunt conductors, he adds, 'This story, though it does not appear to be in print, having been suppressed in deference to royalty, was current at the time among the members of the Society, and there is no doubt of its truth.' The same impression also existed among the scientific men of the Continent. In the *éloge* which Condorcet pronounced on Pringle as Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences, after alluding to a fall which Pringle regarded as the effect of paralysis, and which made him think of retiring from public life, he adds:—'d'ailleurs une discussion élevée dans le sein de la Société l'avait vivement affligé: l'usage des conducteurs électriques construit suivant les principes de M. Franklin avait été avidement adopté en Angleterre dans le temps où M. Franklin était Anglais; il avait cessé de l'être; il était devenu un des chefs d'une révolution plus humiliante peut-être pour l'orgueil britannique, que contraire aux véritables intérêts de la nation: on parut se repentir d'avoir accueilli la découverte d'un ennemi; une question sur la forme des conducteurs électriques devint une affaire de parti entre les ennemis de l'Amérique et les nombreux partisans qu'elle avait conservés en Angleterre. Ami de M. Franklin, plus ami de la vérité, M. Pringle soutint avec courage leur cause commune et il l'emporta; mais il vit avec douleur la Société Royale se partager et l'esprit des factions politiques profaner le sanctuaire des sciences.'—*Œuvres*, ii. 241. In Hirsching's 'Handbuch berühmter Personen, 1806,'

viii. 135, the writer of the Life of Pringle also attributes the resignation of the President to the lightning-conductor quarrels:—'Er entschloss sich aber zugleich diesen Streitigkeiten seine Ruhe vorzuziehen, und bat um seine Entlassung, die er auch 1778 enthielt, obgleich sehr ungern.' I write this hastily, on the eve of a vacation ramble, but trust it will be sufficient to show that the passage complained of was not so written.—I am, &c., "CHARLES TOMLINSON."

The greater part of the preceding is not to the purpose, that is, to the question whether Sir J. Pringle "had to resign," or was compelled to resign. We were quite aware of all that is here advanced; but we consider Dr. Wolcot's silence, and the manner in which he mentions what he does speak of, as better testimony to the nature of contemporary rumour than can be got elsewhere. There is no proof that any pressure from without was exercised upon the President of the Royal Society.

Close on the 27th inst.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

HENRIETTA BROWN'S Great Picture of the 'SISTERS OF MERCY,' together with her other Works, are now ON VIEW at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d. Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S.

## SCIENCE

*Geological Map of Scotland: Lochs, Mountains, Islands, Rivers, and Canals, the Railways and Principal Roads, and Sites of the Minerals.*  
By J. A. Knipe. (Stanford.)

Mr. Knipe is favourably known by his 'Geological Map of the British Isles,' which we have had occasion to mention in two recent notices of geological maps of England and Scotland. He has, therefore, established his character as a painstaking and truthful geological map-maker, and provincial surveyors who have had occasion to employ his map have testified to its value and general accuracy, even though it may be in some degree surpassed by Prof. Ramsay's map as respects England. But Mr. Knipe now comes before us with a geological map of Scotland, in which he professes to embody much additional field research by himself, as well as several suggestions afforded to him by able geologists. In a map of this size it is not easy to discover the results of independent research, and we are willing to give the author credit for his claim without being able to verify it to any great extent on the general map. Why not publish a map on a larger scale than 12 miles to 1 inch? Is it because that was the scale of the older map of the British Isles, and this is to form a part of an improved map of the whole kingdom? If so, the reason may be good; otherwise there can be no valid argument in favour of a scale which necessarily prohibits minute delineation, and renders a map merely useful for general observation.

Credit is further taken for showing the adjacent islands, as the Orkneys and Shetlands, in their true geographical position, by which it is of course implied, that in other maps the true position of the islands is made to accommodate itself to the exigencies of space—an accommodation which is certainly expedient if it admits of a larger scale for the general map. The geology of the islands is by no means varied or interesting, except in the instance of Arran, which might well have been shown on a larger

scale in the margin. Far better would it have been to exclude the more distant islands, which scarcely display any of their peculiar geological features on the present scale, and to enlarge the general map. Little or nothing can be made of the geology of the Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetlands as they appear here, and yet more than a full third of the space on the sheet is sacrificed to their introduction.

Large vacant spaces being thus created, the author has done the best thing he could do under the circumstances—he has filled up a considerable portion with sections of particular localities on a large scale. At the top we have a section from Edinburgh Castle to Arthur's Seat, clearly exhibiting the geology of the vicinity of the Scottish metropolis. At the foot runs a general section of geological formation; and on the right hand side are four small specimens of particular positions of interest, including two small coal-fields, where igneous rocks intrude. The remaining spaces might have been advantageously occupied with similar expositions. Instead of an ornamental title, the student would gladly find information upon particular formations, and, surely, personal field research would have enabled the author to add this. What, for example, could have been more appropriate than a marginal notation of the chief fossiliferous localities in Scotland? These are only to be ascertained by personal labour, and they are not to be got from geological books without much research and diffuse reading. Within the vacant space on the right hand of this sheet, all, or the chief, of these localities might be enumerated, and the principal fossils named, together with the local and other collections containing them. Small sections might be given of famous fossiliferous beds, as the Burdie House Limestone, the Lesmahago crustacean beds, and the Dura Den sandstones, so rich in fishes. We do not say this kind of illustration is essential to every geological map, but that where large unappropriated spaces exist, they might be well filled in this manner. As pictorial sections are here attempted, there is no reason why fossils should not be referred to and illustrated as well as igneous rocks and vast barren tracts.

It is highly in favour of the present map that it wears the appearance of having been designed for its specific purpose. It is not a mere topographical map geologically coloured: a method of gaining two objects by one map, which, although commonly adopted, cannot be successful; but it is primarily geological. Thus, an overcrowding of names is avoided, and colouring and printer's ink do not confessedly strive for the mastery. As respects colouring, nothing is left to be desired; and distinctness is generally secured. We are not called upon to draw a comparison between the present map and one of a like character noticed by us a few months ago; but Mr. Knipe's map appears to us to be well worthy of a favourable reception, and from its moderate price, as well as its general appearance, it will probably be preferred by those who are seeking for a geological map of Scotland. It may be chosen as a suitable companion to Prof. Ramsay's Geological Map of England, and is certainly in advance of it in bright and clear colouring and in general distinctness. We are glad to see that the publisher has followed the advice we tendered on these points in reviewing Prof. Ramsay's map. A great desideratum is uniformity of colouring in all geological maps, so that the same formation shall always be represented by the same tint. Considerable perplexity would be spared by this arrangement.



## FINE ARTS

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

*Private Schools of Art.*

A Correspondent writes:—"What need is there of an Academy Art-school? No other profession claims gratuitous education for its aspirants. Oxford teaches nothing without charging,—and heavily, too. The trades give no gratuitous instruction. It only tends to fill the profession with ambitious shop-boys,—youths too vain or too idle to stick to the office-stool,—and serves as a premium to selfish parents, who want to save the money that should be devoted to their children's education.

"People do not generally know that our private Art-schools supply all that the Academy niggardly gives, and much more, and are sufficient for every purpose of Art-education, from the time a boy cuts his first lead-pencil to the time he produces his first grand historical, unsaleable picture. These Academies (it would be invidious to mention them more particularly) are situated in central and convenient streets,—are open all the year round, from eight in the morning till ten at night,—are very cheap, and possess all the advantages that the sinecure Academy only promises. They do not invent reasons for shutting half the year, because it is their interest to be perpetually open. The students there are untrammelled with restrictions,—they have more comforts than at the Academy, as many statues, and more books for consultation. In the one place the master is always present, ready to give advice, to warn, to correct, to encourage, to deter,—in the other the officer lounges round about once an evening, fresh from his wine and walnuts perhaps, and gaily indifferent to youthful aspiration, mumbles out behind the back of some raw new-comer, often to his ineffable astonishment, 'Your nose is too long—to long.' The real education at the Academy is not from the officer, but from the advice of the older students. The bold and able make their drawings there, and pass quick away into their own worlds of action. The feeble and quiet are frightened and sometimes driven away by the rough language, the occasional bullying, the sly showers of pellets of bread and clay. The short-sighted may as well never go there, for unless lucky in their seats, they could not see the finer parts of the statue. As to the light by day of the Antique School, and the ventilation of the den of the Life School by night, I say nothing. To my certain knowledge Death has chosen the latter place as a spot to push many an incipient consumption into its early grave. To sum up in a few words: at the private schools the budding artist is treated as a gentleman and an equal,—in the Academy as a boy admitted as a favour. His inferiority is urged upon him, just as it used to be on the servitors at college in Goldsmith's time; or as it is now on the Foundation boys at Eton—the only boys who have any right to the college at all. The hard, square stools, the stooping position, the restriction of study, the silence, are all so many scarecrows to genius,—and very successful ones, too.

"The Art-student (it must be owned), partly from boyish restlessness, partly from economy, and partly from an utterly mistaken conception of the value and public estimation of Academic honour, is generally anxious to leave the private school and get into the Academy. Of the hundreds of students that in a long life I have known, I never knew one that did not condemn the Academic system and regret his old master. Few stayed their full time at the Academy,—few even stay long enough to win a medal or get into the Life. No; they will not be treated like paupers coming for alms. They take a room for themselves, or nine times out of ten return to the private Life schools, with only very occasional studies of the detested Greek statue—that bugbear of Art-education.

"Again, as an old man loving English Art and desiring to strangle this Academic nightmare that tramples the hopeful babe with its hoof, I say *Academic schools are not wanted*. There are private galleries of statues,—private classes with model,—*plenty,—too many*. There is the British Museum

free to students, and any one who has a shilling can hire a model as good as the President himself uses, be it Mars or Venus, a shilling an hour secures the sitting. Students can draw each other, or go and study groups in the streets as Hogarth did, who hated the name of Academy, and died before it started.

"Academic statues are but stone,—Academic models are but men and women, as Adam and Eve were. As for Academic gold medals, they show nothing but mechanic skill, and do no one any good. They do not even, Mr. Rolt tells us, secure the honest hanging of a picture; and as for the Exhibition, could no private men manage that? Do we want a palace, and sinecures, and pomposity, and pretension,—all for the sake of getting some unpaid men to dishonestly hang other men's pictures, and to charge the public for seeing them, which (charter or no charter) they have no right to do?

"Last week I contrasted the French and English systems of education,—in the one life and flesh, in the other stone and death,—in the one eight hours' study, in the other three; let me now sketch the private academy, compared with the Royal. It is one of the happiest scenes in the world—freedom, without licence,—cheerful low talking, yet no noise or gossip. The padrone sometimes silent for hours, sometimes turning round to lecture or to discuss some axiom of Barry or of Ruskin,—some dogma of the old or new schools. At eight o'clock in the morning—as soon as light, nearly—the knocker begins to go, and it goes all day: the rough vigorous students stride in first; last of all, about noon, comes the fashionable amateur—the young officer, all whiskers, or the clever fop, who sketches cleverly, but wants to learn to draw. Each one, rough or smooth, bows to the grave-bearded, Titianesque padrone, so picturesque and stately in his black velvet gown and skull-cap. There are a thousand paths of instruction: there is a circulating library of Art-books, from Richardson down to —; portfolios of drawings, volumes of costume for sketchers, tomes of anatomy, plates of dissections, cases of insects and animals, dried leaves, dresses for models, statues, paintings, sketches by the old masters—everything to warn or teach. It is an Art Eden compared to the howling wilderness of the Academy. Out of the fifty men in and out all day there are sure to be all degrees of progress, from the mere grub to the whole animal; so that the observant student can study the very fault that frets him, or the very excellence he aspires to. He can sit where he likes, according to his sight, and as for models, they are sitting in up-stair rooms all day. He can, in fact, work ten hours a day, surrounded by cheerful companions, and with a master at his elbow; he can even, if he is fevered by ambition, bring his sandwiches and eat and drink there; he can work till his hand shakes and his eye gets bloodshot with staring at the statue."

## FRENCH EXHIBITION.

ALMOST too late in the season, but still acceptably, come some delightful pictures by Mlle. Henriette Browne, a lady almost as clever as Rosa Bonheur, but in a gentler and more tender way. When we see Aurora Leigh in poetry, Mrs. Somerville in mathematics, Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Nightingale in philanthropy, these two ladies in painting, and Mrs. — on Monte Rosa, we really do not know what the sex is coming to. Having exhausted every form of physical beauty, are they now going to beat us in our own cold intellectual kingdom?

*The Sisters of Mercy* (No. 33), we hear, was bought by the French Government for 20,000 francs or more, and put up to a cheap franc-a-piece lottery among the Paris votaries of the *Bourse*. To one lucky Bull or Bear it fell and still belongs; but Mr. Gambart, always enterprising, is going wisely to engrave it, and directly it was free from the Paris Exhibition brought it over here to be appreciated as it deserves.

Mlle. Browne is, we believe, of English or Irish extraction, is a pupil of Chaplin, and in manner and sentiment an imitator of Frère, whom she

has here distanced. She has carried off two medals and sells her pictures fast, but, though very successful, has not yet done anything so ambitious as this pure and fine work. The picture, if a little less thin and timid, would be almost perfect as an expression of Christian charity and religious sentiment. What centuries from Miss Angelica Kaufmann's tender-eyed Hectors and Andromaches—what delicacy of colour and feeling for textural variety! Story there is none to tell: it is merely a little fevered child wrapped in a blanket, lying on the lap of a Sister of Mercy; while another (with a face painted hard and flat) mixes up the medicine for it at a side-table. The French faults of low tone and slurred details are here; but what beauties, what careful yet unpedantic drawing! What delicious love for the languid child is visible in the thoughtful eyes of the Sister of Mercy—a real face, too, not a Keepsake one, or a stone one—a rosy, warm face, glowing with a woman's love for children, and looking so blossom-like, pretty and innocent and good between the stiff snowy wings of the starched linen head-dress. Surely Corporal Trim's Béguine was such a loving motherly creature as this Sister, with her sober Puritan gown, apron, and rosary. The details are, of course, kept back in the usual cowardly French way, for fear of detracting from the faces. Except the vessel that the elder Sister pours the medicine into, a golden lemon, a handkerchief, there is nothing else but the mere figures and a dusky picture of the Good Samaritan on the background wall. The painting is very good and sure, if it were not too thin. The transparent shadow on the child's shrunk leg is really scarcely covered canvas. The face, too, though feverish and delicate, is a little wanting in decision. A great painting must have great execution and great modelling, or else it is merely a great idea or great feeling wasted on a sketch. The picture is like so many modern ones, a good skeleton, but wants building up and solidifying. It wants the Roman self-conviction, anxious pride and sense of permanence. No work now could give it this; it is the planning from the beginning for slow construction that gives eternity to a picture. The child's frock is naturally arranged, but not with English feeling,—but let that go. This lady's other works are mere studies, or unimportant. There is a stolid, beefy, English portrait of her father or uncle (38), laughably common, yet vigorous and honest,—*The Nurse* (37), a study for the great picture, beautifully touched with much quiet certainty, —*The Hospital Laboratory* (35), with busy Sisters of Mercy,—and *Puritan Maidens reading the Scriptures* (34). This last picture the Empress has bought; but it is only two studies of girls in grey, with a pretty pink ear peeping through a linen head-dress.—*The Brace-Buttons* is heartier than Frère, and tenderly humorous.

Mrs. Bodichon's frosted Algerine scenes we do not care much about. There is a bloom on them, such as you see on a fresh cucumber, and want to see nowhere else. The things are, no doubt, true; but they are small, mannered and timid. It is not taking a note of an odd scene that enables one to paint it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Now Lord Palmerston has set himself at the head of the lovers of Italian architecture the Gothic party must look to their fence; for when the old Lord does commit himself to a principle he is indeed immovable; and tastes, like joints, get stiff at a certain age. In one thing Lord Palmerston is right; the Gothic *pur et simple* will not do for modern business: we do not want castles and dungeons, or abbeys either,—no stained glass,—no mullioned windows to keep the sunshine out in lively November afternoons. But then we know that Mr. Scott is an elastic man. The Gothic is an elastic and adaptable style, and was born, or at least brought up in England, so it knows what we want. But old gentlemen must not be "naughty" and get angry and scratch, and talk nonsense about the Italian and Grecian. The Greeks had no windows to their temples, and we don't know what a Greek private house was like. It is a dead, exploded thing, and has no change, or progress or adaptability in it. A style grows, it is not a brain mushroom, nor does it grow in a night. Let us take up Gothic Art (those who like



it) where it began to corrupt, let us graft on it modern thought and adapt it to modern feelings. If it will not allow room or light, if it is unhealthy, or is bad for sound, or difficult to clean, or too expensive, mould and plane it till you get what you want. Every want a style is unable to meet shows an inherent, perhaps irreparable, fault and deficiency in that style. The perfect style would meet every want, as the Gothic we think could do in proper hands. If the Greek will always look atheistic, then it can never be fit for churches,—if the Gothic looks never gay, then it can never be fit for ball-rooms.

Mr. *Punch* shakes his *bâton* at the Royal Academy:—"We always laboured [says he] under the delusion that no R.A. could resign, except by dying. It was a fine-art impression with us, that the honour of being elected one of the illustrious Forty only terminated when Death came, and, in nautical lingo, 'let go the painter.' It seems, however, that this idea that the Forty of the Royal Academy were as immortal as the *Quarante Immortels* of the Académie Française has only been, on our part, a mortal mistake, and we are indebted to Sir Robert Smirke for having effectually cured us of it. Once a R.A. does not necessarily imply that you are always a R.A. Will other Royal Academicians have the modesty, or the pluck, to dis-R.A. themselves, in a similar manner, of a honour that they must feel they are no longer able, or worthy, of creditably supporting? If they do not, we shall take the liberty, in a week or two, of concocting an *Art Index Expurgatorius*, in which they will find their names rudely printed at full length, accompanied with such comments as may probably bring the colour called crimson on their cheeks."

On Tuesday the sale of Lord Northwick's collection was resumed at Cheltenham. We give the chief lots. Rembrandt Van Rhyen, Portraits of the Burgomaster Six and his Wife, from Sir Simon Clarke's collection, 175 guineas (Eckford).—Hugh Van der Goes, The Salutation and the Presentation in the Temple, with saints on the reverse, a pair, 135 guineas (Eckford).—Sandro Botticelli, The Virgin, kneeling in adoration before the sleeping Infant, 155 guineas (Colnaghi).—Timoteo Della Vite, The Taking down from the Cross, 200 guineas (Drax, M.P.).—Correggio, The Virgin, and Child 110 guineas (Drax).—Raffaello, The Coronation of the Virgin, with the Twelve Apostles round the Tomb, painted for the Monastery of St. Francisco, in Perugia, 170 guineas (Drax).—Francesco Francia, The Virgin and Child, St. Lawrence and Pope Sixtus, 101 guineas (Chippendale).—Pinturicchio, The Nativity, 240 guineas (Drax). The amount of the ninth day's sale was 3,600l.—On Wednesday were sold Bernardino Luini, The Virgin and Child, St. Catherine and St. Barbara reading a book, 125 guineas (Finney).—Titian, Portrait of Pope Paul the Third, 101 guineas (Eckford).—Nicolo Poussin, Venus appearing to Æneas, from the collection of the Prince de Carignan, 240 guineas (Nieuwenhuys).—Giorgione, Cupid, wounded by his own arrow, preferring his complaint to Venus; from the Orleans Gallery, where it is engraved, 1,250 guineas (Mawson).—Titian, Tarquin and Lucretia. The picture formerly in the Whitehall collection of Charles the First, afterwards purchased for the King of Spain, and subsequently carried away from that country by Joseph Bonaparte, 395 guineas (Nieuwenhuys).—Gentile Bellini, the Interview between Mahomet the Second and the Patriarch Gennadius at Constantinople, 131 guineas (Budd and Prior).—Titian, a Landscape, with Diana and her Nymphs interrupted by the approach of Actæon, 101 guineas (Pearce).—Francesco Bessolo, The Virgin and Child in a Landscape, 120 guineas (Eckford).—Velasquez, an Equestrian Portrait of Don Luis de Haro, with an Attendant on foot, 920 guineas (Stopford).—Jan Bellini, the Repose of the Holy Family, 102 guineas (Drax, M.P.).—Titian, Portrait of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 141 guineas (Bennett).—Murillo, The Vision of St. Augustine of Canterbury, 245 guineas (Sir E. Lechmere, Bart.).—Van der Heyden and A. Van der Velde, a View of the Grounds and Chateau of Ryswick, near the Hague, in which the Treaty of Peace between England, Germany, France, and Spain was signed in

1597, 130 guineas (Bond). The tenth day's sale amounted to 6,320l.—The sale continued on Thursday, when the following lots were sold:—David Teniers, A Village Fête, 250 guineas (Farrer).—Francesco Francia, The Virgin, 132 guineas (Chippendale).—Sebastiano del Piombo, A Triptych, or altar-piece, in three compartments, 140 guineas (Drax).—Bernardino Luini, The Virgin, 200 guineas (Scott).—Peter Paul Rubens, The Marriage of the Virgin, 175 guineas (Bethel Waldron).—Moretto, of Brescia, The Glorification of the Virgin, 550 guineas (purchased for the National Gallery).—Jan de Mabuse, Portraits of Jeanne la Folle, her Daughter, wife of Francis the First, and her Son, afterwards Charles the Fifth, 190 guineas (Colnaghi).—Nicolo Poussin, Nymphs, Satyrs, and Fauns, 300 guineas (Colnaghi).—Velasquez, A Boar Hunt, 310 guineas (Mawson).—P. P. Rubens, The Holy Family, 112 guineas (Isaacs).—Salvator Rosa, L'Umana Fragilità, described by Lady Morgan in her 'Life and Times of Salvator Rosa,' 330 guineas (Agnew).—Massaccio, His own Portrait, 103 guineas (for the National Gallery). The amount of the eleventh day's sale exceeded 5,450l.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS, MONDAY, August 15.—MONSTER CONCERT, FESTIVAL, and FETE.—Benefit of MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—Her Last Appearance in England prior to leaving for America. The following Artists will appear:—Mesdames Rudersdorf, Louisa Vinning, Weiss, Rosina Pico, Laura Baxter, and Anna Bishop, Mr. George Ferren, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the celebrated Harpist; Master Drew Dean, the juvenile Flautist, and other Artists. Band of 60. Conductors, Herr Schellen, Signor Randerger, and Mr. George Loder. GRAND BALLOON ASCENT, double display of FIREWORKS for this occasion, added to the Great Attractions offered at these beautiful Gardens nightly. All for One Shilling. Reserved Stalls can be had at the Music Hall. Doors open at Three o'clock, Concert at Half-past Seven.

*Popular Music of the Olden Time: a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England, with short Introductions to the different Reigns, and Notices of the Aïrs from Writers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; also, a Short Account of the Minstrels.* By W. Chappell. (Cramer & Co.)

THIS book does every credit to the patience, intelligence, and modesty of its author. Mr. W. Chappell, in place of preparing a new edition of a publication which was found valuable and interesting twenty years ago, has turned a large store of more recently acquired material to account,—not in the unwieldy forms of addition or appendix, but by entirely remodelling his former essay. In our days of hasty literature, and too easily gained success, more than common praise should be given to such assiduity.—It is pleasant to recollect that there is a fame, and a future too, for all labours of love such as this.

Respect, however, does not necessarily imply implicit subscription on the part of the reader. Mr. Chappell would never have produced a book so careful and copious as this had he not been enamoured of his subject. That love modifies, if it do not confuse or distort, the vision, who needs to be told? Our author, in his natural eagerness to exalt the music of his own country, has disregarded doubt more than we think safe, in matters of evidence or tradition.—Twenty years have strengthened every conviction which we have entertained on the subject of national melody. Who made the old tunes, whether they grew of themselves, are questions as hard to answer as ever,—not therefore questions to be utterly waved aside as impertinences.—Once again, we must illustrate the necessity of caution ere we admit or deny, claim or expel,—from what is passing around us. Analyze the large family of tunes floating east and west in America, some of which are settling down into acceptance there and here and everywhere as real national melodies.—In one will be found a bit of a dance; in another, half-a-dozen bars from an opera; in a third, a theft from a collection of psalmody; all laid together with twangs and twists easy to remember,—difficult to reduce into rule.—The science or school of the ancients seems to us less hard to prove than it is to substantiate the wanderings and changings which

attend *colonization* in so delicate an art as Music. When the individualities of Handel (as, also, of Shakspeare) require controversy, cross-examination, afterwards criticism,—and *theirs* are not fully owned—we feel that in tasks and researches such as Mr. Chappell's, conjecture must play a large and busy part, let it be played ever so gracefully. Our author has done more than any of his predecessors; but we cannot accept all his conclusions as rubrical.

Such a sanguine view as the one which has been taken and wrought out by Mr. Chappell must inevitably be attended by preferences—not to say prejudices. Among authorities, Burney is particularly made the object of our author's disparaging remark. Trusting more largely in Sir John Hawkins, Mr. Chappell is displeased with the Doctor, as flippant, shallow, perversely incorrect; and, with a view of courting our then reigning powers, making the least of the English, the most of the foreign, musician. He was exclusively devoted,—so runs Mr. Chappell's comment,—to Italian music (an odd mode, by the way, of recommending himself to a regnant German family),—he knew next to nothing of Bach;—little of Handel, save his operas. He examined old manuscripts superficially, scored them carelessly,—in short, promulgated and perpetuated error with a disregard of consequences not honourable to an historian. Would it not have been fair to have given Dr. Burney the benefit of his century, and the literary habits thereof? Antiquarian research was not in Burney's day the matter which it has since become. The Niebuhrs in history had not replaced the Hnmes. Patient sifting and minute comparison then subjected those who practised them to the reproach of—

Bottling up dullness in an ancient bin, awarded to such persons as Pegge.—Is Sir John Hawkins so much more trustworthy than Burney? Without having searched the pair of histories through, comparing page with page, we cannot forget the disputed point printed by him in the magistrate's history—that Kerl *Canzona*, which Sir John (a devout Handelian) allowed to appear, never calling attention to its identity with a chorus in 'Israel'; nor his flagrantly incorrect description of the 'Messiah'; still less, the dictum of Johnson, concerning Sir John's inaccuracy. Burney seems to have known as much of Sebastian Bach as his rival.† Even as an old man, he was not so tied to Eichner and Muthel (whose famous pianoforte duett was one of the show-pieces in St. Martin's Street) but that he could see the promise and beauty of Beethoven's compositions, the first of which were brought to England by a lady amateur—Miss Tate. That the lively spirits which recommended Burney to the Garricks, Goldsmiths,—nay, to the more heavily weighted men of letters and science of his time, gave to some of his paragraphs more flippancy than befits the gravity of History, is true; but as one who had observed, collected, and considered, he certainly did not bear, neither do we think he altogether deserves, the reputation of flimsy courtiership, which Mr. Chappell ascribes to him. His Italian and German tours belong to the books written by all real travellers,—works not superseded in value by more superficial modern inventions.—He may have made as much too little of English music as our author may make a little too much of it;—but some caution may not be amiss "to keep the balance true."

Such caution having been given, little remains save to linger on a page here or there, which entices us, whether by its glimpse of music or of manners,—by its recollection of some verse which has almost become part of our national history. Without our venturing on such tough matters as the church modes, borrowed by our ancestors from the Pagans, and from which profane music escaped so soon as she possibly could,—without our speculating on what manner of harp it was on which Alfred the Great played when he made his way into the camp of his enemies, or what was the ballad sung by him,—we shall only insinuate an irreverent remark on that relic of the thirteenth century, "Sumer is iumen in," in order to

† See the notice in the 'Musical Tour,' vol. 2.



come to Mr. Chappell's second specimen, which bears a supposititious date, some fifty years later, about 1300.—This is the dance tune already known to collectors, which in style is not so much fifty as five hundred years more modern than the drowsy and mawkish pastoral which our world has been used to receive as the oldest specimen of English air and verse in union. From every side this is noticeable,—on our own, because it seems to furnish a brisk and clear confirmation of the fancy long entertained, that melody begins with rhythm rather than with recitation. A tune must *beat* the ear;—not merely be subservient to the talk of the poet.—Hence both tune-maker and poetaster for music must study form rather than lose themselves in dream, if Music is to keep any symmetry or separate life. The great expressive musicians,—Handel in his recitatives as well as in his melodies—Gluck, in his recitatives as well as in his chorus-with-ballet-music—Mozart (who had the flower of every gift, grace, and science combined in himself, and who, yet, is less fresh than either Handel or Gluck), in every bar that he wrote—showed this, whether by instinct or by science, what matters it? But that the dance—“*the mirth of feet*,” as Campion happily calls it—and not the lyric to be recited, is the germ of such knowledge, or the quickener of such instinct, is a matter which has been too much overlooked,—especially of late, in the modern days, when the talk has been of unequal rhythm, “concealed melody,” and dubious and dislocated matters besides.

Yet this very dance offers a difficulty (as was remarked in our notice of Mr. Chappell's earlier book), in the one leg too much, which the *five-bar*—or second half—of the tune presents to dancers who have crossed hands, &c. in the first—or *four-bar*—half. Mr. Chappell suggests that the odd, or eighth, bar is superfluous. It might be imagined that this was a mistake (recollecting, as we do, attempts at noting national airs, during which excrescences of the kind have vanished, when the noter essayed to prove them), had we not modern examples showing how such things can come to pass—and pass without the world being in the least aware of the matter. No modern march—Mendelssohn's ‘Wedding March’ excepted—has deservedly struck so deep a root into marchers and march-players as M. Meyerbeer's gorgeous ‘Coronation March,’ in ‘Le Prophète.’ Yet who has found out that its first strophe (again a *five-bar* one) contains an utterly superfluous intrusion? That rhythm is indispensable to music—and not to be lectured on from exceptions, as M. Berlioz is for ever disposed to do—is an article of our creed. That such article is infallible, no one will say, who looks at this dance, with its doubtful bar, and at that march, the doubtful bar of which hardly any one has doubted?—But that this dance is many a mile nearer such music as Europe digests, than the dismal old ‘Sumer’ (a *St. Swithin* summer “of the first water,” if there ever was such a season), few will dispute.—Compare our dance again, with the comparatively rude and shapeless ‘Song on the Victory of Agincourt’ (date 1415), and we cannot but think that the above speculation (no more is hereby ventured) may derive confirmation from the rudeness and the shapelessness. Declamation of verse is one thing. Music as an art, including melody, is another; and without rhythm there is no melody.

A.D. 1460 gives us a Christmas Carol—“A Nowell” (did England give the word to France, or get it from the old French ‘*Noël*’?). Here, again, is a tune which no stretch of antiquarianism can prevent us from calling semi-barbarous. Perhaps Mr. Macfarren's harmony may be to blame for the crudity of its close, which might have been in a minor,—and not as it stands. But the words, as well as the music, seem to indicate that it was a tune of hedge-side public-houses and of ditch-Minstrels,—since the Nativity Carol has far less to do with “our blessed Lady” and “the Angel Gabriel” than with the meats (rejecting “tripes,” “pig's flesh,” “duck's flesh,” and others) and the drinks (the burden being a persistent cry for “ale”) with which “the hallowed and gracious time” was to be solemnized. The Minstrels (as regards their art) seem to have been far less refined and accomplished

than the Dancers, till a late period.—Even when from the mummers in the hall, under the holly and mistletoe,—vocal music rose a scale higher, and got into the pleached bower and the oriel window,—even when the street ballad of immediate excitement, telling of this victory or the other murder,—even when the words which satisfied *Dorcas* and *Mopsa* at wake, or fair, or May-green dance, were in some measure replaced by such lyrics as England's lyrists (a body never yet done justice to) could produce,—Harmony kept the world's vocal music in stiff, uncouth, arbitrary trammels, long after viol and cittern, and other stringed instruments (used for the dance) had emancipated themselves. The second-hand Paganism of the authenticated church tones was not utterly purged out of English part-music, even when English part-music—thanks to the Elizabethan madrigalists—was at its best.

To return, however, from a speculation offered for others to work out. Henry the Seventh (1492) is on record as the first English sovereign who seems to have treated music as an art. Besides recompenses for performers taking part in popular revels—such as “a May” at Lambeth, or a “rewarde” to one Cornyshe for a prophecy,—money is to be paid for flutes in a case,—for the case for “James Hide's harp,”—for “organnes” (a pair of them),—“for a lute for my Lady Margaret,”—ten shillings and fourpence “to one that sett” (tuned?) “the King's cleyvecordes.”—Local payments, too, are many. One would like to know what manner of music was *played* during this sumptuous reign. The music to words sung a King later (and when a King, too, was an amateur composer) is only in a very small degree an advance on the vocal specimens already referred to. ‘The Hunt is up’ is the best tune, or rather *half* tune,—this perhaps because the words are the best, and will best bear the light of modern day, of any here given.—‘The Three Ravens,’ dim and dark as the legend is, leaving (as every legend should do) much to Fancy, is, after all, not among ancient ballads one of the most striking,—and the tune, cleared from the dismal recitation of the words, says little in itself.—The ‘Mery Ballet of the Hathorne Tre’ is obviously one of those “measures,” or dances meant never to end, to which “the fathers and mothers on benches” (of whom the northern dancing song tells) may have added words, to relieve themselves from the weariness of those who sit by, and will not or cannot go round—has form, colour, and character of its own.

There is no need further to work out our proposition, that whereas Recitation avails itself of music, Rhythm generates melody; and that since without melody there can be no music, there can be no music without rhythm, let the latter be ever so subservient to poetical cadence in recitation.—This book of Mr. Chappell's offers too many matters of remark for us to dwell long on any one point or topic among the many which it includes. At page 79 (to continue our necessarily desultory notes), in ‘My little pretty one,’ we have another of those unequally-phrased tunes—four to one moiety, five to another—which so perplex the ear. ‘Quoth John to Joan’ (p. 87) is one of the best and most regular tunes in a major key in the early portion of this work. The idea of a short courtship and a merry one seems to have been universally popular,—needful, in truth, as a counterpoise to the woes caused to patient and suing Shepherds by the coquetries of *Cynthia*, or by *Phyllida*'s floutings. Mr. Chappell, perhaps to confine his labour within manageable limits, is something sparing in his cross-references as to the words of songs which have become common ballad-property. Thus, he has sometimes lost a chance of pointing out the best version,—as, for instance, in the song before us. Bold *John*'s inventory of his possessions, on the strength of which he demands a “yes” or a “no” from *Joan*,—is less quaint and lyrical than the Scottish version of the same transaction, modernized by *Balloon* Tytler from an elder Northern ditty,—

I ha'e laid a herring in saut,  
Lass, gin ye lo'e me, tell me now!  
I ha'e brewed a forget of maunt,  
An' I canna come ilka day to woo.

When we get to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we arrive at what may be called England's “golden

age” in music. Never since, it may be asserted, has our island so gallantly maintained its place among the nations as it did under the reign of *Oriana*. Nor does this seem to have merely depended on the fashion set by our splendid Virgin Queen, determined as she was to be foremost and unparagoned among royal amateurs, and to pit herself against such a dangerous rival on the other side of the border as “the Scots Queen.”—Her virginals were more important to the history of musical creation than Rizzio's harp. The tune to which she may have danced the dance, so amusingly immortalized in the Abbotsford sketch by Kirkpatrick Sharpe, has outlived the recollection of the music played, when Mary Stuart, at the head of her Maries, “led the *brank*” at the marriage of Sebastian.—She had Shakspeare to write such lyrics as ‘Orpheus and his lute,’ ‘Tell me where is fancy bred,’—She had such a choir of madrigalists to harmonize her praises (somewhat in the fashion of sycophants, it may be confessed) as could hardly be matched in any other country, whose efforts in their branch of the art have never been equalled.—Yet, how capricious, in its compensations, its alliances, its contemporary products, is this very art of Music! While, as could be maintained triumphantly, no country has had such a body of lyrists for music as England (supposing we were to begin with this reign of Elizabeth),—while, as Mr. Chappell points out, our trades had their songs, while our May-poles likewise, while there were ditties in the barber's shops, while popular heroes were hymned (not Homerically) in the streets, even as our Have-locks and Lawrences are now-a-days discoursed of in the Seven Dials and Clare Market,—while the Art had here her theorists also; and also her organist, Dr. Bull, who was worshipful enough to be translated to honours and employments in the Low Countries, after his mistress had died on her cushions—one conclusion can hardly be evaded. Rich, plenteous, popular as Music in England was then, no such heritage of melodies is England's as belongs to more primitive Wales, or wilder Ireland, or the distracted “North Country.”—We grant, when saying this, every disputed tune, here or elsewhere disputed, to England. So far as Scotland goes, we will willingly concede that some of the peculiarities of Scottish melody (the well-known *snap* among them) are not Scottish but Southern; but whether setting *Planxty* and *Strathspey* against “Cushion dance,” or even against that institution of our country so dear to Mr. Dickens, ‘Sir Roger de Coverley,’—or measuring ‘Ar hyd ye nos,’ or ‘Nos Galan,’ or ‘Codyiad yr Haul,’ or ‘Oran Gaoil,’ or ‘Whistle o'er the lave on't,’ or ‘Kitty Tyrell,’ with a hundred more specimens, which Time and Taste forbid us to catalogue,—against the tunes here authenticated, reclaimed, disinterred, transcribed,—the conclusion of the matter remains the same,—or, if not the same, yet more sharply emphasized by every year's scrutiny. Our real English melodies are, when compared with those of our three sister countries, in variety, in play of interval, in all that makes an air, as music, *per se*, as distinct from an air which is to be talked—not strong, not various—not many.

That England's strength in those days lay in musical accomplishment and scientific combination rather than in those delicious fancies, or those strokes of invention which give the melodist supremacy, may, we think, be seen in one most interesting section of this Elizabethan music—that which belongs to the plays of Shakspeare.—Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Chappell has been as diligent in collection as he is affectionate in admiration; excusing himself, nevertheless, from any such completeness as might profess to exhaust so rich a subject, by an announcement which will be read with pleasure. This is, that Dr. Rimbault has been for a considerable time occupied in preparing a work on the subject of Shakspeare music. In the mean time, what is here given,—the tunes to “It was a lover” (‘As you Like It’), the “Willow Song” (‘Othello’), “O, Mistress Mine” (‘Twelfth Night’);—even the snatches of song given to *Ophelia*, the lady “of ladies most dejected and wretched,” owe such power as they possess to the words, not to the song itself. It is most probable that the larger proportion of these songs were “wild” airs transferred from the streets,



the taverns, the village greens, the barbers' shops, even, to the theatres,—seeing that stage-representation then was rude, cheap, inexpensive in its accessories. Be this as it may, the limited melodic worth of our tunes, whether on the hypothesis of their having been borrowed from—

The spinners and the knitters in the sun, or concocted by the music master, who then had care over pipe and wire, and the *Rosalinds*, and *Autolyseuses*, and *Patiences* of the Globe or the Blackfriars, has come before us forcibly (when quietly returning to this subject) in corroboration of the idea irresistibly pressed on us—that in the early days of the art in England, such "air" as England had belonged to the graces of the dance,—not the inspiration of the words; and that at no period, whether the period be the Puritan time, when Milton with his organ, and Cromwell with his patronage of Hingeston, kept music alive,—or the Cavalier epoch, when there was no lack of lyrists, luscious enough in tongue and thought, but rarely sweet;—or later, in that hybrid *interregnum*, when we were not out of Stuart and not in to Guelph,—has the English tune borne any proportion to the English *sense* of tune.—With the expression of this opinion, not offered at random, we will close our dealing with the earlier portion of this valuable book. We may return to it again,—since the amount of suggestion included in not being indicated or dismissed in a single notice.

**HAYMARKET.**—A French piece, entitled *Les Absences de Monsieur*, adapted to the English stage in the shape of a farce called 'Out of Sight out of Mind,' was produced on Thursday week—Monsieur, or *Mr. Gatherwool*, its hero, being played by Mr. C. Mathews, who had already rehearsed the part in America. The character is altogether a piece of exaggeration, and depicts a man whose memory is so short-lived, that he not only forgets the contents of a letter as soon as read, but every intention as soon as formed, and always does just the contrary thing—walking into the rain with slippers, visiting his miller instead of his lawyer, and kissing his maid-servant instead of his wife. The last scrape is serious, but is followed by one still more so. His wife is tempted by a Lothario, whose sins he visits on an innocent friend, and strives to keep the offender as an inmate of his home. Such a part, full of bustle and blunder, suits Mr. C. Mathews perfectly, and he maintains the sport and the interest of the erratic action to the fall of the curtain.

**NEW ADELPHI.**—Mr. Webster, on occasion of his annual benefit on Saturday, performed a new part in a new piece, which he announced for one night only, but in which he was so successful, that in all probability it will be frequently repeated. It is entitled 'One Touch of Nature,' and appears to be of French origin. The hero is an old theatrical copyist, named *Holder*, who is engaged by a fashionable dramatist, of the Gallican rather than of the English type, to transcribe the manuscript of a new play, and interests himself in favour of an actress, *Miss Constance Belmour* (Miss Henrietta Sims), who has been cast for the intended heroine, but with whom the author at rehearsal was dissatisfied. At length he induces the author to allow her a private rehearsal in his own apartments. The extraordinary interest that he takes in the young lady excites the curiosity of his employer, *Mr. Beaumont Fletcher* (Mr. Billington), who at length compels the old man to confess, that his *protégée* is his daughter. Constance is, however, unaware of the fact; having been taken away at three years of age by her mother, who had fled with a paramour. The scene to be recited involves a daughter's recognition of her father, and the course of it naturally leads to a similar *éclaircissement* in their own case. Miss Belmour has a difficulty in simulating sufficient warmth in the fictitious scene; and it is Holder's object, by awakening in her the consciousness of her relationship with himself, to enable her to realize the requisite feeling. He therefore undertakes the part of the father in the play; and, by substituting the real circumstances of her infancy for those of the text, excites her recollection of the tailor's work-room in which her infancy was passed, and

thus works her up to the desired point of emotion. She now recognizes her parent in reality, and well knows how to imitate it on the mimic scene. The whole burthen of the character rests on Mr. Webster, who acted very finely, discriminating between the artificial and natural states of feeling with great art, and carrying both to a climax with the utmost effect. As we have stated, we doubt not but that this piece will be repeated.

This week, Mr. Buckstone's melo-drama, 'Flowers of the Forest,' has been revived. The cast is somewhat altered; but *Lemuel*, the gipsy-boy, is still played by Mrs. Mellon; while Miss Kate Kelly undertakes the part of *Starlight Bess*. The latter indicates much natural feeling in the strong situations, and merits remark as having manifested progressive power and ability to sustain characters of greater passion or feeling than those which have hitherto been entrusted to her talents. The heroine, *Cynthia*, is performed by Mrs. Billington, who shows ambition that might succeed, but for the apparent deficiency of force and impulse. Mr. Toole's *Cheap John* is not without humour; and Paul Bedford is himself in the *Kinchin*. The revival was well received.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The quire of singing birds is now rapidly clearing out of London. Madame Grisi and Signor Mario are not going into our provinces as was expected—neither, we believe, to St. Petersburg for the winter; but intend, it is said, to break fresh ground in an opposite direction, by singing in the Spanish capital. The rest of the company, so far as we can make out, is very inferior; and a singular announcement in connexion with this is, that Signor Mario has undertaken the "administrative superintendence" (*quære*, stage-management?) and the direction of the singers.—M. Nicolas, a small singer who appeared at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris two years ago, has been promoted to no less arduous an occupation that that of first tenor at the *Teatro della Scala*, Milan. Times are changed in the Lombard capital with a vengeance!—The barytone, Signor Giraltoni, a French gentleman who has been singing in Northern Italy with some success [*vide Athen.* No. 1564], is about to join the company at St. Petersburg.—Some of our opera-goers will be sorry to hear that Madame Lotti della Santa is not coming to London for 1860,—others that Madame Penco is.

A score of 'John the Baptist,' the Oratorio by Herr Hager, of which mention has been made in the *Athenæum*, is in London. Those who have seen it speak highly of the music as a specimen of the modern eclectic style. It may possibly be given during the winter, we hear, at *St. Martin's Hall*.

The operatic news from Germany is small. Of a new symphonist, or pianist, or violinist we do not hear a note. Betwixt Pedantry on the one side, and Red Republicanism on the other, its magnificent school of instrumental art and artists seems like "to die out";—but Herr Dreyschock, the well-known pianist, is announced as busy on a one-act opera, 'Fleurette,' based on a novel by Zschokke. Then from Weimar, that Mecca of musicians of the future, come strange tidings of a marriage betwixt past and present, betwixt a Triton and a minnow. Shakspeare's 'Winter's Tale,' a delicious canvas for music—on which we happen to know Mendelssohn, had he lived, might have painted—is to be arranged opera-wise by that elegant poet and man of letters, Herr Dingelstedt. So far so good,—but it is to be set—well-a-day for Shakspeare!—by M. von Flotow.—At Berlin, they promise for the great theatre a version of 'Ludovic,' by MM. Hérold and Halévy,—and a revival of M. Auber's 'Gustave.' 'The Future,' apparently is "backward in coming forward."

On the 24th of last month was held a great choral meeting of the Alsatian singing societies at Schlestadt. The societies were twenty-seven,—the voices, when united, were seven hundred and fifty in number.

In addition to our notice of Panseron last week, the musical reader may like to know that, during the early period of his life, he was Chapelmaster to Prince Esterhazy, as successor of Haydn.—The

musical and dramatic obituary of the year must be lengthened by the names of Herr Forti, a singer long attached to the opera at Vienna, and rated as the best *Don Juan* in Germany,—and of M. Firmin, the actor, well known to the frequenters of the *Théâtre Français*.

Madame Hillen, who has been singing for some years past in Holland, has been tried in the luckless 'Guillaume Tell,' at the *Grand Opéra*,—which no longer seems able to find or to keep passable singers, or to produce works in any way worthy of its olden reputation.

For years past the Englishman who has boated down the Lake of Como has been shown, hard by the *Villa Pasta*, the *Villa Taglioni*. Then, who that has known that pleasure of all pleasures, the gliding down the Grand Canal of Venice in a gondola, who that has an eye for the fantastic riches of Venetian architecture, has not paused before the *Ca' d' Oro*, and envied its possessor, before asking the possessor's name?—"Sior! La Taglioni," being the answer of the *Checco* or *Damiani* who sculls the traveller forwards.—But "che sara, sara." Dance cannot sit still, but must be Dance, to its dying days. Those who frequented Signor Rossini's *Soirées* last winter at the corner of the *Rue Chaussée d'Antin*—told that, besides wonderful new melodies which they heard played on the horn by M. Vivier, and a new *scena* sung by Madame Alboni, and six compositions of the same words which are some day to be published, they had seen the apparition of Madame Taglioni, dancing—actually dancing—in a small *salon* the wondrous *Tyrolienne*, from 'Guillaume Tell.' More recently we have had occasion to tell how the veteran *Sylphide* was encouraging and watching over Mlle. Emma Livry. This might have been merely an act of personal good-nature, had not the matter been since explained by an announcement that "the State" (which is now the *Grand Opéra* in Paris) had appointed Madame Taglioni "as inspectress of the dancing classes at the Opera, with the commission of finishing such pupils as seem to be destined to take a place in the first rank." A descent this—any one but an *ex-Sylphide* might fancy—from that delicious lake and that Venetian palace!

#### MISCELLANEA

*Royal Botanic Society of London, Regent's Park.*—The twentieth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, Mr. David Jardine in the chair.—The report from the Council stated that the affairs of the Society continued in the most prosperous condition. The total receipts of the year had been 12,254*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure, including 1,050*l.* of the old debt paid off, 9,352*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 2,902*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*—The total number of Fellows elected since the last anniversary is 163; the number now on the books of Fellows and Members being 2,277. The early spring exhibitions attempted for the first time during the past spring, and instituted for the introduction of new and rare plants, which come into flower in the early spring months, had met with the greatest success, and given general satisfaction. Although the old debt of the Society was now so small as to be of no consequence, yet the Council do not consider it expedient to undertake any expensive works of improvement until the whole of this debt has been extinguished.—The Reports from the Secretary and Curator stated that the gardens and conservatory had during the past year been in a higher state of cultivation than for several seasons past. The facilities afforded to students and artists had been enjoyed by 115 persons, beyond those attending the lectures of Prof. Bentley and Dr. Lankester.—The total number of visitors to the gardens during the past year was 155,951.—The thanks of the Society were voted to his Royal Highness the President, the Vice-Presidents, and other members of the Council, and the Auditors and executive officers of the Society; and the proceedings terminated with thanks to the chairman for his able superintendence of the business of the meeting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. J. F.—F. G. N.—J. O. H.—R. S.—T. B.—C. T.—H. W.—E. B.—received.



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# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1660.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

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## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PRO-

SPECTUS for the Academic Year commencing October 1, 1859 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Applied Sciences, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, W.C. If Letters are endorsed "Prospectus" on the outside it will save delay.

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Application for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the schools in each district, and at South Kensington.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

## EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE.—Teachers

wishing to attend the Examinations of the Science and Art Department in—1. Practical and Descriptive Geometry, with Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Building Construction; 2. Physics; 3. Chemistry; 4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to Mining); 6. Natural History, for the purpose of obtaining augmentation grants to their salaries, must send their names, addresses, and present occupation to the Secretary of the Department, South Kensington, on or before the 31st of October, 1859. The Examinations will be held in the Metropolis in the last week of November. Certificates of three grades will be granted in each subject, giving the holder an augmentation grant of 10*l.*, 15*l.* or 20*l.* a year on each certificate, while giving instruction to a class of operatives in that subject. These payments will be in addition to the value of any certificates of competency for giving primary instruction, which the teacher may have already obtained from the Committee of Council on Education.

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August 18, 1859.

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The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 23rd. The Fees are 5*l.* 5*s.* a term for Pupils under, and 6*l.* 6*s.* for those above, Fourteen. Entrance Fee, 1*l.* 1*s.*

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

**LITERATURE**

*The Shakspeare Fabrications; or, the MS. Notes of the Perkins Folio shown to be of Recent Origin. With an Appendix on the Authorship of the Ireland Forgeries.* By C. Mansfield Ingleby, LL.D. (J. R. Smith.)

THERE are four chances open to a controversialist. He may have a bad temper and a good cause, like Bentley. He may have a good temper and a bad cause, like Voltaire. He may have both a fine cause and a fine temper, as in the rare case of Milton; or, as in the less rare case of Sciooppius, he may have a temper as detestable as his cause. We have no wish to be thought uncivil to Dr. Ingleby. But the claim that he puts forth in his 'Shakspeare Fabrications' to rank in the class of controversialists at all, throws him into the fourth division. Not that we are going to compare him with Gaspar Sciooppius; he is

Ni digne de cet honneur ni cette indignité;

for the irascible old Pfälzer was a giant in aggressive and unscrupulous attack, and his Latinity was about the most brilliant and pure in Europe. Dr. Ingleby, a mere child in literary fence, may claim no other relation to such a man than that of having a very weak case and a very warm spleen.

The volume in which he exhibits his acrimoniousness of spirit would, under any circumstances, make sport for the literary Philistines, but would have very poor claim to critical notice, had not the mysterious and vindictive inquisition into the nature of the Collier Folio now going on in the department of Sir Frederick Madden drawn public attention to the topic of which it treats. We are sorry this controversy has taken its present form and tone. Neither is desirable, and probably neither was designed. That an inquiry into the date and process of the Collier Emendations has a personal and literary interest, no one will contest. Few, however, can assert their honest satisfaction with the manner in which it has been thus far carried on. The tribunal is objectionable on every ground save one: the judges are competent, though not more competent than would be a Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Society of Literature, or of the still living Members of the defunct Shakspeare Society. In all other respects it fails.

We need not insist on the impropriety of turning the British Museum into a literary bear-garden, and the officers of that institution into fierce literary partizans and polemics. The Museum is a place of study for men of all ranks and opinions, and reasonable persons are agreed that the gentlemen there employed should feel themselves bound by the courtesies and necessities of their office to refrain from personal literary warfare and from taking part in a combat of belligerent editors and commentators. Duty and good taste should alike counsel them to moderation. Their services belong to the nation and not to the newspapers. Their responsibilities are to the public, and neither to the bookseller nor the book collector. They have no public commission to pronounce on the validity of texts and the date of handwriting. It would be absurd for them to ask the world of letters to accept a sentence at their hands of which the grounds are locked up in the presses of an inaccessible room of the British Museum and the interpretations are scattered on the wings of the newspapers. In the case of the Collier Folio they are not dealing with a volume properly in their charge, or which they can produce in evidence. An inquiry

taking place under these circumstances, even if conducted with a calmness and impartiality of which the articles in the newspapers show no trace, would fail to carry weight.

Now that the volume has come into possession of one who has no possible interest in it save a desire to establish its true character, something far more searching and more public should be done. Why not place the Folio in the hands of a committee of the Society of Antiquaries—giving them leave to call to their aid chemists, paper-makers and such other practical men as might be found necessary? A report from such a tribunal would have weight with that large host of literary men who may never be able to inspect the Emendations for themselves. The Duke of Devonshire would do a most grateful service to Shaksperian literature by allowing such a public and responsible investigation to take place.

Dr. Ingleby seems to have satisfied his own mind that Mr. Collier is no better than he should be. He avers that fraud and forgery have been committed; his very title announces "fabrication," and assumes that this fabrication has been proved by him beyond cavil; and in the pages of his volume he scarcely stops short of a direct declaration that Mr. Collier's is the hand which has guided the forger's pen. Such phrases as these turn up on almost every page:—"Even if Mr. Collier be, as I trust, incapable of a dishonourable act"—"the public cannot be blamed if they associate the fabrications of the Perkins notes with so evident a literary speculator"—"the tinkering of an obstinate and probably mercenary impostor"—"whatever the date of the writing of the MS. notes, it is of little moment to a man who swears as Mr. Collier does"—"on either alternative a fraud is proved." In the long story of literary quarrels, we remember no ease in which the premises were so frail and the assumptions so gross.

Beyond this bitterness of spirit Dr. Ingleby adds very little to the controversy. He reprints from the newspapers the various letters dated from the British Museum, and the replies made in the same columns by Mr. Collier. These make up nearly a third of his book. Abuse of the sordidness of Mr. Collier, astonishment at the stupidity of Mr. Dyce, charges of editorial corruption against *Notes and Queries*, expressions of contempt for everybody who could suppose it possible to procure fair play from the *Athenæum*, the *Times*, and the press generally, make up a second third. The rest of the matter is adopted from various sources—a little thrown in by himself, and the substance taken from a friend, whom he lauds on the fly-leaf and robs on almost every other.

Dr. Ingleby does not seem to think worse of the *Athenæum* than of its contemporaries. This is one of the compliments paid to our honesty, with its kindly illustrations drawn from contemporary corruption:—

"The simplicity of 'A Detective' excites my admiration, that he should suppose that the *Athenæum*, who had been the first to 'stamp the leasing' with the currency of its approval, would make a feast off its own words! This reminds us of Mr. Arrow-smith, who expected *Notes and Queries* to insert in its columns a stricture on a friend of the Editor! A likely thing, indeed, that truth is to prevail over interest and friendship! \* \* Detective's MS. was of course declined by the *Athenæum*. Their conclusive reply was to this effect: 'The insertion of the year within a parenthesis is a clear intimation that it was not printed on the document from which the writer was copying.' This reminds me of a similar reply of the *Times*. They had published a leader with an alleged extract from a speech of Kossuth—that supposed extract being marked with notes of quotation. Kossuth complained that the

words included in inverted commas were not the exact words of his speech. The *Times* (May 30th, 1859) rejoined that no person familiar with the English language would for one moment suppose that the words in inverted commas were *verbatim* from the speech."

A critic of more charity than Dr. Ingleby would perhaps have thought it fair to inquire if there were any other grounds, apart from partizanship and abuse of power, for our declining to insert the communication of "Detective." A gentleman of more taste might even have discovered our reason for declining in the tone and style of the communication itself. The paper, when subsequently published, was found to be so indefensible in matter and manner, that its suppression took place after an appeal to a court of law.

The great discovery which Dr. Ingleby puts forth, by permission of its "sagacious discoverer," and on which he insists with a ludicrous vehemence, is the existence among the Folio Emendations of the word *cheer*. We quote this passage from his book, and let it stand for all that it is worth:—

"In 'Coriolanus,' act iv. sc. 7, the folio gives us the following grand passage:—

So our virtue[s]  
Lie in th' interpretation of the time,  
And power, unto itself most commendable,  
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair  
T' extol what it hath done.

In the corrected folio, 1632 ('Notes and Emendations,' 1st ed. p. 361, 2nd, 366), *Live* supplants 'Lie,' in takes the place of 'unto'; and 'chair' is altered into *cheer*. The passage, then, stands thus:—

So our virtues  
Live in th' interpretation of the time,  
And power, in itself most commendable,  
Hath not a tomb so evident as a *cheer*  
T' extol what it hath done.

Mr. R. Grant White was so enamoured of the emendation of *cheer* for 'chair,' that he applied himself to out-perkins Perkins; and he would read the line in which that change was made—

Hath not a tomb so eloquent as a *cheer*.

What a pity it is that we have not a committee of Perkinses to put the shine on Shakspeare! What business had he to allude to the Roman 'Curule Chair,' when he ought to have spoken of the cry of popular applause? What right had he to reward Coriolanus with patrician honours, when that hero might have received, what he had a profound contempt for, a plebeian ovation? Now, the fact is, that a *cheer*, in the only sense in which it gives meaning to the passage, viz., a cry of popular applause, did not exist in the English language till after 1807! and, by a piece of good fortune, this negative is capable of substantiation. 'A cheer' is of rare occurrence in old writers in any sense. We have it in Sylvester's 'Dubartas,' 5th day, 1st week, p. 105, ed. 1618, where we read—

The pretty Lark, climbing the Welkin cheer,  
Chaunts with a *cheer*, Here peer—I neer my deer.

Now, in this passage, the lark chanting certain words with a *cheer*, unquestionably means, that he does so with a *gladsome energy*, or, as we say now, with a *will*. Again we read in Samuel Daniel's 'Civill Warres,' st. 57 (Works, 1602, fol. 8):—

Which publique death (received with such a *cheare*  
As not a sigh, a looke, a shrink bewrayes  
The least felt touch of a gignerous feare)  
Gave life to Envie, to his Courage praise.

Here, with such a *cheer* means with such a countenance, or bearing. The archaic meanings of *cheer* are, first, Countenance; second, Comfort, Cheerfulness. The two passages I have cited illustrate both. But when do we find the first use of a *cheer* in the required sense? I cannot precisely say; but I believe I am correct in stating, that prior to the year 1808, no instance is adducible of the use of the plural 'cheers' in the sense of a cry of applause. In popular assemblies we find 'applauses,' 'applause,' 'approbation,' and some others; but never 'cheers.' Yet, 'cheers' was used in another sense; but not very frequently. As thus; in a report of a review at Brighton, in the *Courier* for July 15, 1808, we read:—"The Brigade under Major



Barber, as victors, gave *three cheers*; on which Lord Amherst, after a short but pithy speech [in which he, *sic*] declared, that although the Battalion had surrendered according to a proposed plan to that Brigade, he felt assured that the motto of the St. James's was "Victory or Death." This was answered from the Battalion by *three cheers*. Here, *three cheers* is used in the sense of *triumphal acclamation*. By a careful search of a file of old newspapers, it will become evident to any one, as it has to me, that *cheers*, in the sense of an audible expression of applause, was a later growth. By the year 1809 this expression had come into use; and by 1812 it was frequently employed; but 'cheerings' was even then the more frequent mode of describing a cry of popular approbation. In the year 1811, even the use of 'cheerings' in the modern sense of 'cheers' was not by any means so common as 'cheers' is now. Dibdin, for instance, could not use the word without entering into a lengthy explanation of it, for the benefit of those who were not habitual newspaper readers. In his 'Bibliomania,' vol. i. p. 25 (1811), we read:—'Philemon heartily assented to the truth of the remarks, and more than once interrupted Lysander in his panegyrical peroration by his *cheerings*.' On this word (*cheerings*) there is a note to this effect:—'This word is almost peculiar to our own country, and means a vehement degree of applause. It is generally used previous to, and during, a contest of any kind—whether by men in red coats,—upon land, upon water, or within doors. Even the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel frequently echo to the 'loud *cheerings*' of some kind or another. See every newspaper on every important debate.' How much more would Dibdin have deemed 'cheers' in need of explanation—and *à fortiori* 'a cheer,' which, in fact, was not used in the sense of an audible expression of applause, till much later. In S. T. Coleridge's 'Essay on his own Times,' vol. iii. p. 950 (Pickering, 1850), we have another instance of the use of *cheerings*, in the sense of *cheers*. The date of the extract is March, 1817. 'The publication, which the proprietors thus announce to the public, is meant to include the latest accounts of maiden and anile speeches, with a faithful history of *cheerings*, coughings, hemmings, hums and ha's, and question! question! cries strongly recommended to the attention of the reading public.' No: Coleridge himself, in 1817, could not have imagined that 'a cheer to extol what it hath done,' was classic sense; still less could he have conceived Shakspeare writing it: for a *cheer*, the singular of *cheers*, which last soon after entirely supplanted *cheerings*, was not colloquially or otherwise used with any reference to an audible expression of applause. And yet, a painstaking old gentleman of the middle of the seventeenth century, tells us on authority, that Shakspeare wrote,

Hath not a tomb so evident as a *cheer* to extol, &c.

Shakspeare, verily, must have had a large discourse *looking before*—and a long way too. Yet I must confess that a *cheer* did mean something audible before it acquired the admorative sense. There is no doubt the first use of a *cheer* in that sense was a nautical use. In the time of Queen Ann, sailors began to use the term with a restricted meaning, viz., an *acclamation of mutual encouragement*; but *NOT* of *admorative applause*. It remains then for some one else to fix the exact date at which a *cheer* entered our language in the sense of 'an audible expression of admorative applause.' I have proved it could not have been before 1807. This is enough for my purpose. The inference is, that whoever substituted *cheer* for 'chair' in the Perkins folio, he was *one of our own time*; and with Mr. Arrowsmith I may say, 'I have much reason to believe that he is living still.'

Dr. Ingleby finds it easy to believe anything he wishes to find true. The point suggested has no more than a personal interest, as perhaps helping in some degree to suggest the limits within which the date of the Emendations should be sought. As we have said on former occasions, a search for the date of the Emendations is not in our opinion of first-rate importance. Their value, as Shakspearian illustrations, rests

on their number, beauty and force—on their obvious relation to the text—on their general spirit and character—in short, on the internal, not the external evidence. But this chronology of words is not wholly uninteresting. The word *cheer* was in use in Shakspeare's day; but Dr. Ingleby says in a sense differing from that in which it is used by the Folio corrector. Here we get on very unfirm ground. The word was used in more senses than one. Its cognates were also in use. The secondary senses of words used by a poet so bold in metaphor and simile as Shakspeare are not always easy to define. It is only by a most daring figure that either a 'cheer' or a 'chair' could be called a *tomb*. And how can a *tomb* extol? We believe the whole passage is corrupt, and for our own part should reject both 'cheer' and 'chair' in their present conjunction of words. An idle man, however, might employ his ingenuity in tracing the use of the word 'cheer' in its several gradations of meaning from the time of Shakspeare downward.

The one passage on which Dr. Ingleby appears to have done something towards convincing himself that Mr. Collier has had personally to do with the 'fabrication,' is that of the celebrated stage direction in the table scene of 'Hamlet.' He says:—

"On June 4th, 1859, I went to the British Museum, for the purpose of examining the Perkins folio. Among numerous other passages, I turned to the 'tables' scene, expecting to find the stage direction ('writing') opposite the line, 'At least I'm sure it may be so in Denmark'; but there was no such stage direction anywhere. I then held up the leaf to the light, but could in that manner find no trace of an erasure. I then examined the right-hand margin by reflected light, and fancied there was an appearance as of an erasure skilfully effected. I appealed to Mr. Staunton, who was present, but he could not positively say there had been an erasure. I then applied to one of the gentlemen of the MS. Department, who examined the margin, and expressed an opinion against the erasure. At this time Sir Frederick Madden had left, so I postponed a further examination of the supposed erasure till my next visit. On the 6th of that month I again visited the MS. Department of the British Museum, and pointed out the place in which I fancied there had been an erasure to Sir F. Madden. He at once assented; and on my telling what word I suspected to have been once there, he said that he could even then see a W, or, at least traces of where one had been."

At this point a cautious reader would be apt to ask—what did Sir Frederick "assent" to? To the fact of an erasure, or only to Dr. Ingleby's fancy? Did it not strike Dr. Ingleby as curious, that the marks of erasure which neither Mr. Staunton nor the officer of the Museum could perceive, were invisible to Sir Frederick until he had named the very word of which he was in search? To proceed:—

"At my request he then applied to the suspected place the hydro-sulphate of ammonia; and even before it was dry, the letters *Wri* became visible! \* \* When the hydro-sulphate of ammonia had become dry, the entire word ('writing') was legible. When I last saw the Perkins folio, all had faded but 'wri g'; and probably, by the action of the chemical, much of this will ultimately fail."

Here, again, the cautious reader will be apt to intrude his questions. When the erased writing had become visible—who, besides Dr. Ingleby, saw it? Was it clear beyond all dispute to competent eyes? Did he get its visibility attested by unquestionable witnesses?

We shall be justified even by Dr. Ingleby himself in putting these questions. He has unhappily chosen to make this entirely a question of evidence; arguing from positives and negatives in a manner most surprising. An

anonymous correspondent had asked Mr. Collier, through *Notes and Queries*, if this particular stage direction existed in the margin of his Folio. Because Mr. Collier omitted to answer his anonymous questioner, Dr. Ingleby draws from this silence a most outrageous and immoral inference:—

"Now let us review the real state of the case. I observe—1. The query was proposed in the same number of 'Notes and Queries,' with and within a page or two of a paper by Mr. Singer, which was responded to by Mr. Collier within the week; hence his attention was particularly engaged upon the identical number of which he afterwards pleads total forgetfulness. 2. At the same time Mr. Collier was such an attentive reader of 'Notes and Queries,' that not even casual remarks escaped reply from him. Thus we find him, on the 20th of November, commenting upon the incidental mention by Mr. Singer (only the week before) of an old emendation, made by him twenty-five years previously; but when asked, directly and by name, on the 19th of February, to answer the query proposed four months before, Mr. Collier pleads inability to do so because he has not with him the number containing it! He also pleads that domestic anxieties have detained him in Torquay *three or four months*, the latter being precisely the interval from the first proposal of the query, although we have seen him in the interim correcting proofs for the press and needlessly commenting within the week upon matters not so obviously connected with his forthcoming volume. 3. Now, supposing Mr. Collier's excuse literally true, would it not have been infinitely easier to obtain the back number by return of post than to ask the querist, in a roundabout way, through the pages of 'Notes and Queries,' to 'be good enough to take the trouble to repeat his interrogatory'? Such a demand, even supposing it *bond fide*, must appear to any person of ordinary sense too absurd and preposterous to notice! 4. Nevertheless, the querist, although doubtless amused with the shuffle of the request, did at length comply with it, first having given Mr. Collier three months to refer to the original query, had he chosen to do so; then, as a last resource, he did repeat 'his interrogatory,' at least he intended to do so; but, to his great surprise, his note was altered by the editor, and his renewed appeal to Mr. Collier, so altered, was published in 'Notes and Queries' of May 7th, 1853, without a heading, and without being accompanied, as requested, by a reprint of the original query: such treatment being *significant*, when it is recollected that the editor of that periodical was and is a declared partizan of Mr. Collier! Finally: This last appeal was never responded to by Mr. Collier, although he had declared, that 'if A.E.B. would be good enough to take the trouble to repeat his interrogatory, I promise to answer it at once' and A.E.B.'s article, his original and both his repeated queries, as well as the notes of Mr. Collier and 'M,' were excluded from the General Index to the first twelve volumes of 'Notes and Queries,' notwithstanding the fact that I took the trouble to point out to the editor the omission of one from its proper place in the Index to vol. v., and the mistake in the entry of another in vol. vi., at the same time that I contributed a list of omissions towards the completion of the General Index. And now let the reader call to mind that the stage direction, which would have told such tales, has been erased; and I will leave him to draw his own conclusion."

A controversialist who can draw such conclusions from such premises is capable of any feat in logic. We will not waste a word in defending a veteran man of letters—a gentleman, we grieve to say, bowed by age, infirmity of health, and domestic afflictions—from this reckless and wicked charge.

On the date of the Emendations we have very strong opinions. We treat that point as of slight importance. No evidence is yet before us against their being considered of the latter part of the seventeenth century. If there be any such evidence, let it be produced. We are open to better light. Dr. Ingleby speaks



with a degree of certainty about the age of the pencil-marks and other writing on the margins of the Folio which we are far from sharing. As yet we have not seen enough of this writing to have a very strong assurance on the subject; but the "proofs" laid open to us in a brief inspection of the tome by those who were themselves convinced of their modern character, only served to impress us with the necessity of extreme caution in drawing conclusions from lines and dots which are invisible to many eyes.

*The Cruise of the Pearl round the World. With an Account of the Operations of the Naval Brigade in India.* By the Rev. E. A. Williams, Chaplain R.N. (Bentley.)

'The Cruise of the Pearl' is a winning title for a story of Eastern adventure. Adventure more strange, and more deeply interesting, than that of the sailors of the Pearl, who bore so prominent a part in stemming the torrent of Indian rebellion, it is impossible to imagine. We took up this book, therefore, with eagerness,—and the more so, as the actions in which the crew of the Pearl were engaged have never been properly described. We expected to meet with a spirited account of victories, nobly achieved, against overwhelming numbers, and interspersed with those amusing anecdotes which are almost invariably met with in tales about our naval heroes. The English tar is as quaint as he is brave, and in his career streams of fun and daring roll side by side. Thus, in Captain Oliver Jones's 'Recollections of a Winter Campaign,' what could be more pleasant than the idea of the duel between the two tars, posted as inside and outside sentinels! In the doings of the Naval Brigade every day must have furnished a batch of droll stories. This Chaplain's memoir, however, is no doubt exceedingly veracious, but also exquisitely dry. Not one drop of humour bubbles up in the arid circle of his experiences. We have read through his volume without a smile, and can certainly put it down without a sigh.

The Pearl, the first of the new class of 21-gun corvettes which had been commissioned, sailed in the beginning of 1856 to join the fleet which was assembling for the third expedition to the Baltic. Before that expedition took place, peace was proclaimed; and instead of the rough North, the destination of the Pearl was changed to the sunny isles of the Pacific. Her first service, a bloodless one, was the capture of two Peruvian gunboats, which had stopped an English mail-steamer, the "New Grenada," on her way to Panama, and abstracted thirty-two thousand dollars. How the affair was settled, we are not told; and as the money had all been distributed and spent, it matters very little what else came of it. On the 19th of June, 1857, the Pearl cast anchor at Hongkong. She was not destined, however, to take any part in the Chinese War. Gloomy tidings reached Lord Elgin before he could square accounts with the rulers of the "Celestial region,"—and with sound judgment and decision, which have not been sufficiently applauded, he determined at once to return to Calcutta. He sailed in the Shannon with 300 additional marines and the gallant Peel, an army in himself. The Pearl weighed anchor at the same time, and in passing Singapore embarked there two companies of the 90th,—a regiment which the Admiralty, with its usual happy auspices, had just wrecked in the Transit. On the 11th of August the Shannon reached Calcutta, to find the rebellion at its height, Peel already starting with his heavy guns for Cawnpore and Lucknow, and the whole eastern frontier of

India lost to the English Government. If a line be drawn from Baksar, or Buxar, to Agra, it will cut off a tract to the east which at that time was entirely in the hands of rebels. Except the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, there was not a European detachment in all that vast region. In the districts south of Oudh, and in the southern part of that province, the brigade of the Pearl were to win their Indian laurels. They, and the Bengal Volunteer Cavalry, and the Gorkhas of Jang Bahadur, saved and reconquered that part of India for the English.

The first engagement in which the Pearl took part was fought on the 26th of December, 1857, at Sohanpur, in the district of Saran. The rebel leaders were Har Kishan Sing, and the Naib Nazim. Peel's brigade of the Shannon, it must be remarked, had gone to Cawnpore, and the Pearl's, under Capt. Sotheby, had with them only two regiments of Gorkhas, 500 strong each, and 50 Sikhs. With these auxiliaries they routed 6,000 rebel troops, of whom 1,200 were regular sipahis, and that with the loss of only two or three men wounded. Indeed, in all the actions fought by the Naval Brigade the English loss was so trifling as to be almost irreconcilable with what is said of hard fighting, hotly contested positions, and so forth. Various explanations as to the cause of these insignificant losses are given. It is said that the enemy fired too high, lost their range, always stood on the defensive, &c. The real explanation, however, we believe to be, that the Pandies were cowards, and would neither attack when a favourable opportunity occurred, nor stand their ground. The next engagement was at Chandrapur, where a strong fort was taken with little difficulty. A series of actions ensued at Phulpur, Belwa, Amorha, Tilga, Jauauli, Nagar, Lamti, Dabryah, Dumuriyahanj, up to Tulsipur, in latitude 27° 30', and 115 miles north-east of Lucknow. On the miserable maps of this part of India, and owing to the atrocious mis-spelling of Indian names, it will be impossible for the reader to trace the progress of the Naval Brigade with anything like accuracy. Suffice it to say, that from Chapra on the Ganges, near Dinapur, to Tulsipur, not far from the Tarai, on the frontiers of Nepal, the sailors of the Pearl fought their way with uniform success over a distance of more than 200 miles. Their Gorkha allies were not very brilliant soldiers, as may be seen from the following extract, and the most that can be said for them is, that they were not much worse than the elephants:—

"The enemy kept up a very heavy fire for some time from four or five guns, which was quickly responded to by the naval artillery under Lieutenant Turnour and by the guns of the Nepalese; but among the Gorkhas no little confusion ensued. It is said to be their custom in action to rally round their guns. This probably arises from the fact that they place more confidence in their long range than in the close quarters required for the use of the bayonet. Without pretending to account for the fact with any degree of accuracy, it is, however, quite certain that in a short time after the commencement of the action few of them were to be seen in the line—in fact, they disappeared. Those on the left went over to the right, where the Gorkha Brigadier was commanding; and after the first violence of the fire had a little abated, they might be seen returning stealthily to their ranks. The scene among the elephants which carried the spare ammunition might be regarded as amusing, if it had occurred on another less serious occasion. They roared, and snorted, blowing with their great proboscis, the mahouts, or drivers, using every effort to bring back and quiet them. They kicked them behind the ears as they sat astride on their necks, and hammered them violently on the skull with a great iron spike to bring them to a sense of

duty; they abused them, calling them insulting epithets, and by turns coaxed them with endearing terms—but all in vain; two, after a little time, between the influence of alternate abuse and entreaty, became quieted and accustomed to the noise of the cannon, while the third ran off the field, and no exertion could induce him to return."

The sailors were certainly the authors of their own success, and owed but little to their sable friends; in fact, as may be seen from another passage in the volume before us, very little provocation was needed to array the Gorkha troops against the English:—

"A serious quarrel was more than once imminent. When only two regiments were with us, there was little difficulty in keeping the peace; but on the arrival of the Maharajah's army, with his still larger body of camp followers, it became troublesome work. Several frivolous complaints were made with reference to the killing of oxen for food for our men, and on one occasion our noble allies cut adrift the oxen which were crossing the river for the force, suspecting that they were intended for food; and one of them in a fury drew his kookrie in a most threatening manner on one of our men. Consequently, all things considered, it might have been injudicious to have gone with such troublesome allies on a long march."

Mr. Williams adds so little to the information we have already received as to the performances of the Naval Brigade, that there is no inducement to quote further from his work. It is but just, however, to notice the exemplary behaviour of the seamen, and this cannot be better done than in the words of the Advocate-General, which our author thus reports:—

"But, among the many speeches that were made, perhaps a higher compliment was not paid by any than that by Mr. Ritchie, the Advocate-General, who, at a public meeting in Calcutta, assembled for the purpose of interesting the inhabitants to support a chaplain for the merchant-seamen, contrasted the general demeanour of the Naval Brigades composed of the seamen of the Royal and Indian navies with those composed of merchant-seamen, who had not been brought under the restraints or moral training of religion. Speaking of the crews of the 'Shannon' and 'Pearl,' names that will never be forgotten in Calcutta," he said, "It was not their prowess in the field to which I allude, though this has never been surpassed even by British sailors; but their admirable steadiness, good conduct, and humanity, throughout a most trying campaign, and under circumstances of great temptation." And, having given the merchant-seamen full credit for their bravery in the field during the mutinies, contrasted, at the same time, the good conduct and discipline of the others, with the demeanour of those against whom charges for several offences had been brought officially before his notice."

'The Cruise of the Pearl' is still to be written. We shall be very sorry if the Naval Brigade who served under Peel and Sotheby must be put down among the brave men, after Agamemnon, who cannot find an historian. Their Chaplain has preached a sermon over them; we have listened with becoming attention, but we would now like to have something more amusing.

*A Gallop to the Antipodes, returning Overland through India.* By Dr. John Shaw. (Hope.)

THERE is very little to be said about Dr. Shaw's new volume. Two-thirds of it ought to have been omitted. So inveterate is the book-making spirit of the writer that, with one page of narrative, he offers three of compiled commonplace or impertinent disquisition. To commence with, we have a fatiguing chapter of preliminaries, beginning and ending with nothing. Then Dr. Shaw sets sail in a female emigrant ship; forthwith, there is a long chapter on emigration, on Government rules and regulations, and dietary scales tediously copied from



between decks. Arrived at the Antipodes, whither we have slowly "galloped," we find only a few slight sketches of the gold country, for Dr. Shaw is speedily off to New Zealand. Thence he voyages to Sydney, and from Sydney to Calcutta,—a glimpse of that city representing the return "through India," emblazoned on the title-page. Having seen the Hooghly, however, Dr. Shaw was bound to discourse at large on Indian topics,—and, accordingly, we are dragged through eighty pages of irrelevant verbiage, on the Institutes of Menu, on Talookdars, and the salt monopoly, on irrigation, police-courts, and growth of cotton. We confess to have parted company with Dr. Shaw at this point, lest on the way "through Egypt" he should gallop us to the foot of Pharaoh's throne, settle the question of the Nile's source, and do battle with all the hieroglyphists of the Old and New Worlds. We must say that such a book as this is a sham,—but it is one which may deceive a class of the public.

The only readable parts of Dr. Shaw's narrative are those which relate to his New Zealand excursions. We cite a sketch of a semi-colonial, semi-aboriginal interior:—

"We reached the residence of the sister of my half-caste companion. Here we were saluted by the barking of four large fat dogs of the bull-dog species, who, when they found me in the company of one in whose society they had killed and devoured many a New Zealand pig, they suddenly settled their bristles and became friendly. The mountains here were steep, as in many parts of Switzerland, with the little residence of the New Zealand half-caste placed at the foot of the steep mountains, quite near to the edge of the water, whose ripple ever and anon murmured around the solitary residence. This spot bears the name of 'Hapawika.' The half-caste woman spoke very good English, received her brother very affectionately, and behaved herself in a very becoming and agreeable manner towards myself. She immediately set to work, cooking for us some wild pig, which was near at hand, having been caught some few days before by the bull-dogs previously mentioned. Bread-making she commenced, in the following manner:—She took fat, carraway seeds, sugar, and flour, mixed them together, fisted them with a firm hand, and so ended the job. The flavour of the bread was a demi-semi kind of cake, anything but suitable to the salt wild pig. The boy went out for a short time, being hungry, and very quickly returned with a lot of muscles of a most colossal kind, which he instantly put before the fire, for the twofold purpose of opening and cooking. I partook of them and found them excellent. This was a kind of *bonne bouche* for us during the time that the wild pig was boiling and the bread baking in the middle of the wood ashes. The house had no windows; holes in the wall were their substitutes. The house was very simple in regard to its internal divisions. It possessed its kitchen, bedroom, drawing and dining rooms, scullery, &c., all in one, consequently we all slept at one end of this universal room, which occupied the whole of the interior of this simple and curious New Zealand residence. There was no chair; the vertebræ of a whale, however, made a passable substitute. The thing that bore the nearest approximation to the civilization of the white community was a cradle, in which swung her little infant, she being married to an American."

Things might be worse, even in a civilized country. Dr. Shaw agrees with preceding writers in regarding the native New Zealanders as a highly intelligent, ingenious, and teachable race. Unlike the Australian aborigines, they can endure the touch of Europe; unlike the Red Indian, they have not taken the white man's fire-water as an enemy put into their mouths to steal away their souls: drunkards are exceedingly rare among them. Yet their nation is dwindling away. Captain Cook computed it at half a million; the latest estimates say from

twenty to thirty thousand. Whence this fearful decline?—

"Mrs. Clifford assured me that she had witnessed the sudden decline of native girls without any apparent attack from any malady whatever. She described it as a general wasting or breaking-up of the constitution. At Wellington I went to the hospital to learn some particulars in relation to the natives. I had previously heard that, at a period of time quite recent, the natives, prior to the arrival of the white men, were in a great measure, if not entirely, free from the maladies of the immigrant; and that, after the intermingling of the two races, the white man had communicated all his disorders to the natives, whilst they themselves enjoyed a comparative freedom. This view of the question, however, was entirely contradicted by the present physician of the institution. He informed me that scrofula, and consumption, and inflammation of the lungs, were common diseases of the natives in the year 1840, which statement entirely settles the dispute, as that period was the date of the commencement of the colony, or thereabouts. A remittent fever, ending with typhoid symptoms, with *haki haki*, a kind of New Zealand itch, he considered as an endemic disorder of the country. He fully concurred in the general statement that the natives were fearfully declining, but remarked at the same time that he had hopes of its being stayed, as he believed at Taupo there was a healthier race. At Wanganui I visited several of their residences with one of the missionaries. I was much struck with the skill and taste displayed in their ornamentation and carvings in wood outside their habitations, and the more so when I learnt that the only article employed was a simple nail."

Had Dr. Shaw written his entire narrative in this style, describing what he really did see, it might have been informing and amusing.

*Memories of Rome.* By Denis O'Donovan, Esq. (Dolman.)

THE writer of this little volume anticipates a question that everybody will ask—Why should another obscure person attach himself to a famous city, and illustrate it, picture it, gossip about it? Have we not already too many pictures, too many books, on Rome? In favour of this little book Mr. O'Donovan modestly pleads its being written from an Irish pilgrim's point of view. He is a Catholic, an Irishman, and a lover of his country,—but he loves Rome, more than all; firstly, and principally, because the Head of his Church is there splendidly visible,—and, again, because the heart of the illustrious Dan O'Connell is there immortally enshrined. To understand all that Rome is—says Mr. O'Donovan, seconding Madame de Staël—one must be in the secret,—you must not merely pace the ground and weigh the particles of dust, or decipher the fragmentary inscriptions; you must take into account a thousand minute and almost invisible lines which extend, like so many capillaries, from central Rome over the civilized and uncivilized world. According to Mr. O'Donovan, Rome is old and new—always changeable, never unchanged. At present the Pope has been gazetted by Louis Napoleon as the honorary President of an unformed Italian Confederation; and though it is true that "the last veil has been drawn from the statue of Isis," it is doubtful whether there are not several veils which require to be drawn from or over the figure of Pio Nono. Rome, therefore, presents a hundred varying aspects; no two individuals view it alike,—M. About taking an entirely different view of the Eternal City from that adopted by Mr. O'Donovan. "Nature," says our author, "that has not wished two leaves to be alike, has put the same diversity between the minds of men." What can be more glorious than a glimpse of St. Peter's first seen in the darkness? *La voilè!* shouts an Italian bishop to the awe-stricken layman,

as their carriage dashes past the great Piazza. There is no need to extract a description of Mr. O'Donovan's feelings, they have been felt and described before; they expand from the dome to the crypt of St. Peter's, beginning with gold and ending with lapis-lazuli. After St. Peter's we have a similar description of the Coliseum,—and after that of the Vatican and *La Scala Regia*. We may accompany the author into the Library:—

"This is a magnificent range of building, covered with paintings throughout, and more than a thousand feet long. Several apartments branch off from this grand line, which are also very beautiful. The Stanza de' Papiri, or room of manuscripts, in particular pleased me very much. It is covered with frescoes by Mengs, and with a happy appropriateness, the designs, decorations, and marbles, in this splendid room are all in the Egyptian style. The books in this library are not kept in shelves, as with us, but locked up in presses. By means of my friend, however, I was gratified with an examination of many rare and curious works, both in print and manuscript. I was shown a very rich collection of Oriental manuscripts, a great many old written copies and printed editions of the classics, some curiously illuminated missals, and a vast number of books and papers connected with church history and other ecclesiastical matters. I had also a glance at a very extensive collection of those works which have been condemned in the Index; and I spent nearly a quarter of an hour in curious examination of that well-known curiosity, so attractive to English visitors,—Henry the Eighth's book, 'De Septem Sacramentis,' which he sent the Pope, as he says himself, 'in testimony of his faith and friendship.'—

Anglorum Rex Henricus Leo Decimo mittit  
Hoc opus, et fidei testem et amicitiae.

Besides books, there were many other things in the Library that pleased and interested me. In particular, I may mention some of the beautiful vases, and other ornaments, presented by different sovereigns to the reigning Pope, some crosses and chalices used by the early Christians, and specimens of the instruments of torture employed in their persecution. I was also interested with a view of St. Peter's, as designed by Michael Angelo, and one of the raising of the Vatican Obelisk by Fontana. Here, also, is a fine collection of Byzantine and Mediaeval Italian paintings, and a curious Russian calendar of the seventeenth century in the form of a Greek cross. The celebrated fresco, called the 'Nozze Aldobrandini,' is also to be seen here. The bridegroom in this composition is considered by the accurate critic, John Bell, as the *finest thing he had ever seen!* 'His brown figure gives a singular appearance of hardihood, and token of having grappled with danger and felt the influence of burning suns. The limbs are drawn with inimitable skill,—slender, of the finest proportions, making the just medium between strength and agility; while the low sustaining posture resting firmly on the right hand, half turning towards the bride, is wonderfully conceived. A pleasing tone of purity reigns through the whole composition, in which nothing bacchanalian offends the eye or invades the chaste keeping of the scene.' There is also here an interesting series of subjects from the 'Odyssey,' found in the ruins of a Roman house on the Esquiline, and a fine crucifix in rock crystal, with two medallions of our Lord's Passion, engraved in *intaglio*. Altogether, I must say that the hour I devoted to the Library on this occasion, and many hours which I passed there afterwards, were profitably and delightfully spent. When three o'clock struck, I grumbled much at not having seen more of the Vatican. I was, however, somewhat pacified by the remark of my friend, which I believe was the only consolatory one he could have made under the circumstances. 'Ci ritorneremo,' said he, taking me by the arm,—*'ci ritorneremo un altro giorno.'* Returning home, the conversation turned on those who have held the office of Bibliothecarius in this famous library. It is usually held by one of the most learned of the cardinals, subordinate to whom are two sub-librarians and nine secretaries, distinguished for their



knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Chinese, and various other languages. Amongst the celebrated librarians of modern times were Mai and Mezzofanti, the former, from his skill and success in deciphering the 'Acts of the Ancients,' called the 'Christopher Columbus of Libraries,' and the latter well known as the celebrated possessor of over a hundred living languages. Holstenius, who was one of the most erudite men of the seventeenth century, was librarian of the Vatican. On his death, Leo Allatius succeeded; and the learned Evodius Assemani followed in the same honourable post. The last of these having been once a subject of the Ottoman Porte, and the others converts—Holstenius from Protestantism, and Allatius from the Greek Church—their appointment was celebrated by Pasquin in the following interesting distich:—

*Præfuit hæreticus, post hunc schismaticus, et nunc  
Turca præest! Petri Bibliotheca vale!*

If my reader should regret, as I did, that we have not seen more of the Vatican in this 'stroll,' I can only say, for his satisfaction, like the Roman gentleman I have introduced, 'We shall return to it another day,'—*'Ci ritorneremo un altro giorno.'*

Next in wonder to Trajan's Column is the pillar which has been erected in the Piazza di Spagna in honour of the Immaculate Conception. The square is exceedingly fashionable, and therefore, says the author, "a fitting spot for that beautiful column which commemorates the definition of a dogma so unanimously approved by the clergy and faithful of all Christendom." Here is the pillar:—

"A large pillar of eastern Cippolino marble, found in the ruins of the Campus Martius, forms the shaft of this elegant 'memorial.' It is believed to be a relic of the famous portico of the Argonauts, which commemorated the enterprising avarice of Jason and his followers. May it not rejoice to be transferred from such a purpose to the glorious one which it now fulfils? Around the foot of this beautiful pillar are seated the statues of Moses, Isaiah, David, and Ezekiel, the four prophets who most clearly proclaimed the original purity of Mary, and her perpetual victory over the enemy of man. Each one holds in his hand a scroll containing some of his most remarkable words in favour of this belief; and it is imposing, indeed, to see the deliverer of Israel, the 'great prophet,' the royal Psalmist, and the 'strength of God,' uniting in predictive testimony of a truth which it has been reserved to our own generation to see confirmed. Looking at these patriarchs of the old dispensation, one is also reminded that, as the tabernacle of the law was raised by the gathered offerings of all Israel, so the column of Mary was erected by the tribute of the whole Christian world. The capital is decorated with a lily, the olive-branch, and other emblems of the Virgin's purity, reminding us of the 'chapters' of those pillars mentioned in the Book of Kings, which Solomon set up in the porch of the temple, 'Et super capita columnarum opus in modum lili posuit.' Over all is the bronze statue of the Immaculate Mother, resting on a marble globe supported by the symbols of the four Evangelists. The new moon is rising beautiful beneath her feet, and she crushes with her heel the serpent's head. '*Fair as the moon—terrible as an army set in array.*' Ave Maria! gratia plena!"

A remarkable spectacle which the author witnessed is "The Polyglot Academy," given every year in the Church of the Propaganda:—

"The pupils of this wonderful College, gathered from almost every nation of the world, exemplified each by a short literary production in his own dialect, nearly all the principal modifications of earthly tongues. In two divisions were given, first, the Asiatic and African; secondly, the European and Oceanian languages, illustrating the two former families by sixteen, the two latter by thirty-nine compositions. The brilliant strains of a first-rate orchestra often agreeably interrupted the proceedings, when the ear began to tire of the strange but sometimes barbarous sounds of its many-tongued entertainers; and the second part was particularly enlivened by a beautiful canto, sung by several students to accompaniment of exquisite Italian music. By a judicious and liberal

arrangement, a volume was given to every guest, containing translations of all the compositions into Italian prose or verse: thus enabling him to follow each recitation with more interest than he could possibly feel in merely listening to the unmeaning accents of the originals. The '*Prolusione*,' or Introductory Essay, written in Latin by a young countryman of my own, and read in true Italo-Latin style, informed the assembly that, as on a previous occasion, the students had celebrated the definition of the Immaculate Conception, they were now about to celebrate the fact, as represented by the beautiful monument which stands in the piazza before their door. The first part opened with a Hebrew poem, recited by a student from Constantinople, and he was followed by a young native of Mesopotamia, in some literal Chaldaic verses, which principally turned upon the 'Columns of Seth,' the first of which any mention has been preserved. Another Mesopotamian referred in vulgar Chaldaic to the conference at Mossul, where the Bishops of Chaldaea, in 1849, imposed it as a precept on the faithful of their country to keep holy the Feast of the Conception. Syriac, and literal and modern Armenian, came next; Mr. Peter Azar, of Damascus, recited some Arabic lines alluding to the symbols on the pillar; and Messrs. Thu and Ko, in choice Chinese dialogue, worthily represented the difficult language of their 'Celestial' fatherland. A Persian poem, entitled, 'The Triumph of Sapor and that of Mary,' made a pretty allusion to the twenty-five remaining columns of the Temple of Persepolis. Some Kurdic verses followed, which read very agreeably in the Italian translation I possess. A young gentleman from English Indostan gave a specimen of his native language, in a poem which recorded the rededication of India to the protection of the Immaculate Virgin, by Charles III. of Spain; and Bengalese was illustrated by a student from Chittagong. Turkish, Theban, and Memphisitic Coptic followed, and the first part terminated by three or four lines in the language of Soudan, with which a Mr. de Paoli, from Darfour, favoured the delighted audience. Curious, however, as was this portion of the performance, I think the second was found by far more generally interesting, the European languages, which it principally exemplified, being more extensively understood by the assembly than either those of Asia or Africa, which were illustrated by the first. It was opened by a student from Melos, who recited a poem on 'The Glorious Monument' in beautiful classic Greek. Romaic, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Swiss, Dutch, Danish, English, Wallachian, and Russian, were amongst the languages which followed. Two Oceanians sang the glories of Mary, in the dialects of their distant homes; and the whole was concluded by a few words of 'thanks and excuse,' spoken with spirit, by a young gentleman from the south of France. Into this latter part there was also introduced an amusing dialogue, in Italian, which was well calculated to heighten the pleasure which all must have derived from this interesting entertainment. It was remarkable with what accuracy the four little boys who spoke this dialogue adopted the genuine comic manner and intonation of the Italian, though all were foreigners; one of them being from Copenhagen, two from Ireland, and the fourth from Zuk, in Mount Libanus. I must not forget to add, that some students sang their pieces in the style of their native countries, and though this added a little to the length of the performance, I am sure it increased in no small degree the attractive nature of the exhibition."

In the Church of S. Agata is a tomb sacred to an Irishman, for in it is contained the heart of O'Connell:—

"A mural monument, consisting of two reliefs, marks out the spot where rests this precious relic of our champion. The epitaph, which I believe is from the pen of Dr. Newman, introduces the indignant words in which the Liberator refused to sign the Declaration in 1839, and the lower relief represents him addressing those words to the House of Commons from its bar. The portraits which surround him, of Peel, Graham, the Earl of Lincoln,

and Lord Elliott, on one side; and of Lords Althorp, Duncannon, Morpeth, and Ebrington, on the other, are from engravings forwarded from England, and considered by those remembering the originals as successful in a high degree. The architectural details round the monument are very graceful, and by their grey tint happily contrast with the white marble of the figures they inclose. Altogether it is a work highly creditable to all concerned in it,—more, however, I cannot help saying, to the munificence of Bianconi, at whose expense it was erected, and to the memory of the great man whose undying fame it commemorates, than to the skill of the artist by whom it was executed."

A description of the Catacombs, the Holy Week, and the neighbourhood of Rome concludes the work, which will interest those who take the author's point of view.

*A Memoir of the Life and Labours of the Rev. William Hendry Stowell, D.D.* Edited by William Stowell, B.A. (Judd & Glass.) THE Memoir compiled by Mr. William Stowell is devotional rather than biographical. Whatever narrative there is in it might have been contained in thirty pages, instead of three hundred. The writer is magniloquent, arrogant, and sometimes aggressive in his praises of the late preacher, and the monotonous "spiritualization" of his style will be repulsive to all readers who do not admire the worst species of ephemeral pulpit eloquence forced into a volume that ought to have possessed something of a permanent character. "The editor rejoices most sincerely," we are informed, "that it has fallen to his lot to wield the descriptive pen almost alone in this book, for every page has introduced him to new pleasures of the purest kind." This accounts for the intolerable lengthiness and laxity of the Memoir, eked out as it is with fragments from sermons, and supplemented by a ponderous body of Dr. Stowell's discourses as a minister. Further on we are told, as an apology for the omission of sundry names, "If the common practice of acknowledging kind help were fully adopted in this instance, it would be necessary to offer formal thanks for loving help and service to those who manfully claved unto their injured and insulted brother while he lived, and whose varied services to his reputation, living and dead (*sic*), and so to the Church of Christ, are beyond the force of words to estimate." We must add, that the service rendered to any man's fame, "living or dead," by such a work as Mr. Stowell's may be very easily estimated.

There were few points of general interest, indeed, in the career of Dr. William Hendry Stowell. He was a Maix man by birth and parentage. The date of his birth is not known. At the worldly position of his parents we are left to guess; however, his mother is said, after an incident which is described as a miracle, to have dedicated him to the Church, although his earliest employments were secular. When ten years old, about the close of the first decade in our century, he was taken to Liverpool, where his father settled, and then began to evince a taste for learning and literature—such learning and literature as 'Sindbad the Sailor,' 'The Adventures of Baron Munchausen,' 'The Reveries of Baron Trenck,' and then 'The Pilgrimage to Mount Zion.' In the intervals of collecting book debts, with his elbows rubbing the kitchen-table, he mused upon theology; he became a Sunday-school teacher, and we have some extracts from a tolerable sermon preached by him to his pupils at fifteen years of age. In 1816, "The church at Great George Street was invited to consider the qualifications of the young candidate for the ministry," and, being favourably judged, he was adopted.



The college course ran smoothly, without events of any kind—at least, according to this Memoir. Stowell preached his probationary sermon with success, and was appointed, while still very young, to a pulpit in North Shields. His studies were extensive and varied—in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew literature, as well as in that of English. Concerning his qualifications as a preacher at this period, Mr. Stowell writes:—

"His tutor, Dr. Fletcher, was for many years a prince among the prophets; and perhaps the influence of the tutor's manly but most elegant style and demeanour contributed more decidedly than anything else to form the character of Mr. Stowell as a preacher; indeed, there can be no doubt that this influence, however mingled and modified at the outset, was by far the most permanent in its effects. According to the rather incongruous testimony within reach, Mr. Stowell was remarkable for neatness of arrangement and for the use of choice, almost dainty diction; remarkable also for calmness and clearness, as if already in the professor's chair; nor less remarkable for an impassioned earnestness on nearly all occasions. This last testimony is incidentally confirmed by the fact, that for many years he was under the necessity of changing his linen after every Sabbath evening service. Allowing for partiality in people who first felt the power of saving truth under his ministry, there is still enough warranty for asserting that, but for want of vocal compass, Mr. Stowell would have risen to the highest rank of pulpit oratory. True, there have been instances in which this defect has been even more painfully observable, without appearing to mar the effect of other qualities of eloquence, where these have existed in an eminent degree: one instance will occur to all readers of these pages, in which the weakest voice ever uttered in the sanctuary has for forty years been regarded as the most eloquent and effective of the age. But in Mr. Stowell's case this defect was a disappointment, the bitterness of which none knew but himself; it rendered his adopted models almost useless, and disconcerted the ideal towards which he had always been striving."

On one occasion, while proceeding to deliver a funeral sermon, he was nearly drowned in the river at Shields, and the event would seem to have exercised a lasting influence upon his mind.

From Rotherham, to which town he was next translated, he went into the villages round about; he sat in the large low-roofed chambers of the cottages; he smiled beside the huge chimneys, with their Yorkshire fires; he made himself at home at the three-legged table; he handled the humble snuffers, which, it is remarked, "few men could use so easily or so deftly as himself"! Clearly, we are now in that biographical stream for which the materials in Mr. Stowell's hands were so varied and abundant. Not so, however. The narrative is overwhelmed under a mass of generalities and superfluities signifying nothing. The first lustrum of the new pastorate having elapsed, Stowell was presented with a purse of fifty guineas in recognition of his virtues and talents. We are then told, in the peculiar style distinguishing the book, —

"Mr. Stowell profited by that very delicacy of constitution which, if yielded to, would have induced feverish indolence and a miserable life of sickly fancies. He could not eat, drink, and sleep like other men; and every day, for forty years, he lived a longer and more energetic life than any man in robust health could live. By strict temperance, which was his rule from the cradle to the grave, he kept unlogged the delicate fabric of his brain, and untainted the fine, subtle, nervous energy which played and pulsed through his whole nature, like the electric principle through the rugged obstructions of the material universe."

In a chapter headed 'Mission to Working Men,' the compiler of this Memoir is pleased

to write turbulently about the press, secular and religious; in one instance, it would almost seem, because it reflected on Stowell for describing Jesus of Nazareth as "a gentleman." However, we pass over this very ineffective and unimportant episode in a biographer's career of "new pleasures of the purest kind." In 1849 failing health compelled Stowell to abandon his Rotherham pastorate, which he quitted amid the heart-felt regrets of his congregation. He had applied himself too intensely to criticism and research. From the standard theology of Great Britain he had dived into patristic and foreign divinity; we have already noted his mastery of Hebrew and Greek; he was in perpetual correspondence with linguists and lexicographers in many parts of Europe; the French, German, and Italian languages were among his acquisitions; he read Dutch and Spanish; he studied Arabic and Syriac; more than this, he was constantly thinking, writing, and engaging in the duties of an editor. No wonder that the living machine tired, and refused to sustain so vast a burden. The editor affords an interesting account of the literary enterprises with which, during the sixteen years of his Rotherham ministry, Stowell was associated. In the course of this, however, he has an outburst of reverential vehemence, which will suffice as an example of the taste to which we have previously alluded. The work referred to is 'The Life of Dr. Hamilton':—

"The work met with a very divided reception; one critic insolently calls it 'a rag of a book.' Had the writer of this flippant sneer ever known the beauty of the principle italicized above, he would have been spared the mortification of knowing that it was one of his own idols that cast the only shadow that ever fell across the fair fame of Hamilton, and so rendered necessary not only Dr. Stowell's acceptance of the editorship, but those very features of the biography which roused his critical spleen. There is, however, a rag of truth in the sneer. It would have been sufficiently severe, and a great deal more true, had he called the book a bundle of rags—rags of costly silks and velvets, rags of cloth of gold—stitched together by a loving hand with self-coloured silk."

Perhaps the book before us was wrought upon this pattern, of costly rags, "stitched together by a loving hand with self-coloured silk," whatever that may mean. But Mr. Stowell's literary tastes are peculiar. As illustrating the style of thought and writing which is supremely admired by him, and, we cannot pretend to doubt, by thousands of his class, the following, it must be observed, have been collected by the "loving hand" as gems, pearls of price, diamond splinters.

On the "essay style":—

"A squirt, however large, is not the best thing to send a ship across the Atlantic: we want the rolling, majestic ocean."

On the illuminated order of preachers:—

"I do strongly desiderate a *bright preacher*. A man who is merely eloquent will not do. Some one is wanted like Moses, when he came down from the mountain. You say you like a good illustration. There is something bright in that. There is no brightness in coming up into the pulpit as if you were dragging a heavy chain."

On vehement sermons:—

"It is no use to bawl like a shower of thunder-claps. They soon get used to it. Man's soul is too delicate a thing to be drawn by cart-ropes. You may lead it by silken cords."

On plagiarism:—

"Always fly with your own wings. Don't fasten others on by wax: the wax may melt, and you will fall."

Next, there are specimens of "deep and powerful philosophy," as, per sample:—

"Psalms are a musical arrangement of words. These people were nursed in the fine arts: and

these are not to be laid aside. The only men who write poetry are those who cannot express their thoughts in any other way." Milton, for instance.

If we would have an expression of "peculiar sadness," Mr. Stowell finds a perfect specimen:

"The best lives are those which are kept up by storms and tempests, and trials and difficulties, and heart-breakings and disappointments."

"Strange, sad truth, with a sad illustration"! ejaculates the Memoir. And now for a cluster from his Florilegium:—

"Here is a cluster of short sentences which are but specimens of what he constantly uttered in sermons, lectures, and incidental remarks:—'There is an eternity in every sermon. He who writes most speaks best. If a man is not ready in utterance, he had better not be an extemporaneous preacher. If he has a sore place, it is not worth his while to show it to the public. The less effort you make, the better. Don't make an effort to stand, but do it! Every sentence a man utters has a tone and symphony of its own. He who loves nobody will be loved by nobody. He who is not religious in every place, is never religious. The effect of forgiveness is to draw the heart towards him who is forgiven. Poison may be hidden in a golden chalice.'"

After a brief pastorate at Cheshunt, Dr. Stowell, having been honoured with a degree at Edinburgh, resided in the metropolis, "in almost entire seclusion from the friendships and associations of his bygone life," and "thrown upon the resources of his pen for a maintenance." In the year 1857 an attack of typhoid fever carried him off; and a man of genuine virtue, much beloved, was gone.

*Rifled Ordnance: a Practical Treatise on the Application of the Principle of the Rifle to Guns and Mortars of every Calibre. To which is added, a New Theory of the Initial Action and Force of Fired Gunpowder.* By Lynall Thomas. (Weale.)

EXCEPT at the period when Napoleon assembled his camp on the heights around Boulogne, there has been, perhaps, no time in English history when the possibility of invasion has been so much entertained by Englishmen, or when the defences of the country have been so much and so generally discussed. For the first time for many years England has been thoroughly aroused; the most peaceably disposed find themselves handling unwonted weapons; sober citizens quit their counters to array themselves in rifle uniforms; even the Universities, headed by ancient Dons, who recall the volunteers of their youth, hastily enroll their sons in the popular corps, and for awhile forget the boat-race and the cricket-match for the graver studies of the School of Musketry. This alarm may prove to be unfounded; it is possible that the exciting cause may find other vent for his ambition; it is not improbable that the serried front we hope ere long to exhibit will render the chance of success too doubtful even for his victorious legions. One thing, however, remains certain, that the possibility of such an attack, and the evidence that we could as yet make no adequate resistance, will prove of signal service to us if it lead, as we trust it will, to a more careful examination of our existing defences, and, especially, of the character and efficiency of the arms we propose to place in the hands of our soldiers.

It ought never be forgotten that it needed all the impulse of the Crimean War to get rid of our ancient and time-honoured "Brown Bess"—a change to which, under Providence, we have since owed the suppression of the yet more terrible mutiny in India. Are we quite sure that in discharging this old and well-tried friend



we have left behind, in daily use, no other weapons little, if at all, superior to the old musket? In other words, have we not some cause to fear that, while others nations—and especially the Americans and the French—have made many and successful advances in the improvement of their artillery, we, on the contrary, are still relying on the cannon of the Peninsula and Waterloo; and on the brave old sentiment that one Englishman is, any day, as good as three Frenchmen?

If this be so, the sooner we adopt a different course the better; already the events of the last three months have told us, in a language that cannot be misunderstood, that to lag in the race of military improvement is to get soundly thrashed. It was no lack of brave men that caused the defeats of Magenta and Solferino; nor would the French campaign have proved so brilliant had Austria been more alive to the changes which have rendered the arms of her enemy so deadly.

Of one thing we may be well assured, that the time has passed for sciolism or ignorance on such matters; and that, if we are to win in the conflict, we must rely on other things than the courage of our men or the goodness of our cause. Our soldiers must be content to study as well as to fight; they must be acquainted not only with the arms they themselves handle, but also with those that other nations are using. Short and clearly written works must be accessible to the soldier and the volunteer, wherein each may readily discern the principles upon which the most effective use of his weapons depend, together with those simple but necessary laws which determine their mechanical construction.

It is mainly with a view of offering such a work, on one great branch of military education, the Rifle, that the volume before us has been drawn up, embodying, as it does, the results of a great number of experiments conducted during the last four years by its writer. Mr. Thomas's work is primarily devoted to the application of the principle of the rifle to ordinary guns. In the course of it he is led to make a complete investigation of many incidental matters connected with his main subject; as, for instance, the degree of turn in the rifling most effective for guns of different calibre—the size and form best suited for each class of projectile—what combination of materials is the best adapted for their construction—what range is, at present, attained or attainable by the best made guns—and what are the relative advantages of rifled and smooth-bored cannon. Few persons are, indeed, we believe, aware of the real value of the rifle as applied to large guns, though most people would admit, as a general principle, that if by this, or by any other contrivance, an accuracy could be obtained for the cannon, analogous to that of the Enfield musket, it would be an enormous gain; and, indeed, this was clearly enough perceived by Robins more than half a century ago. "I shall close this paper," says he, "with predicting that whatever State shall thoroughly comprehend the nature and advantages of rifled-barrel pieces, and, having facilitated and completed their construction, shall introduce into their armies their general use with a dexterity in the management of them, they will by this means acquire a superiority which will almost equal anything that has been done at any time by the particular excellence of any one kind of arms." There is still, however, much ignorance and scepticism on this subject, arising most likely from the fact that, till quite recently, rifled cannon have not been tried upon a scale sufficiently extensive.

Hear Mr. Thomas:—"The use," says he, "of rifled cannon not only prevents the deflexion of shot, and insures greater accuracy of practice, but also, without increasing the weight of metal in the gun, admits of the employment of heavier shot or shell, and obtains more extended ranges than is possible through the medium of any other kind of ordnance." If this then be so, there ought to be no doubt about the propriety of at once admitting such guns into the English service; nay, more, every effort should be made to increase the number of them as rapidly as possible,—it being absurd to rest content with one specimen of this class, however perfect, if the principle can be applied to cannons of very different calibres.

In the practical adaptation of these new engines of war, it must be remembered that it is the *gun*, rather than the shot, which has to be carefully studied; because, for the production of great velocities, heavy charges of powder are required, and these again demand greater thickness—and therefore greater weight—to enable the gun to withstand the greatly increased strain upon it. Hence, the object is to obtain such a projectile, that it can be thrown from a gun of the same weight as that which throws the round shot,—but which shall be, at the same time, a much heavier missile. "Now this," adds Mr. Thomas, "can be accomplished by the use of elongated shot—shot in which, while the *weight* is the same as that of the larger of the two shot (*i.e.* 32 lb.) mentioned above, the *diameter* is that of the smaller (*i.e.* 9 lb.), and, therefore, the surface upon which the resistance of the air acts will be the same, or nearly so, as that of the smaller."

To secure the accurate flight of an elongated missile, it is of paramount necessity to keep its axis coincident with the line of its flight; for, if this be not attended to, the resistance of the air becomes greater, and the shot is liable to turn over on its shorter axis. To maintain this coincidence, the projectile must be made to rotate upon its axis; and this rotation can only be obtained by means of the turn or twist it acquires during its constrained passage along the rifled grooves of the gun's barrel. Again, as this rotation varies according to the length of the turn given, it becomes of primary importance to determine accurately how much the turn should be, and whether it should be the same or different according to the cannon or the projectile required. Mr. Thomas, who has paid especial attention to this question, states that the lengths of turn now in use vary between that of the Enfield bullet, which has one turn in 78 inches, and those adopted by Major Jacob and Mr. Whitworth, which are, respectively, one in 24 and one in 20 inches; he points out that this remarkable disparity arises, in great measure, from the difference in the shapes of the bullets; and sums up his whole investigation with two general conclusions—first, that the velocity of rotation, or, in other words, the appropriate turn, must be increased, proportionally, with any increase in the length of the projectile; and, secondly, that it is not advisable that the projectile should, in length, exceed the triple of its diameter.

Another question of great importance to be satisfactorily determined is, whether the varying size of the projectile produces a similar effect upon the turn of the grooves of a rifled gun. Now this cannot be ascertained beforehand by theory, but depends entirely upon experiment, and on experiment alone. It is true that where the shot differ only in their diameters, a law may be readily laid down; where, however, they differ, both in *form* and *weight*, a laborious series of experiments must be made before any definite principles can be enounced.

Here, as in so many branches of the great subject of gunnery, no clear views appear hitherto to have been held or published; hence, Mr. Thomas has been compelled to examine into and to state all the bearings of the case with great minuteness. It would be impossible in this place to follow him through all his reasonings; but we may notice, generally, that the retarding effect of the air, for shot differing in size but of the same form and density, would appear to be *nearly as the square roots of their diameters*.

Having discussed these matters as fully as possible, Mr. Thomas goes on to describe, with equal minuteness, the different forms of projectile advisable under different circumstances. We cannot enter here into these details; but we may state that the general principles at which he has arrived, experimentally, are consonant alike with common sense and with scientific investigation. Thus, he states that the necessary qualifications for an elongated projectile are—1. That it should possess a certain definite density, so as to insure the greatest possible range. 2. That it should completely fill the bore, so that its axis should coincide exactly with it. 3. That its centre of gravity should be thrown well forward, in order that the axis on which it rotates should be, practically, a tangent to the line of its flight. And, 4. That its form should be such as to expose it to the least possible resistance from the air. Lastly, he shows that solid iron unexpanding shot can never really produce the results attainable by compound shot, because in their case space must always be allowed for their windage, for the fouling of the bore, and for the contraction of the gun itself when heated by repeated firing.

After a few interesting pages, devoted to a summary of the practical results of experiments in gunnery, and giving, we are bound to add, but an unfavourable view of what has *really* been gained by recent opportunities,—Mr. Thomas brings his valuable work to a conclusion, with the publication of a paper, 'On the Nature of the Action of Fired Gunpowder,' which was read before the Royal Society in December of the last year,—a paper containing some remarkable views on the actual effect of gunpowder at the moment of its ignition, deserving, in our opinion, a more unbiassed examination than the military authorities would seem as yet to have given to it. Mr. Thomas remarks, in it, that it has hitherto been generally held that, on firing, the whole of the powder is at once converted into an elastic fluid, and that the ball is expelled by the gradual expansion of this fluid. The result, however, of many interesting experiments made by him appear to show that, besides the ordinary explosive property of gunpowder, there resides in it a peculiar force, which (for want of a better name) Mr. Thomas has termed *impulsive*; and that owing to this, large guns are much more liable to burst than smaller ones. It is no less certain that, with a finely granulated powder, a comparatively short gun may be safely used,—such tribes as the Afghans, on the other hand, who manufacture a powder much inferior to ours, being compelled to use guns of a length apparently altogether disproportionate, with the simple object of completely igniting their powder. We may add, that the experiments, on which these conclusions depend, were repeated before the Select Committee in Woolwich Arsenal, who admitted their accuracy, though they were (perhaps naturally) less ready to admit the deductions following from them.

In conclusion, it may perhaps be asked what do we really gain from these and similar inquiries? The answer is a practical one; it is



this, that supposing an invasion imminent, there are two courses open to us for the best application of our existing means: one, the less perfect, but the readiest; the other, one which would, though less rapidly, provide us with a means of defence, such as we may reasonably suppose a match for even the best prepared foe. The first, is at once to rifle the guns now in store at Woolwich and elsewhere; the effect of which would be, that elongated shot could be thrown with a much greater range and accuracy than can at present be obtained by round shot, though with some risk to the artillery-men serving them, from the increased pressure on the breeches of the guns. The second, and safest, and surest plan would be to rifle the brass or gun-metal blocks already prepared for howitzers, whereby a very superior weapon would be easily obtained. That such guns would be equal to any that *might* be constructed, we are far from saying; but there can be no question that by this course we should at least make a step in advance, and that the additional outlay would be amply repaid. We may add, that such blocks are, in fact, always at hand, the demand for new guns, even in peaceful times, being constant. We are bound, also, to state that the theories deducible from Mr. Thomas's experiments bear directly upon the application of the principle of the rifle to guns of every description, from the musket to the cannon. In all, the same laws—the laws of nature—produce similar, though differing, results,—these differences being at the same time determinable by simple mathematical calculations.

If our Government could be induced to perceive it, we should thus have an ample means of defence at hand, ready and simple of application; while the Armstrong gun—a weapon as yet untried in actual service—might be reserved for those fewer and more special occasions in which the gods, agreeably with classical allegory, are supposed personally to interpose.

*A History of the Middle Ages.* By Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. Vol. I. (Rivingtons.)

RADIANT as were the classic epochs, and rich as is the bloom of modern times, history can never treat of ages more dramatically fascinating than those of the thousand years that spread their lights and shadows from the eclipse of Rome to the sunrise of the sixteenth century. It is true that heavy masses of barbaric shadow rested on the earth, that blood incessantly rained through the gloom; but in the midst of that darkness the foundations of our lofty Babel were laid. Great men and great events illustrated successive centuries. Learning never died out completely; Art at no time lost its influence. Abd-el-rahman, of the palm and pomegranate, with his successors of the name, created in the Spanish Peninsula a glitter of architecture, gold, and colour, such as no other land, ancient or modern, could display. The Greek empire, even under the Macedonian dynasty, cherished something of its former graceful pride. The blossoms of civilization appeared in Italy. All this is brought out, though faintly, by Dr. Schmitz, who rightly considers that, in comparison with wars and ravages, the annals of mediæval art, science, or literature bear little proportion to the history of human violence and depravity. Moreover, he has not entered upon the sunny side of the middle ages. His first volume includes only the period from the overthrow of the Western Empire to the commencement of the Crusades. Spain was then almost the only region in which any real, social, political, and intellectual splendour was exhibited. Italy, though already dimly incandescent, if we may so express it, at

certain points, was generally a chaos; nations and states were struggling into existence; the Anglo-Saxons were characterized at the earliest dates by the same qualities which since have made them what they are; but the Caliphs in the East, like the Saracen monarchs south of the Douro, the decorators of Cordova and builders of Az-zahra, flourished amid a purple glow of magnificence not altogether barbaric. Indeed, Dr. Schmitz, in this able and attractive volume, has been careful to pronounce justly, not only on the manners, but on the conspicuous personages who figured during the more savage obscurity of Europe—on Charlemagne, whom he portrays with elaborate discrimination, and on Mohammed, whom he defends entirely from the charge of imposture too readily accepted by fanatic minds. His visions are treated as the observations of a glowing and febrile imagination, acted upon by a highly-intensified nervous system. This, we think, is the view that will finally be adopted with respect to the great Arabian.

The work is to be completed in two volumes. In the first, Dr. Schmitz presents a sketch of universal history, extending over six centuries. The second will necessarily be composed of materials susceptible of a more brilliant polish. In the course of some brief introductory generalities the writer says:—

"The history of the middle ages is more closely and intimately connected with that of our own times than the best periods of antiquity: all our institutions, political, civil, social, and religious, have their origin in the middle ages, while they are only remotely connected with the civilization of antiquity; nay, we are so closely linked to the former that many of our most cherished institutions in Church and State are unintelligible mysteries to us, unless we borrow light from the history of the middle ages; we can scarcely visit a town or village in Europe, in which we do not find ourselves surrounded by memorials of that period in the form of magnificent cathedrals, churches, palaces, and mansions of the great. From this it is manifest that all those to whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted, in whatever department they may be, cannot with safety move in any direction, unless they have at least a general knowledge of mediæval history. The institutions, under which the nations of Europe live, are the fruits of a growth of more than a thousand years, and the results of an organic development, which can neither be arbitrarily checked nor precipitately hurried on without disastrous consequences."

As a continuation of his 'Manual of Ancient History,' this new work by Dr. Schmitz will be useful to the student and general reader.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Out of the Depths: the Story of a Woman's Life.* (Macmillan & Co.)—It is a strange and very questionable phase in the taste of the English reading public when the heroines of novels pretend to be "unfortunate females," instead of those maiden fortresses of female virtue, which to have and to hold has been the ordinance from the beginning of time for the fair and fragile sex, and which to succeed in keeping against all assailants has, until now, been considered an indispensable crown of glory. Fallen angels are, however, the order of the day. The 'Dame aux Camélias' was the first of the class who, since the days of poor Manon Lescaut, was allowed to show her face in a book to be read without scandal. The 'Traviata' was the same lady set to music; and there, surrounded by graces and seductions, sprinkled with a few virtues which had survived the fall—all the ugly facts of every day being thrown back into dim traditions of unauthentic history, which the charitably-minded were allowed to doubt—the unfortunate female became the fascinating ideal of misfortune, rather than the embodiment of an old-fashioned "deadly sin." 'Out of the Depths' is another appeal to the sympathy which has set in for moral Blackamoors, from the enterprising societies

for washing them white from all the shades of sooty black down to the "innocent blackness." We protest against all attempts to bring any of them, however well converted or warranted, into books intended "to circulate in the bosom of families." Actual details of vice may be omitted; nothing in words may be presented against which the ghost of Bowdler's self could protest; but the taint is in the subject itself. The cold, cruel shrinking and gathering up of the skirts, lest they should touch "an unfortunate," which is the popular idea of what a virtuous woman does when in presence of the reverse, is more instinctive than moral; and though it is the fashion to urge women to be sympathetic and pitiful towards "fallen sisters," we recommend them to hold fast by their own instinct. The best, the only help a woman can give to the social problem is by keeping herself pure, and clear of all approach to evil. It is not a matter with which a woman can meddle without contracting a subtle soil, as she may know by the sorrowful sense of degradation, the strange cloud of grief and shame into which she enters when she obtains the knowledge of evil, though she may be as blameless herself as an angel. Above all, we protest against these washed and perfumed Magdalens in story-books being given or taken as specimens of their class. The interest—the only interest that can be thrown around them—is the discrepancy betwixt their actual position and the possibilities of better things which have not been all destroyed; they are made "interesting ruins," and the "melancholy grace" of decay is given to them—a grace which is only the flicker visible in the dark above a mass of that which is, in reality, putrescence. Angela Wellington—alias Mary Smith—the heroine who comes "out of the depths," has gone through "the purifying process" before she is presented, but all the life has been taken out of her at the same time. She has been so washed, and steamed, and distilled, and desiccated, and mollified with ointment, that all the human nature that ever was in her has been discharged, and instead of a fascinating impropriety she is made a wearisome improbability. Let no reader suppose that this is a real authentic "life and errors"; no, it is a phantom "shadow of a shade." "Mary Smith" may have had existence in sinful flesh and blood, and her story may have been told to some sympathizing friend, whose "mission" it has been to convert "unfortunate females," and has told it, not "as 't was told to me," but dressed up, veiled thickly, and labelled all over with moralities. The sharp edges of sorrowful facts are rounded off, made smooth and shapeless, and so disguised, that the utility of telling them at all in such "food-for-infant" form, may not only be questioned, but answered flatly in the negative. The book is dull, and the dullness is "long drawn out." Mary Smith, alias Angela Wellington, is a young woman who, by her own account, went to the bad without a scrap of provocation, and went a long way on that road. At first she is prosperous—the mistress of a lord—but descends lower in the social scale of vice, and in dreary nambypamby style she tries decorously to narrate her experiences; but the flatness and dullness are something remarkable. When it comes to repentance and reformation matters become worse—for the reader. There is something so morbidly abject, so exaggerated and untrue in the whole record of her sighs and tears, that no wholesome emotion is produced. The book has a doctored flavour, and it is sickening. If an unfortunate woman could tell truly in her own tongue the misery and shame and suffering of her life, it would wring the hearts of all who heard; but it would be very different from the whine with which the inmates of prison and penitentiary seek to propitiate the chaplain. In Du Châtelet's fearful book there is a sharp, brief record of a poor woman who endured three days' starvation before she came to inscribe her name, at the Bureau de Police, on the list of the "unfortunate." In the Life of George Anne Bellamy, there is an account of how she, one night, went out to drown herself, because she was in the depths of destitution and misery. Both those incidents come home to the reader sharp and stern, and move tears of pity and sorrow beyond all words; but the Mary Smith who welters in the "depths" only rouses weariness and contempt, by the fulsome flattery and



cringing humiliation with which she speaks of all who helped to convert her into a model village schoolmistress. The objection to the book is just as strong as though, instead of deadly dull, it were dangerously lively. It deals with a subject which ought not on any pretext to be brought before the eyes of any young woman. Being published by a highly respectable house, the work may obtain circulation. There is a mawkish, sickly sweet tone of religion throughout, which disguises the extremely abominable subject. It has not enough truth in it to do any good; it throws no light upon any solution of the problem of the "social evil." Writing a dull fiction, and setting it forth as an authentic history, can answer no good end. If the increase of Christian charity be the object desired, let it be done by words of truth and soberness. Young women are expected to be chaste and virtuous, in the matter-of-course way in which they are expected to keep their hands from picking and stealing: they are left very much to chance to pick up their notions of right and wrong. It would be thought indecent to speak directly on the subject to young girls; but do not let them be taught to feel sympathy with vice before they have been taught what virtue signifies. Ignorance is not innocence; and a vague idea that "unfortunate females" are all interesting "Traviatas" or sentimental penitent sinners like Mary Smith, would be apt to mystify a girl betwixt the sin and the "*très belle pénitence*" which atones for it. Accidental graces will never do duty as essential virtues.

*The Parson and the Poor: a Tale of Hazlewood.* By Austyn Graham. 3 vols. (Newby.)—There is much that is very good in this tale; it is carefully written, and with good feeling; and the intention, though somewhat vague, is well meant. Beatrice Vane, a young lady of many possessions but more pride, falls in love with and marries the clergyman of her village; but she does what few young ladies are guilty of in these days, she dislikes poor people—looks down on them, and, though a clergyman's wife, resolutely refuses to have anything to do with them. She has to be converted, or else made miserable for life; the author has pity on her, and she becomes a model for wives and mothers. With all its good intentions, the story is flat, and has a constant tendency to fall to pieces. The author does not seem to be aware of what a reader expects—certainly he does not meet the requirement. The author has talent, but needs to learn how to turn it to account.

*Alice Littleton: a Tale.* By Forester Fitz David. (Longman & Co.)—This story is very dull and very foolish. The style is flat, and the book will not be found pleasant reading, which is the only admissible pretext for writing stories. Alice Littleton, the heroine, is the daughter of a rich merchant of the conventional type, who wants to buy a coronet for his only daughter, and when she refuses to marry the man he has chosen for her, he orders her out of the house—alters his will and dies in a rage. Alice goes straight to the man she has chosen for herself—they are married, and subsequently nearly starved to death; but at last, after a great deal of misery, it turns out that the husband is the rightful heir to the coronet which Alice has rejected—so all comes right in the end, and "Lilla is a lady" at last.

*The Exiles of the Cebenna: a Journal written during the Decian Persecution.* By Aurlus Gratianus, Priest of the Church of Arles, and now done into English. (J. H. & J. Parker.)—This is one of the series of historical tales, "designed," as the Preface tells us, "to popularize a knowledge of Church history and the love of Church principles." It is a very pretty story—touching and interesting. The historical colouring is clearly given, and—(a great compliment to any "historical story")—the interest is as true and as fresh as if it concerned events and actors of the present day. We have read it with pleasure, and consider it possible that others will do the same.

*The Curate and the Rector: a Domestic Story.* By Elizabeth Strutt. (Routledge & Co.)—This is a story much in the style of those of the Minerva Press, which were popular in the days of our childhood, but which have, we fancy, never been heard

of by readers of the last two generations. 'The Curate and the Rector' is great nonsense—entirely absurd and improbable, not to say impossible—like nothing in Art or Nature; but there is a certain good-humoured audacity about it which propitiates the reader, and it may be pleaded in mitigation of judgment.

*Ernestin; or, the Heart's Longing.* By Aleth. (New York, Stanford & Delisser; London, Low & Co.)—We are all of us accustomed to the soothing belief in a "guardian angel" specially appointed to wait on one's steps and guard us from evil (though, alas! it too often leaves us at the threshold)—still guardian angels are recognized with a poetical sort of belief in their agency,—but readers are not prepared to receive into a novel the great, fallen archangel himself introduced bodily, with "moth-shaped" wings and "sooty pennons," proper to work harm and evil to the hero, with a good archangel, as bright as the other is black, to counteract all his machinations, and to help the hero, whom "that other" is trying to tempt to all manner of wickedness. The angels, both bad and good, are represented in this book as so material and able-bodied, and their words are so big (Milton gone mad), that to use such tremendous machinery to conduct a love affair has an air of absurdity, against which no reader's faith in "guardian angels" will be proof. There is vigour and talent also in the book; but the writer dwells on the fatal side of the Rubicon, which is divided from the sublime. True that the angelic machinery is copied "after Milton,"—true that the author might bring forward much orthodox theology about angels and ministers of grace;—the fatal fact remains, that the reader will laugh instead of feeling reverent; and, though the author goes on stilts from the first page to the last, he cannot raise the reader to his level. 'Ernestin' is not an epic—only a very heavy novel of pretentious claims. If the author would condescend to deliver himself like a man of this world, and to use plainness of speech, he might write a novel as good as, if not a degree better than some of his neighbours; but the present one—with which alone we have to deal—is pure and simple nonsense. In a church in an old German town, there is at this day, as we have been assured by a credible eye-witness, the portrait of a wealthy hughur, who is ascending to Heaven in his best blue coat, top-boots, and breeches, whilst his portly wife and buxom daughters are clinging to him, in the vain desire to detain him with them on earth. The idea is one that recommends itself to the sympathy of all men; but the material emhodiment provokes scruples about the laws of gravitation, and realizes nothing but an absurdity. 'Ernestin' is for a book what this worthy burgher's notion was for a picture.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A Handy-Book on the Law of Husband and Wife.* By James Walter Smith, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. (Effingham Wilson.)—If the supposition that every man knows the law of England remains a mere legal fiction, it is not the fault of the publisher or of the author of this little book. Law for the Million is one of the distinguishing features of the present day, and "Handy-Books" have become epidemic. The law now recognizes the fact, that though some marriages are made in heaven, others appear to be manufactured (to borrow a parliamentary phrase) "in another place"; and the recent changes in the law consequent on the admission of this fact give an additional importance to this subject. The present Handy-Book treats of everything relating to marriage: how you get into it,—what it is when you are in,—and how, in some cases, you can get out again; in other words, it shows who may intermarry,—what constitutes such an engagement that you must perform it, or risk an action for breach of promise,—how the marriage affects your property and that of your wife,—and under what circumstances a divorce can in the amended state of the law be obtained. All this is useful information; it is set forth concisely, and in general with accuracy,—and all for the small sum of one shilling! An index should have been added.

*Handbook to Australasia.* Edited by William Fairfax. (Algar & Street.)—This is a useful little book. It is, however, meant perhaps for rough hands, and, therefore, rough enough. "The design of the editor," we are told, "has been to furnish a supplement to Bradshaw's 'Guide to Victoria,'"—and, on reading this sentence, we were fully prepared to find more typographical errors and a greater want of arrangement than we really meet with. One thing, however, is unpardonable—the omission of an Index; so that each reader must make one for himself, or, like the country visitor to the Picture Gallery, having lost count, must begin again from the beginning. The literary merits of the volume may be guessed at from the fact that the "list of works on Australia" is put last. But it would be expecting too much were the thought entertained that literature would find any but the last place at the "diggings." The worthy diggers step out of the way to maltreat their mother-tongue. Thus their etymology is managed after the following fashion:—"This splendid bay was first called Port Phillip, in honor of the Governor, Captain Philip G. King." History is represented by such details as these:—"On the 28th August, the first public meeting for establishing gas works was held, at which it was affirmed that the time had now arrived when the introduction of gas was necessary, and a committee was organized. The Rev. J. Allen had awakened an interest on the subject, and delivered lectures, proving that we possessed all the facilities of supply, and that the project could be executed with advantage to all parties concerned. The Company obtained land at the west end of Collins Street, but ultimately removed to the Swamp; and, after years of delay, and a large expenditure, have admirably succeeded." This may be, and no doubt is, vastly interesting to the settler, but is hardly bright enough for the reviewer.

*A Guide to the Town of Berne, now the Capital of Switzerland and the Seat of the Federal Government, &c.* By a Cantab. With a Plan. (Longman & Co.)—We have looked into this guide-book (guide-pamphlet would be its more precise designation) here and there. It seems to be minutely and carefully executed, some pedantry and pomposity of style allowed for,—as when we find "*gothique flamboyant*" used where "florid gothic" would have been better for the use of John and Mrs. Bull.

*The Three Wakings. With Hymns and Songs.* By the Author of 'The Voice of Christian Life in Song,' &c. (Nisbet & Co.)—This book of thoughtful, picturesque, and devotional verse deserves to be set apart for something better than the brief "*Go in peace*," which was the Inquisitor's sentence to culprits thought worthy of extinction. Yet it is not good enough to be welcomed within the golden gates as a new book of poetry. The secular themes are all serious, and, as we have said, thoughtful,—some Scriptural subjects follow, not irreverently treated,—afterwards come the Hymns and Songs,—and in all may be found by the reader not unwilling to be pleased images not altogether borrowed, feelings more earnest than those which merely belong to the mimic. But we have rarely seen verse in which the lyric sense was less developed than in these. The syllables in the several lines, doubtless, are generally correct; but the cadences of music, where are they? Who could sing such a verse as the following?—yet it opens the first among the hymns:—

Thou art the Way!

All ways are thorny mazes without Thee;

Where hearts are pierced, and thoughts all aimless stray,

In Thee the heart stands firm, the life moves free:

Thou art our Way!

And the second verse is tougher still. We can fancy the writer of this volume succeeding as a prose writer, but the spell of song has not been over him when these pages were put together.

*A Volume of Smoke in Two Puffs, with Stray Whiffs from the same Pipe.* (Hall & Co.)—This "smoke" is not

the smoke that so gracefully curled

Above the green elms,

in Moore's ballad,—nor the smoke which Indian spices give out when burned, to bewilder the senses with luxurious pleasures. It is dense and brood-



ing, and what odour there is displeases more than it enchants. Dull nonsense is never welcome.

*The Royal Barracks: a Poem.* (Hodges & Smith.)—Yet one more poet! and one, too, who sets about his song concerning "Royal" Barracks (are there any popular ones?) by invoking "my Muse," an elderly lady of whom many hoped they had heard the last. Here, however, she is trotted out, not so much arrayed in peplum and garland, with lyre in her hand, as in the *casino* clothes of a badly-got-up *vivandière*. The author, to be plain, has done his best to be sprightly in the *Whistlecraft* style, and in the irregular metres of Scott's ballad romances.—Mr. Robert Frame, author of *Lays of Judah, and other Poems* (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), means to be scriptural and serious; but Judah is a subject which has defied better men than he. Though Southey praised the 'Judah Restored' of Dr. Roberts, the pompous Provost of Eton, during the period of Miss Burney's court-service, is there any living person who has read the praised epic? Has the 'Palestine' of Heber, musical though it is (the work of a musically-minded man), many readers? The 'Hebrew Melodies' of Byron are less dear than his 'Dream' and 'Fare-thee-well'! Moore's 'Fallen is thy throne, O Israel,' and 'Sound the loud Timbrel' are possibly the best exceptions to be cited which could prove our rule. Time is lost in putting 'Job' into the Spenserian stanza. Even Mr. Browning failed, comparatively, in his study of 'Saul,' though that is rich in its Pre-Raphaelite accuracy as a study of Oriental scenery. There was a doom on those who laid hands on the ark. The Old Testament does not bear to be treated Keepsake-fashion, with impunity to him who treats it. Mr. Frame's minor verses, however, are not much better than his attempts at 'Saul,' 'Eshcol,' 'Jephtha,' and other biblical themes.—*Lays and Lyrics*, by Peter Still, jun. (Aberdeen, King) are the best of the three volumes of verse here tied together. "Some of his productions," Mr. Still assures us, have been already favourably noticed, not merely at home, "but also in America, being deemed worthy of being inserted in many Canadian papers, with, in some cases, flattering introductions."—*The Early Primrose: Poems*, by Clara Lond (Canterbury, Chivers), should have been signed not Clara, but *Clio*, and its contents dispersed among the "Fashions for the Month" and the "Town Talk" of the innocent, romantic *Lady's Magazine* of sixty years since.

Among publications on miscellaneous matters we have a *Drill Book for Volunteer Riflemen*, by Capt. Black. (Ridgway).—*The Volunteer's Handbook* (Dean).—*Col. Lord West's Remarks on the Want of Special Training in Candidates for First Commissions in the Army* (Rice).—*High Speed Steam Navigation and Steamship Perfection*, by R. Armstrong (Spon).—*Chart of the Navy of Great Britain from the Earliest Period of History* (Eyre).—*Strikes: their Causes and their Evils*, by J. Plummer (Tweedie).—*On the Application of Architecture to the Commemoration of Distinguished Persons*, by J. Murray, Esq. (Watson).—*On the Practicability of Loans in Connexion with Life Assurances* (Weale).—*Accountants and Auditors: their Duties briefly Considered*, by Messrs. Allison & Waddell (Letts).—*The Injustice and Oppression of the Akbarry Department*.—*An Introductory Lecture to the Logic of Aristotle*, by Mr. Rogers (Parker).—*An Account of the Remains of a Fossil Extinct Reptile, Recently Discovered at Haddonfield*.—*A Guide to the Food Collection in the South Kensington Museum*, by Dr. Lankester (Eyre).—*An Occasional Discourse on Sauerteig*, by Smelfungus (Maclehose).—and the first number of the *Independent Review*—[*Revue Indépendante*] (Jeffs);—to which we may add, *Brown and his Friends*, by A. Black (Kent).—*Surnames Metrically Arranged and Classified*, by T. Clarke, Esq. (Simpkin).—*A Fortnight's Tour; or How to Visit France and Belgium for Ten Guineas*, by Dr. Noel (Shaw).—*Proverbs, Maxims and Reflections* (Royal Benevolent Society).—*Poetry for Repetition*, edited by the Rev. H. Twills (Longman).—*The Fatherless Bairns: a Series of Poems on the Battle of Stirling*, edited by Jacques (Murray).—*A Memoir on the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera*, by Dr. Ayre (Churchill).—*The Philosophy of Corporal Punishment*, by A. Jones (Constable).—Mr. Michael

Scott on *The Construction of Breakwaters* (Clowes).—*Sir R. I. Murchison's Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geographical Society* (Clowes).—and the *Annual Report of the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, &c.*

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Members of the Anglo-Biblical Institute.

DEAR BROTHER MEMBERS,—It is, in my opinion, of great importance, that every Passage of Holy Scripture should be pointed out of the Class, which in my letter to you of June last, I denominated *Class 1*, namely, All Passages opposed to the Vatican Manuscript, in which the Differential Reading to it can be demonstrated to be an *Intentional Misrepresentation of the True Text*. I say, an *Intentional Misrepresentation*, since it is not just otherwise to regard an addition of *Lines of Matter* to a Document, that is, as being so merely a faithful 5s. 6d. cl. Manuscript in which such *Matter* is nowhere to be found. For where is the Copyist's Copy?

The more numerous such Passages are, the greater probability is there of ascertaining the respective value of the, I believe, nearly 1,000 Manuscripts which are now urged on the attention of the Biblical Student, by those who fearlessly uphold the *Paramount Importance of their own Favoured Selection*; seeing that there exists no *Test, Principle, or Authority*, by which their Selection can be demonstrated to be *Erroneous*: even cases there are, in which *Arbitrary Selection alone* dictates the now-accepted Reading, as John i. 18. See *Alford's Greek Testament in its Original*. As these various Manuscripts are constantly in direct opposition to each other, even in relation to what is maintained to be *Vital Truth*, it is not possible to determine, what has been *The Divine Revelation to Man*, if so be, that all existing Manuscripts, claiming to be *Genuine Transcripts of Divine Revelation*, are to be accepted as such.

One *Principle* of judging of the Value of a Manuscript, which is stated in my letter of June last, cannot I think be regarded other than a just one; it is this, "That the establishment of the existence in any Manuscript of a Differential Reading, that can be demonstrated to be an *Intentional Misrepresentation*, destroys the Authority of all the Readings of such Manuscript; seeing, that it is not possible to show, that any other *Differential Reading* in it, is not another Reading of the same *Character*; and hence the great importance of pointing out every Passage of such a Character. To those set forth in my letter of June last, I will now add another *Forthright Examination*, Vol. 1, 12 ed. 5s. 6d. cl.

In John vii. 37 and 38, it is recorded, That in the last day of the feast, Jesus spake unto the people (see v. 40), saying, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink, &c." From v. 39 to 45, There are recorded Parenthetical Observations respecting the Sense of what Jesus had said to the end of the people's estimate of it and Him. From v. 45 to 53, There is another Parenthetical Statement, respecting what occurred in relation to some Officers that had been sent to watch Jesus's teaching. V. 53, records, "That every man went to his own house;" and the Record of Chapter vii. 1 to 12, finishes by leaving Jesus alone with the woman that had been taken in adultery; and yet, v. 12, records, "Then spake Jesus again unto them." Who are the *Them*? And where is his *First speaking* recorded? Each is a direct *Contradiction to the Facts of the Narrative*, if Chapter vii. 53, &c. is *Genuine*.

These *Contradictions* have no existence, if the real Narrative is considered in its unbroken whole, which the *Two Parenthetical Sentences* should be omitted, as well as the *Port*, Chapter vii. 53 to viii. 12, which according to the Vatican Manuscript is *Spurious*. In this case, the connection of the Sense is as follows. "Chapter vii. 37, In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying to the people, (see v. 40.) If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (Chapter viii. 12) Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world, &c."

The existence of these Contradictions, demonstrates, That John vii. 53 to viii. 12 is *Spurious*.

I remain, Dear Brother Members, Ever truly yours,

HERMAN HEINFEEFER.

17, Fenchurch-street.

August 2nd, 1859.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, August 15.

HERE are the singers—but where is the song? Grisettes and students are trooping under the Tuilleries chestnuts,—workmen are shouting in the Barrière wine-shops,—rag-pickers are tipsily musical in the Rue Mouffetard: but where are the words of fire? Here is another *Caporal*—but where

is Béranger? Belmontet, in Imperial livery! the grisettes will none of him. His verses are not destined to reach the dark recesses of the *Drapau Rouge*, where the *chiffonniers* are hoarsely grunting their content that France is glorious. The Polytechnic boys are not stirred by the lyre of a footman. Yet they are stirred; even the heavy Auvergnats, waddling under the weight of their water-cans, are moved. As the wounded soldiers, in worn regimentals, lounge about the streets, eyes brim with tears and tender words follow them. As the oriflammes are grouped about the tall, red pillars along the Boulevards, gawky country folk stare, but are mute. Why the *concierges* would join in a refrain—were there any refrain to join in! Here is a vast musical party, without music. Some million of lucifer-matches, but nothing to rub them upon! Jules Roquette pipes *La Milanaise*, and calls it a war song; but its music has not power to travel far beyond the modest precincts of his publisher's shop. Adolphe Morphey valiantly tries to awaken the national voice; but how can his countrymen appeal, with him, to the Venetians? M. Morphey's lyre promised these Venetians freedom from the tyrant, some weeks since; but what say the Venetians to M. Morphey now—if, indeed, the Morphey muse ever charmed Venetian ears? There is the *Ménage du Zouave* musically described in the cool evenings at the Café des Ambassadeurs; and from the Ancien Café Morel the excited Parisian may catch the vigorous notes of the Trumpet of Marengo. But where shall we find the song of triumph?

The sense of triumph was never stronger than it is to-day among these mercurial millions of holiday-makers. They adore every uniform in the French army. They bear with the brutal swagger of the coarsest sapper. They are at the feet of every corporal. The drummers live in the hearts of their countrymen. Happy is the grisettes who can lean upon the arm of a mahogany-headed Zouave; proud is the lady whose brother is a sergeant, wearing a shako, rusty from the sun of Italy. These would sing to their darling warriors some grand song of Solferino, some thrilling words of Magenta. There are sweet voices ready in all the Boulevard theatres to chant a great hymn to the army of Italy; but there is no hymn ready in Paris—there is only Belmontet! We are told that great occasions bring forth great men; that in the womb of big events lie the men to dominate them. But the army of Napoleon the Third has entered Paris, amid mad excitement, under a heavy rain of tears, tented by ladies' pocket-handkerchiefs from the sun,—and the big event has brought forth no minstrel to lead a national song of praise. No supremely eloquent tongue has spoken; no thrilling harp has struck upon the highly-charged atmosphere,—as a harp mournfully touched the national heart in 1848, when certain dead were borne along the gloomy Boulevards: as a darkly eloquent voice chanted the doom of the Sixteenth Louis!

Was the event, then, not a great one? Could people give those heavy sums for airy perches, whence, at the risk of breaking their necks, they might see Napoleon's soldiers pass, without feeling, heart and soul, bound up with the glory of the troops? Could tens of thousands of people scramble through the choking dust to St.-Maur to feast their eyes upon the dirty, insolent Turcos—and still not care for the Turcos? We must beat about to find the meaning of all this street enthusiasm, unaccompanied by a word to rally the enthusiasts. Our natural allies (who are the most artificial people on the face of the earth—the born supreme manufacturers of artificial flowers) are easily excited, and are very fond of oriflammes, and plaster-of-paris Victories, and columns of Legion of Honour nominations in the *Moniteur*. The sash of the Prefect pleases them. The sound of the drum is their music of the spheres. They live out of doors, and they live for amusement. Now, the entry of a victorious army of their own countrymen into Paris must surely be considered a great addition to the day's amusement on the Boulevards. The tears and the handkerchiefs are part of the amusement. Amusement, at seventy francs a-head (for a good seat), ought to be intense. It was intense accordingly. The day when some of these



troops fired into the windows of peaceful citizens was put aside. The people would be merry; there were theatres and fireworks to come. A feast of glory, hot and hot, for the morning,—fiery eagles with their claws in gunpowder worlds rising just over the old National Assembly in the evening:—could anything be more grateful to the Parisian heart? All that was wanted, we repeat, was the poet with his song, that there might be choruses on the way home at night,—choruses in the wine-shops,—choruses to enliven the already lively dances of the Closerie! To be glorious from the tassel of the cap to the heel of the *sabot*, and not to have a line to express the glory,—this was hard.

Rumours travelled on their stealthy way to account for this. Alphonse, your barber, had heard that the Emperor went to St.-Maur two days before the entry of the troops to regain their favour. The Turcos were angry with him that he had not allowed them to suck the blood from the throats of a few more Austrians. The Quartier St.-Antoine was not satisfied: Louis had not freed Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. Very old men who could remember the great day when the spoils of Italian Museums were borne through the streets; when the Old Guard appeared, worn with the labour of a hundred rapid victories; and when the Little Corporal had put the iron crown of Lombardy upon his compact brow, saying, "Beware who touches it!"—old men, to whom these stirring times were distinct memories, shrugged their shoulders, over the game of triumph of the junior empire. The troops had returned, according to the old men at the Invalides, after a mere taste of war. The affair was a fortunate one for Paris tradesmen; for the modellers in plaster; the gilders of eagles; the contrivers of Venetian twopenny lamps—but it would be forgotten on the 16th! Solferino was not an Austerlitz: Magenta was not a patch upon Marengo. Where, too, was Louis's Bridge of Arcola? Magenta, M. de Cassagnac answers. "Tut! tut!" exclaim the Invalides. Thus the Old Guard speaks to the new guard. And the impression among sober-minded people in Paris is, that the number of plaster Victories about the Rue de la Paix is disproportioned to the occasion. It is true, the sober-minded observer says, that the *peuple* is in a state of furious effervescence; and that the spectacle of the wounded parading the Boulevards has touched the hearts of the people who paid sixty francs for a sight of the marching hospital, encouraged by the clang of cymbals and the deafening roll of drums—but the soul of France has not been stirred, or the minstrel to sing of her new glory would have touched his harp and cleared his throat ere this.

Still the triumphs of the Second Empire demand their interpreters. The passing excitement must be fed with print and paper of some kind. Words, sounding as the Zouaves' trumpets, must be given to the citizens, who love the grandiose, the sublime: who can mean little traders with lofty titles, and make an artist of a penny barber. Attitudes must be struck, to suit the cabman and the waiter—as they were struck by De Morny, when in green and gold, at the head of the Legislative Corps, he met the hero of Solferino on his return from the war. The fleshing of the Third Napoleon's maiden sword must have its story told to the commissaire as to the commissaire. In default of even an Arnault, an Amédée de Cesena must be called in.

"Confederated Italy," in weekly threepenny numbers—with a coloured engraving of fierce Turcos by way of frontispiece, exactly suits the spasmodic pen of loyal Amédée. He starts in sharp, short sentences, to do honour to the Achilles of St.-Cloud. The words of Achilles, on the 1st of January 1859, to the Austrian Ambassador suddenly brought the Italian question to light. This question now "left the dominions of theory to enter the region of facts." Achilles' celebrated words were the lightning which predicted the storm. Vague rumours circulated. "People said on all sides that Austria was sufficiently abandoned by God, to prefer the fortune of arms to the resolutions of diplomacy." Thus, in the midst of the reader's breathless excitement, M. de Cesena drops long letters and speeches into his book—these are the pauses in the loud song of

praise. The praise is for everybody. M. Baroche, in asking the Council of State for more soldiers, explained the reasons for this augmentation "in language as dignified as it was sober." The Corps Législatif was, according to M. de Cesena, "the living personification of the country" in this solemn crisis. Then follow more speeches: that the reader may gain breath to bear the "frightful rapidity" of subsequent events. The Austrian troops crossed the frontiers of Piedmont. Now the question which, on the 1st of January, had "left the domains of theory to enter the region of facts," went once more on its travels—leaving, on this occasion, "the regions of politics and diplomacy, to enter the domain of military facts." With a flourish of Cesena trumpets, the appeal of the Emperor to the French people, of the 3rd of May, is then set forth in imposing type. This is the appeal in which His Majesty declared that Austria had carried matters to an extremity which left only two alternatives to Europe. She must be allowed to dominate to the foot of the Alps; or Italy must be freed from his cruel rule, to the Adriatic. More, Italy must be left to herself; she must not merely change her masters. How far the author will please his Imperial master by printing these promises and views of the 3rd of May, when they may be compared with the position of affairs on the 15th of August, is a question for M. de Cesena's own judgment. He has experience in royal puffery; and in his description of the people waiting about the Tuileries to see Achilles go to the wars, in his gilded coach, and with his silk tent, the court writer shows himself to be expert in his art. A little exaggeration is permissible. Thus, we are told that old and young—men, women and children, waited about to bless His Majesty, till midnight; His Majesty being comfortably bedded while, in his honour, the old were courting rheumatism, and the young consumption, at his palace-gates. As for subscriptions to the loan, and the applications to serve in Italy, it was impossible to write them down. The delight of the people knew no bounds. "For," writes M. de Cesena, Literary Trumpet to Napoleon the Third, "there was in this delirium of the masses an instinctive joy at the instalment of vengeance that France was about to take upon the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont for that unfortunate defeat of 1815, the memory of which still troubles them, even in the grandeur and prosperity of the present hour. France will never forget Waterloo; she will remember it always, colouring with anger and weeping in despair. This name will never fade from her memory. This idea will possess her in the midst of her triumphs and her *fêtes*—unless it be vouchsafed to her to tear the bloody page (written by treason and fate) from her history, with her victorious sword.

"They who think that France has forgotten, that she can forget, Waterloo, know nothing of her soul and her genius. They cannot understand her. She works her way calmly, but she remembers. Let her be made richer than any nation on the face of the earth has ever been, she will still remember. Let everything be given to her, glory, power, liberty,—she will always remember. But let her be sent, for one day only, upon the battle-field, to take a last, a real revenge for Waterloo—then she might, she would forget."

It is an official song, almost as clearly acknowledged as were the verses of Arnault when Marie-Louise entered Paris. It is to pass under the eyes of Napoleon the Third's troops. Is the exciting reference to Waterloo meant to allay the martial ardour of the Camp of St.-Maur? But M. de Cesena is not without rivals.

"Homage to the French army" appears upon the last page of the *Patrie*, in gigantic letters. It is M. L. P. Mongruel who takes his hat off to the heroes of Solferino, and offers them a dictionary of glory, for the small sum of two francs. Considering that M. Mongruel calls the late campaign in Lombardy Louis Napoleon's "War of Independence," we need not follow the venter of forty-sous homage through his alphabetical arrangement of glory. His enthusiasm very closely resembles that of the man of business who lately advertised 800 African palms for sale, at the lowest possible price—considering that the Turcos and the Zouaves were at

St.-Maur. Édouard Fournier is delighted with this advertisement, and declares that France is the only country where the advertiser could be certain that he would sell his palms. "Glory," says the *chroniqueur*, "is not cheapened with us."

Still glory will have its cheap song. The deeds of Magenta and Solferino must be told to all. If there be no genius strong enough to lead the nation in chorus, little pipes must be tuned. If even a song as strong as *la Casquette au pèr' Bugaud* cannot be raised, cheap prose must soak the glory of Solferino into the dense masses of the villages. In the penny *Pays* Granier de Cassagnac chaunts the glory of the French army and the Sovereign "who knows how to give and win great battles." Concierges, Auvergnats, frequenters of forty-centime wine-shops read flashy De Cassagnac, and go, happy, to the dark corners where poor Paris sleeps—for France is, in truth, the first country on the face of the earth, and they are part of France.

But there is a five-centimes—a half-penny public. It is a great, quick-witted, excitable public,—a public that shows its low caps over the tops of barricades when Paris is in a state of revolution. This half-penny host christens public men damaging names—points coarse, but telling, jokes—is the author of Plon-Plon, the Rois des Gueux, and other terrible nicknames, and is proud of his blouse.

Said Dr. S. R. P. Grandmènil, "I will produce something that shall suit the *bourgeoisie* and the *peuple*. I'll start a penny 'Victory'!" *La Victoire* appeared accordingly, on the 10th of July last, and included an account of the Battle of Solferino, together with official reports—all cut very handsomely from the daily papers. It had been suggested to the Doctor, it would appear, that he might find it difficult to make his journal a permanent one. "France might suffer a defeat!"

Thereupon the cruel Doctor proceeds to smother the unfortunate correspondent under a mountain of words. France must be victorious, and the doctor launches his penny 'Victory' with the utmost confidence, since even in times of peace he will have the victories of science and skill to chronicle. He professes, first and foremost, indeed, to chronicle the victories of the Franco-Italian army over the Austrians: but these victories failing, he has a list of eleven other descriptions of victories of which he will be the trumpeter, including the victories of health over disease, of peace over atrocious war, of fraternal love over envious and jealous hatred. The first number (and the last) of the Doctor's 'Victory' closes with the telegraph from Veggio of the 7th of July, in which the armistice was announced! The penny 'Victory' recording the triumphs of health over disease has not yet appeared. A more systematic and persevering chronicle of the Emperor's victories is that which has appeared for many weeks past as a supplement to the *Journal pour Tous*. Here a sober editor contents himself with a pleasantly coloured narrative of events. But he is tame after the comprehensive Doctor Grandmènil. That is to say, tame while dealing with glory; but when he bids us approach the room in Villafranca, and listen to the conversation of two sovereigns, he takes his readers firmly by the ear. These are strange times, indeed, when the doors of emperors' conference-rooms are not closed against the penny-a-liners of foreign journals! The Conference of Villafranca was supposed to be a secret one, but there were ears and eyes, it would appear, in every part of the room. How Louis Napoleon made his cigarettes, his notes, the words he spoke and the replies of Francis Joseph, are known to every five-centimes reader of France. Surely Marshal Vaillant was not listening at the keyhole with a note-book in his hand, and a manifold writer waiting for him in his tent!

When Prince Napoleon carried the treaty to Verona, the conversation he had with the Emperor of Austria was heard by the omnipresent penny-a-liner. Just one tear his Imperial Majesty dropped upon the document in which he gave up Lombardy. And then, handing the stained parchment to the Prince, his Majesty hoped his Imperial Highness would never be compelled to make a similar sacrifice. All this, the refuse of the Russian and other



journals, is part of the blouse's war gospel. The one Imperial tear touches him,—the Zouaves have made the poor Emperor of Austria cry! The French are the first people on the face of the earth! Anecdotes of the war are, of course, eagerly caught up by the five-centimes feeders of military enthusiasm. We can imagine the relish with which a Zou-Zou, lying on his stomach under his tent at St.-Maur, would read the following ingenious concoction from the *Monde Illustré*, hashed and flavoured by the editor of the *Journal pour Tous*:—

"On the eve of Captain P.'s departure to join the staff of the army of Italy, a retired colonel (an old family friend) paid him a visit. 'My dear friend,' said the old man, 'I don't like the Austrians since the last siege of Mantua. I was then a volunteer, seventeen years of age. One day I had wandered into the country, when I was surprised by a troop of Wurmsers' army, and a devil of a Croat, a major, shot me in the shoulder with a pistol. I was three months in hospital. I carried the ball to my old mother, who kept it twenty years as a family jewel. At her death I found this Croat's present, and here it is! Now, you must do me a great favour. 'Bide your time, and when you see an opportunity with the Croats, borrow a soldier's gun, and plant this in a major's shoulder. Will you accept the errand?' Captain P. took the ball, and promised to do his best. He kept his word. At Montebello, when he was General Forey's aide-de-camp, he hoped several times to be able to carry out his errand. Twice he seized a gun, and twice he was disappointed. He could not come at the requisite major; so he was compelled to content himself by cutting his enemies on all sides with his Crimean sword. He waited for another opportunity. It was written that on the great day of Solferino his mission should be fulfilled. In the beginning of General Forey's engagement our Captain received orders to go with an escort, bearing a message to the left brigade. Suddenly they came across a body of Croats, separated from their regiment. 'Croats!' the Captain cried; 'this is, perhaps, the Colonel's opportunity.' A gun left upon the battle-field was given to him, and he dropped the ball of 1797 into it.

"His escort attack the Croats. In the midst of the fight he suddenly perceives an officer pointing a pistol at him. Swift as lightning he raises his gun, and knocks the officer off his horse. The Croats, seeing their commander wounded, retreat. The Captain jumps to the ground, and runs to the wounded man. It was a major, and his arm was broken near the shoulder!

"'Major,' said the Captain, 'you were going to kill me, and I disturbed your aim. I will have you carefully conveyed to the hospital of my division—only I must beg a little service of you.'—'A favour to you, from me?' said the Austrian, surprised.—'Yes. You must return me the ball that I put into your shoulder, and which our surgeons will extract. I must return it to an old colonel in Paris, who lent it to me. Excuse me now, Major, I have orders for the right wing. We shall meet presently.' And P. jumped upon his horse and galloped away on his errand.

"On the morrow of the victory the captain saw the major, and received back the ball. 'Those tevels of French' cried the Major, 'they kill you, but they make you laugh!' After the 15th of August Colonel R. will have his bullet religiously returned to him by Major of the staff, P....."

Stories of this description are honey to the bees, the workers, of Paris. With anecdotes of this kind ingenious editors lard lean victories, till a skirmish swells to the proportions of a general engagement. It is impossible to persuade a Frenchman that the wildest story, if it illustrate Gallic powers, is *de la blague*. The readers of the *Omnibus* read 'The Zouaves in Italy,' by Pierre Zaccone, from week to week, and receive the author's exaggerations as so many faithful portraits. Yet M. Zaccone's story is about as valuable as a picture of the Zouaves as the penny 'History of Italy under Austrian Domination,' by MM. Ponson du Terrail and Paul de Lascaux, is acceptable as a standard history. Is it possible, with M. de la Guernonnière ensconced in the Rue Bellechasse

(nibbling every pen to his master's taste), to write impartially of the war in Italy? MM. du Terrail and de Lascaux may deal with Francis the First and Charles the Fifth (and they are capable of marshalling facts with skill and effect), but they must touch the Italian laurels of the two Napoleons according to the official pattern. They must be inspired in a police-office.

It is true that, for the moment, the blouses are not anxious to study *sou*-history. They require highly seasoned food in the torrid regions of enthusiasm to which they have transported themselves. The *Journal à Cinq Centimes* understands their case perfectly when the editor gives them a memoir of the Duke of Magenta; when he declares in another page that he reproduces a glowing description of the French soldier from the *New York Courier and Inquirer* "with legitimate pride," and when he adds the story of 'Masaniello; or, the Deliverance of a People,' as a *pièce de résistance* of his cheap banquet. The American editor lays the flattering unction on in thick and solid lumps; the Frenchman gravely receives it, asserting that he can conscientiously declare it to be only a part of that which is legitimately due to him.

But the most dashing, impudent, rollicking note of triumph which the war in Italy has yet produced is that which is headed by a figure of a running Zouave, with his clarion to his mouth. The "Zou-Zou," as the broad-breeched pet of the Parisians is called, has at last given his name to a journal. He is to inspire printers every week. Jokes are to be made for him, and his own doings are to be told in pithy stories. His morals (ragged, it is to be feared, as his flag) are to form the bases of *mots* and apophthegms. He is to become an institution. In *historiettes*, lively and giddy as the *bâton* of his drum-major, his adventures are to be set before the world; and all for five centimes weekly! The army of Italy has had one very lively result at least—it has produced the *Petit Zou-zou*. The *Zou-Zou* includes, of course, *bizarre* epigrams, flavoured for the camp. "Love," says the *Zou-Zou*, "is a torch that lights part of man's life. When he has seen enough, he marries. Hymen is the extinguisher of love." The *Zou-Zou's* natural audacity leads him, now and then, to a serious reflection. Here is one:—"The dreams which chance realizes are lies which tell the truth." The *Zou-Zou*, in short, comes in humble guise before us,—but I am not certain that he is not the best interpreter of the truths of the time,—of all this amusement without reflection,—of Italy delivered in three-penny numbers by court writers, but left to shift for her liberty by Napoleon when she had given him the laurels he coveted.

The shop-windows are crowded with Chasseurs, and Zouaves, and Turcos, lithographed, photographed, or reduced to the peaceful occupation of ornamenting snuff-boxes and porte-monnaies. There is a touching print in the Rue de Rivoli, where a wounded Zouave is nursed by a good sister,—and which bears this title intended to open the pockets of the frequenters of Meurice's, "A very angel truly." Cham has drawn some lively sketches of the pet soldiers of the Second Empire; and the Parisian's purse is tempted by sumptuous albums, in which the Emperor and his army are portrayed in startling *tableaux*. The *Charivari* is moderately amusing at the expense of the Italians and their lemonade. There are gingerbread crowns "de Rhuems" lying in tempting baskets opposite the Tuileries. But the people care little about the quarrel between Marshals Canrobert and Niel; and are beginning to remark already, that there is not a reference to Italy upon any of the lath-and-plaster or wooden triumphal arches which shadow the road of the victorious army's march.

There is not a song—there is not a cry—that will recall to the minds of Frenchmen the 14th of August, 1859. Two days of delightful show have been spent; Paris has been crowded; and the shopkeepers (worshippers of the Emperor) are satisfied.

B. J.

Florence, August 9.

OUR elections are over. Tuscany has taken the first deliberate plunge over head and ears into her

political rights, for the election of the Chambers in 1848 was but a feverish dabbling in the very hot water carefully prepared for her by the ill faith and surface liberalism of her paternal Archduke. The work of the 7th of August is to make, we hope, the fair Apennine country, with its rich resources, an example to the other States of Central Italy, and to give her and them a first impulse towards a more hopeful future.

We are a proud little nation to-day, we of the old Etruscan stock, who built the mighty Cyclopean walls which yet look down from Fiesole on Florence, and who sit so stolidly, I had almost said aldermanically, on their alabaster sarcophagi as at a banquet, with goblet in hand, and great massive gold chains round their portly necks.

We have a Parliament at last!—a Parliament to our mind, too, and what will seem more astonishing to ultramontane ears, a Parliament elected without riots, without broken windows, or broken heads, innocent of gin or other potent incentives to patriotism, utterly unconscious of the virtue of rotten eggs, as of still more rotten hustings-profections,—above all, free from any warning fear of petitions against returns, inasmuch as we have not as yet arrived at bribery heat in our rising scale of civilization. So, as I said, we are proud to-day, despite the insidious *sciocco* which is sily wringing the strength out of our joints: and who shall say us nay?

But in very sober earnest, Sunday, the 7th of August, was a day of vital importance in Tuscan annals, and like every other phase of the revolution of 1859, it was everywhere marked by the perfect accord of all classes of liberals, by public self-possession, good order, and a certain gracious and dignified demeanour which the descendant of the mighty civilizations of old is apt to carry, as it were, naturally, into the exercise of his social and political rights. I have not as yet been able to see the lists of all the members returned; but wherever, as in several places, an equal number of votes given to two liberal candidates necessitated a second contest, the more "national" of the two was sure to win the day. This took place at Leghorn, where Signori Bastoggi and Mangini had to fight out their battle on Monday, and where the latter came off victorious, avowedly because some slight "shadow of turning" had on certain occasions been observed or suspected in his rival's political conduct, despite the said rival being a gentleman of high commercial character and great wealth and influence in the town.

The most sanguine Liberals hardly expected, I believe, such a large portion of *Contadini* to use their right of voting, and *vote on the right side*, as turned out to be the case; for the priests are all-powerful with the *Contadini*, and the priests are for the most part sorry citizens. But at Empoli, for instance, more than half the voters belonged to the agricultural class; the whole number of electors there is 444, and of these above 400 were given to Cav. Vincenzo Salvagnoli (the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs) and Marchese Guido Manelli Riccardi, who fought bravely in the war of 1848. The two *antinazionali* candidates were forced to content themselves with a beggarly account—the one of ten, and the other of eight votes. The priests in this neighbourhood voted almost to a man on the Liberal side.

A little anecdote of the conduct of a *Contadino* from the vine-covered slope of Fiesole, on the day of election, is queerly characteristic, and shows the spread of a national feeling in the rural districts. Presenting himself at the fitting hour in the church (in each Section a church is invariably selected as the polling-place, and perfect order and decorum are thereby secured, not more than six or seven voters being admitted at a time), this honest tiller of the ground was found to be not qualified for an elector by the notary on duty. "You have no right to vote," said he.—"But, at all events, I have a right to state my opinion."—"Padronissimo!" (perfectly at liberty to do so) was the reply.—"And to have my opinion recorded?"—"That, too, if you wish it," said the obliging official, and duly wrote down that Signor such an one, of such a farm, gave in his opinion that Tuscany ought to be ruled by Victor Emmanuel, the only "Rà



*galantuomo*," honest king, he had ever heard tell of.

Florence, August 11.

The great day of the meeting has passed—or rather is now drawing to its close—most gloriously—of enthusiasm and exultation a wonderful amount; of confusion or disorder not a symptom. I know that Count de Reiset, Napoleon's envoy, sent for the purpose of feeling the way for the restoration of the dynasty, has been much struck by the unanimity of opinion here on the subject; and confessed to a member of the Government here that he could but inform his master that there did not exist the shadow of a hope of obtaining the return of the deposed Prince, unless force were employed to replace him. There is no doubt that annexation to Piedmont will be voted—probably on the 14th.

In the mean time, it is amusing to see the modes in which the popular sentiment seeks to manifest itself. The hackney-coaches drive about the city with huge and hideous woodcuts of Victor Emmanuel pasted under the splash-boards. All the shops are shut for a spontaneous holiday; and "Viva Vittore Emmanuele, nostro re" on printed placards pasted on every shutter. Of course the town is a mass of colour from end to end,—and all the right colours—green, white, and red. The blue of the other tricolor, which mingled so largely in our decorations before the peace, is now much more sparsely seen. A huge, itinerant stall of monster water-melons passes before my window, which the vendor recommends to the patriotic citizens by skewering "Vittorio Emmanuele" on to each fruit of his stock.

TH. T.

Naples, August 6.

Revolutions have their picturesque and agreeable sides. I can tell you nothing of Naples, however, half so amusing as that which he has told you from Florence, for there is nothing in this country to inspire hope. All movement is kept down by a blind, bigotted despotism,—the lights and shades are missing where there is no action,—the varieties of individual character are merged in that monotonous uniformity which is produced by terror, and those thrilling impulses which have stirred up the Florentines are checked in the Neapolitans, and yet you must not imagine that these people have watched the events of the last six months with less interest than other Italians; on the contrary, silence has been a necessity,—the spy, the policeman and Swiss have been on guard, and so they have resorted to pantomime and any other secure mode of expressing their sentiments which the law, or the Neapolitan law-maker, the policeman, could not well lay hold of. There is a species of freemasonry which tyranny has never been able to put down, and in the Two Sicilies it has assumed a variety of forms. First, there has been the frequent and varied use of the national colours in a thousand shapes, which only Neapolitan ingenuity could suggest. Whilst in Palermo donkeys have been dressed out in the emblems of royalty and saints adorned with tricoloured ribbons, statues have been similarly decorated in Naples. A week only has passed since four statues, called the Four Seasons, were so dressed out in the Villa Reale, and a neighbouring uncomplaining half statue which had been mutilated eviscerated and cut down or up to the ribs, was found last Sunday placarded with "Morte ai Borboni." "I fled directly," said a man who reported the fact, "for if I had been seen near, the worse would it have been for me." Sometimes as a lady has been taking her evening drive her lap has been suddenly filled with tricoloured bonbons, or her carriage has been followed by the police, having been adorned by some unknown hand with tricoloured flags. Thus a febrile action has always been kept up, and policemen and soldiers have had enough to do during the last season of the year. The best of it all is, that these acts have been performed under the noses of the authorities, who never discover the unknown hand, but lay hold at random of the first comer, who is all the same for the purposes of Neapolitan justice, whom they release after having squeezed out of him a sufficient sum of money, or shut him up for two or three years in

prison, as the case may be. "It puts him out of the way of temptation;—what crimes he might have committed had he been free!" said a great Neapolitan authority. It is astonishing to find even under this general silence and apparent apathy, what a secret kind of intelligence seems to pervade all classes and unite all ranks. I was in a Trattoria the other day with a friend who was ordering his dinner,— "And, Pasquale, remember to give me a good salad."—"Your Excellency shall be obeyed."—Five minutes passed and Pasquale again presented himself, his face beaming with a knowing smile—"Your Excellency will see that I have mixed it well," he said, turning over the red beetroot, and the green salad, and the white egg.— "Is it to your liking?"—"Malandrino! you understand me well." Then, turning round to me, he added, "All these fellows enter into the national spirit, and express their sentiments by some device or other of this kind." We pass from colours to words, and addresses without number have been thrown off to the King, to Filangieri, to the army, to the Piedmontese; and all have been printed in Naples under the nose of the unconscious Prince. They have been thrown into the King's carriage, and distributed through the provinces in spite of vigilance the most keen. The Peace has come, and all are stunned by it,—the *cafés* are crowded nightly with disappointed, dejected men,—*jeux d'esprit*, *bons-mots*, demonstrations, enthusiasm, all have passed away. Those who were encouraged by the events in the North to express themselves more boldly are now in hiding; the Imperial programme, only half completed, has given new strength to a retrogradist Government, and compromised thousands. "Viva l'Imperatore!" now say the Neapolitan Camarilla in their turn,— "the good old times are coming back again; and priests shall still enthrall the mind, and policemen subdue the body." In fine, our King's lamented mother has just commenced her novitiate amongst the saints in Heaven, and received the title of "Venerabile." A miracle, too, has been wrought in the Cathedral Church, in presence of the King and Queen, and for their special benefit. "As their Majesties were kissing the holy relics," says the enlightened official journal, "the blood of San Januario sank down and liquefied, though his head was upon the altar, a fact hitherto unknown." This, I think, is highly probable; but why the presence of the head should act as an impediment to the liquefaction of blood, I cannot explain, and yet, of course, it is a very serious and important point. We are now, too, at the very crisis of the "Festa" fever, and there is not a ruined village in any part of His Majesty's dominions which does not feel the necessity of celebrating the honours of its patron saint. Saint Annas and Saint Antonios and Saint Pasquals are the great topics of conversation. Serious, snuffy priests meet together, and discuss the respective merits of their parish *fêtes*, and become jealous and more snuffy thereupon. "You cannot conceive how '*bella*' my church was, Signor," said a venerable priest to me the other day. "I had more lights than the Vicario of — had; and as for fireworks, ours was pronounced to be far superior. If we are a small village, still we can do great things." So they prattle, do these tall children—these blind leaders of the blind; and they are the men who are liked by the Government, for they keep the people in that charming state of innocence and ignorance it is so easy to control. Poor Naples!

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE face you see in a glass is not truly your own. The laudation you see in advertisement, though quoted as yours, is often no more your own. As the face is twisted and inverted, so as to resemble you no more than a sixpenny photograph, so the paragraph in which you mildly tolerated Jones's commonplace, by a little twist and inversion of your words, becomes highly laudatory and wholly unlike. This may be done by dropping out a qualifying clause, by bringing two remote sentences together, by a change of punctuation, or even by quoting as earnest what is said in irony and jest. Some of

our London firms exhibit no slight skill in this fine art; but the Americans beat them from the field. Untroubled by scruple of conscience or shame of face, the American houses make the articles they want to quote, and with an audacity certainly unknown in England, fix the fabricated praise on the journal which in their opinion carries the greater weight. An instance is before us as we write. A lady, whose name we will not print, for we cannot say how far she may be free from blame, has written a story, the title of which we, at present, suppress, not wishing to do the lady harm. It is published by "T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." In the advertisements to which these names are subscribed, the public are told to "read the following opinions of the press." Then come two extracts. The first, which is subscribed "London *Athenæum*," runs:—

"Here is a work which stands out, amid the fictional issues of the present season, like a pure diamond in the midst of pultry paste. It is one of the most fervid and impressive narratives that has ever fallen from the press. With a power possessed by no female writer of our day, unless it be by the lamented Grace Aguilar, or the singularly gifted Ellen Pickering, its fair author strikes, on every page, for the hearts and intellects of her readers, and rarely fails to touch the first, or take the latter captive. As a picture of the vast power of the great Master Passion, it has scarcely ever been approached—certainly never excelled. What Raphael was among ordinary artists, this work is among works of fiction; and as but few ever reached the lofty platform occupied by that great artist, so we can point to but a very limited number of modern works which, for heauty, freshness, power and gorgeousness of execution, will compare with —, hy —."—London *Athenæum*!!!!

—We need not say that no one word of this slip-slop ever appeared in the *Athenæum*. It is pure fabrication. The second extract is from the 'London *Times*.' It runs:—

"The fair author of — has done herself and her work full justice. If, in writing this hook, her object was to win a name and place among the great, she has accomplished her object. — is a creation which calls for and compels the admiration of all men, and one which will carry the name and fame of the writer down to its latest posterity."—London *Times*!!!!

—Of course this is also spurious. We answer for it that the *Times*, like the *Athenæum*, has never heard the name which it is made to aver that this wonderful story will carry down to the latest posterity. Pray, Mr. T. B. Peterson, who wrote these complimentary extracts? Who forged for you the signatures of the *Times* and *Athenæum*? Are such things recognized as the legitimate morals of trade in the city of Penn?

The British Archæological Association will hold its annual meeting this year at Newbury, from the 12th of September to the 17th inclusive. The Earl of Carnarvon is expected to preside.

On Friday, last week, a large body of the Birmingham archaeologists made a trip, by railway, to the ruins of Uriconium. Mr. Thomas Wright had prepared both ladies and gentlemen for their visit by a lecture the previous day, in which he described the scene, its ancient history and the discoveries which have made it more famous in our time than in its own.

The Copyright Library of the United States has undergone a recent and very great improvement. For the last sixty or seventy years there has been slowly accumulating, in the north-west corner of the old State Department building in Washington, a Library of copyrighted books, pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings, and music. This Library, having long since outgrown its limits, and the State Department being about to remove to the new and more commodious buildings erected for it, the Congress during its last session passed an act transferring the duty of attending to the operation of the Copyright Law from the Department of State to that of the Interior. By the last mail we learn that the entire Library, and the Records of the Copyrights, have been removed to the new department of the Interior, and been placed by the Secretary under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents. The Library has not hitherto been well cared for; and it is known that many of the better sort of works are missing, though the Certificates of Copyrights show that they had been received. The number of volumes transferred is about 17,000, not including about 2,000 pamphlets, and a large collection of maps, charts, engravings, and music.



In the law establishing the Smithsonian Institution there was a clause requiring authors or publishers to send three copies of each work to Washington; one to the State Department, one to the Congress Library, and the third to the Smithsonian Institution. The officials of the last-named two Libraries soon became disgusted with the "trash" they received, or the work it entailed, and set about getting rid of both. It is now decided by the higher powers that that clause of the Smithsonian law is not binding, and that copyrights are safe if only one copy of each work be sent to the right place, and be properly recorded. Moreover, the trade and authors are notified that they need not pester the officials any more in those two other Libraries by sending them their productions. We presume it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents to publish an annual list of copyrights, in the same manner as he does the annual list of patents. If so, and the work be done as it ought to be done, we venture to predict that such American Copyright Reports, giving full titles of all new publications, will become a contribution to American literature of the utmost value, both at home and abroad. Let this list be made legal evidence of copyright, and be well done, and every publisher would find it for his interest to give to the world, through the Government Report, all his productions. This would be his best means of advertising. No country could do this so easily as America, and now is the time. We shall look forward with interest for the first Report.

We ought not to allow the death of Sir George Staunton to pass without a word of record in a literary journal. Sir George had many claims on public notice, hereditary, political and diplomatic; but we must not forget that he was one of our very few Chinese scholars. He translated the China Code. Among other fruits of his residence in China were occasional contributions, on that country, made to the columns of the *Athenæum*. A very interesting memoir of Morrison, the great Chinese scholar, was from his pen.

A proposal, made by the Town Council of Southampton, to expend 10,000*l.* of the Hartley Bequest in erecting a public reading-room and museum has met the approval of the Vice Chancellor. We hope to see the necessary works immediately commenced.

Mr. Fitz-Patrick writes on the subject of our Obituary of last week:—

"Kilmaeud Manor, Stillorgan, Ireland.

"Gladly and proudly would I undertake the task of endeavouring to perpetuate the fame and virtues of my late friend and countryman, Daniel Owen Maddyn; but a letter which I received on August the 12th from his sister, in reply to a question of mine as to whether the family would have any dislike to the erection of a monument by public subscription to his memory, convinces me that no public testimonial to Maddyn's worth, monumental or literary, would be at the present moment in accordance with their wishes. They have come to this austere decision solely in deference to what they conceive—from an observation made by poor Maddyn on his deathbed—to have been his own wish. He never appeared in public—he rarely mixed in general society—he was always writing, but he wrote always for pleasure. He had no ambition for fame—his best writings have all appeared anonymously, and when he did give his name, it was for more generous motives than the thirst for notoriety. This sensitive tendency to shrink from public observation was traceable even in his last words. He desired that his funeral might be private, and that no obituary memoirs of him, or controversies regarding his views and works should fill the columns of the newspaper press. For this reason, no obituary notice of poor Maddyn's death has appeared in any of the Irish journals. While thus necessarily adverting to a calamity not less deplorable to the members of his own amiable family, than in its effects on the literature of his native country, there can be no objection to my adding a hurried word or two regarding his last week on earth, and the closing scene. In a letter addressed to a friend—myself—on July 29, he says that he is working at the rate of eight hours a day—that his physicians

have long since ordered him not to write, but that he finds it necessary for his mental health to work almost uninterruptedly. 'If I was not constantly at work,' he says, 'I would get wretched; from long habit of brain-toil I must work away.' With Scott, Southey, Swift, and Moore, the body outlived the mind; but the activity of Maddyn's mind wore out his body. He became terribly debilitated, and there can be no doubt that this literary excitement and toil accelerated his end. When at length completely prostrated, his physicians, hoping at the eleventh hour to arrest the mischief, prescribed the most perfect quietude and darkness. He was from the first quite hopeless of his own recovery. He more than once said how happy it was for him to die surrounded by his sisters, and not 'a solitary' in London, as erst he had been. His family describe his mind as singularly clear, calm, and collected. He desired to be interred in the churchyard of Upper Shandon, Cork, where his father and grandfather sleep, and he named a few near relatives and friends whom he wished to meet his body. He passed away resignedly and tranquilly on Saturday the 6th of August. On Tuesday following the remains of Daniel Owen Maddyn were removed from Dublin to the County Cork, a distance over 150 miles. The funeral was met at Mallow and Blarney by some of his relatives, and with weeping eyes they saw the corpse of him who had been in the prime of manhood, and the zenith of his intellectual power, consigned to the cold grave! He sleeps adjacent to the tranquil waters of the Lee, and beneath the chimes of "*the Bells of Shandon*," the musical tones of which have been immortalized in an Irish air so exquisitely plaintive that it is impossible to warble it mentally in companionship with a sad thought—such as that now uppermost—without a moistening eye, or an aching heart. Besides his '*Memories of Men and Books*,' Maddyn had another work *in petto*, entitled '*Thomas Davis; or, Irish Aspirations*.' This book promised to be of considerable interest and value—to Irishmen especially. It was undertaken on the strength of a voluminous correspondence which Maddyn maintained with Davis from 1840 until the death of the latter in September 1845. I am, &c.,

"WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK."

Letters from Melbourne report the proceedings on opening the public library of that flourishing Australian City. The reading-room has been opened with great splendour of ceremonial by Sir Henry Barkley, Governor-in-chief of the colony of Victoria, and named by him the Queen's reading-room. The only want seems to be that of books. This defect is in process of remedy. The library contains at present about 13,000 volumes, and this number will be increased, in a few months, to 20,000. The Colonial Legislature has shown a commendable liberality in its votes—imitating the wise example of the American States.

An announcement from the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, makes known that "Teachers wishing to attend the examinations of the Science and Art Department in—1. Practical and Descriptive Geometry, with Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Building Construction,—2. Physics,—3. Chemistry,—4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to Mining),—5. Natural History,—for the purpose of obtaining augmentation grants to their salaries, must send their names, addresses, and present occupation, to the Secretary of the Department, South Kensington, on or before the 31st of October, 1859. The examinations will be held in the metropolis in the last week of November. Certificates of three grades will be granted in each subject, giving the holder an augmentation grant of 10*l.*, 15*l.* or 20*l.* a year on each certificate while giving instruction to a class of operatives in that subject. These payments will be in addition to the value of any certificates of competency for giving primary instruction, should the teacher have already obtained any such from the Committee of Council on Education."

The choice portion of the library of M. Libri, consisting of 2,824 lots, and sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, realized 8,822*l.* 7*s.* Many of the books had belonged to the most celebrated amateurs of the day of their publication,

and were adorned in the gorgeous bindings of Grolier, Maioli, Diana of Poitiers, De Thou, Colbert, Cardinal Richelieu, Fouquet, L. Bigot, Archbishop Le Tellier, Madame de Maintenon, Count Hoym, Mecenate, Philareto, Laurinus, Madame de Pompadour, Longepierre, Philip de Mornay, Henri de Montpensier, Geoffroy Tory de Bourges, P. Sequier, the Gonzaga, the Spada, the Doge Foscarini, the Comtesse de la Verrue, the Medicis, the Della Roveres, the D'Este family, and the numerous minor collectors, who are now only known by their arms or devices stamped on the morocco covers, which are much coveted for the elegance of their designs, said to have been furnished by Giovanni da Verona, Andrea del Sarto, Holbein, le petit Bernard, Giulio Romano, and even Raphael himself. In those days painters not only painted pictures, but, according to the prefatory epistle of M. Libri, were called upon to display their taste in adorning the faces and necks of the fairest ladies with cosmetics, in changing the appearance of horses by new and vivid colours, and by furnishing designs for palaces, churches, houses, rooms, ceilings, furniture, armour, arms, carpets, dresses, books, and even for those gigantic standing pies, outwardly richly ornamented, but when cut open, displaying to the wondering beholders the inside filled with living four-footed animals, or perchance with human dwarfs. The following will serve as a sample of a library which M. Libri collected, as he himself avers, for the purpose of studying the art of ornamentation, and, to use his own words, "modestly to lay the first stone of a future museum, specially devoted to an important branch of ornamental art." We merely premise, that we have confined our selection to the higher-priced articles. Ambertani Silvæ, a beautiful specimen of the library of Francis the First, King of France, 35*l.*—Aquinatis Questiones, Cardinal Bonelli's copy, 16*l.*—Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, 1530, 29*l.*—Aristotle de Naturali Auscultatione, dedication copy to Henry the Second of France, 60*l.*—Basilii Opera, first edition, in the beautiful binding of the famous Diane de Poitiers, mistress to Henry the Second, 85*l.*—Biblia Sacra, Paris, 1549, with a curious note on 1 Cor. iii., to explain Purgatory, in magnificent French binding, 18*l.*—Bocattius, de Genealogiâ Deorum, Grolier's copy, 25*l.*—Breviarium, 1492, on vellum, 47*l.*—Canisius, de Mariâ Virgine, dedication copy to Albert Duke of Bavaria, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini, second Aldine edition, on vellum, from Cardinal Paleotti's library, 59*l.*—Capella Commentarii, a beautiful specimen of the collection of the infamous Paul Jordan Orsini, who strangled his wife, a princess of the Medici family, with his own hand, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Ciceronis Opera, the Elzevir edition and Count Hoym's copy, 61*l.*—Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Atticum, Aldus, 1540, large paper, 44*l.* 10*s.*—Epiphani Opera, from Diana of Poitiers' library, 80*l.*—Floridi Apologia, Grolier's copy, 28*l.*—Galenus, 1541, in the beautiful binding supposed to have been adopted by Mecenate, physician to the Pope, 42*l.*—Giovanni Fiorentino il Pecorone, first edition, remarkable as containing the original story on which Shakspeare founded his '*Merry Wives of Windsor*,' 11*l.*—Gobin, Les Loups ravissans, with a curious wood-cut, Dance of Death, 28*l.*—Heliandus, Latinè, 1552, in the superb binding of Grolier, 110*l.*, although copies of the book in the usual condition have never sold higher than 5*s.*—Homeri Ilias, Turnebus, 1554, from the library of Diane de Poitiers, 37*l.*—Hygini Fabulæ, Mecenate's copy, 73*l.*—Jovins, de Piscibus, Grolier's copy, 34*l.*—Jones on Preserving Bodie and Soule, dedication copy to Queen Elizabeth, 18*l.* 10*s.*—La Fontaine, Psiche et Cupidon, first edition, 30*l.* 10*s.*—Machiavelli, Arte della Guerra, printed in 1540, by Aldo, 150*l.*, the highest price, perhaps, ever given for a small volume which, in common condition, would be dear at 10*s.*—Missale Romanum, from Cardinal Gonzaga's library, 91*l.*—Nauseæ Mirabilia, a beautiful specimen of Maioli's library, 91*l.*—Pinder, Speculum, Grolier's copy, but repaired, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Plinii Epistolæ, first edition, 26*l.*—Plutarchi Vita, from the beautiful library of Margaret of Valois, Queen of Henry the Fourth, 21*l.*—Ptolemai Geographia, Philareto's copy, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Senecæ Opera, first edition, 35*l.* 10*s.*—



Taciti Opera, first edition, 48l.—Xenophon Cyropædie, a superb specimen of the library of our Edward the Sixth, 34l. 10s.—Biblia Pauperum Germanie, a block-book, 220l.—Planeten Buch, an unknown specimen of Xylography, 39l.

Close on the 21th inst.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. EACHHOFFER, F.R.S.

## SCIENCE

*The Geodesy of Britain; or, the Ordnance Survey of England, Scotland, and Ireland: its History and Progress, Scales and Changes; the Principal Purposes which it ought to Subserve, &c.* In a Letter to a Scottish Laird and Imperial M.P., from Adelos. (Partridge & Co.)

WE have previously explained the principles on which the Ordnance Survey proceeds, so far as the system of triangulation can be popularly explained. We shall not, therefore, recur to that matter, except to say that the triangulation may now be assumed to be as perfect as our present instruments enable us to make it, and that the more scientific details of the Survey are carefully and correctly executed.

Can we say the same as to the Progress of the Survey? Unhappily not, for it seems to be inexcusably tardy. Nor can it be affirmed by way of palliation that no other nation could perform the work more speedily, for the Surveys of England and France were commenced nearly contemporaneously, and the French Government has completed and published about two-thirds of France, comprising a greater area than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, in what is termed a topographical map to a scale of 792 of an inch to a mile, besides 100,000 square miles in a geographical map, upon a scale of about two-tenths of an inch to a mile. England has done far less in proportion, although she has not been harassed, like her ally, with foreign wars and frequent internal commotions. England and Wales include about 60,000 square miles, and Scotland and Ireland as much more; while France (exclusive of Corsica) contains 200,925 square miles. According to the French rate of progress, therefore, England ought now to be completely surveyed, and the results published. This is saying the least, for private enterprise would have accomplished it in half the time, and probably at half or two-thirds of the cost. The loss of time in publication is a public and private injury; nor does it seem intelligible to ordinary people how the National Survey can have been permitted to drag its slow length through all the years of the present century, still having its tail within the precincts of the previous century. We are told that the first base was measured by General Roy in 1784 on Hounslow Heath, on invitation by the French Government to connect France and England trigonometrically, with a view of determining the difference of longitude between the meridians of Paris and Greenwich. The survey really commenced long before, but now it proceeded vigorously for many years under General Roy's superintendence, and it was understood that the primary triangulation was completed early in this century; yet, according to Col. James (the present head of our Survey), the primary triangulation only received its finishing stroke from his hand in March 1856. No employment upon our earth seems to be so peaceable and pleasant as the measurement of it.

What has occasioned the delay? Summarily speaking, we should say, the want of absolute authority in the directorial Head of the Survey, and of comprehensive grasp of the details, together with frequent interferences with the procedure by Parliamentary recommendations and Governmental orders. Those who wish to see the particulars upon which we found this summary should refer to the numerous Parliamentary Papers upon the subject, or to the present pamphlet, in which the chief topics seem to be fairly enumerated and discussed. A point of prominent interest, and, indeed, lying at the foundation of the whole, is the scale or scales to be adopted for the Survey, and whether one or more for different purposes in different maps. Now this, being purely a technical point, cannot be enlarged upon here. Our pamphleteer has nearly a dozen pages upon it, and we commend his observations to the curious in surveying. The Scotch, as usual, fought for Scotland.

It is, however, most manifest that the only thing to be accomplished at present, or the first of all things, is the completion of the entire survey on the established scale of 1 inch to a mile. Then, and then only, could Parliament determine with propriety what surveys should be made on a 25-inch or other scale. Nothing is easier than to enumerate the various important objects for which surveys upon enlarged scales should be made; but the consideration of these objects (which have been alternately advocated and abandoned; at one time referred to a Committee, and at another rejected by it) has, in fact, diverted attention from the first great purpose of the Survey, and so far has impeded rather than promoted it. Such, indeed, is the urgent desire of "Adelos," and his first recommendation is, "that the unfinished portion of England and Scotland be at once surveyed expressly for the 1-inch map, and that the completed portions be corrected up to the present date, at the estimated cost of 279,972l., with a view to the engraving of a new and uniform issue of the 1-inch map of England, Ireland and Scotland, each separately and complete by itself," &c. To a plain man of business, such as an ordinary surveyor, it appears passing strange that with authority to direct, money to pay, men to work, and instruments to employ, the labours of the Ordnance surveyors have been so prolonged, so uncertain, so inharmonious, and so much less fruitful than the labours of private surveyors. When we peruse such details as those belonging to the history of our national survey, we are tempted to wish for some ten years of mild despotism in order to secure alacrity and uniformity in this public work. Even its acting head calls it "an unfortunate business," while in less dignified language it has been stigmatized as "a cross between a blunder and a job." It would be an easy matter to multiply proofs of its being at the least an unfortunate, costly, and protracted undertaking.

We are disposed to agree with our anonymous pamphleteer in most of his pages, until we arrive at the two or three devoted to the Geological and Mineral Survey. Here we regret to find him sometimes in error, and so ill-informed as to prove an incompetent critic. His first short paragraph is erroneous. He says:—"Geologists are not, and do not require to be, like hydrographers, practical surveyors." This appears to be intended to convey the idea that no surveying takes place on the Geological Survey; whereas, even the sections published last year were drawn and measured by theodolite and chain, and so far from being "almost wholly dependent on the Ordnance Staff for the proper exhibition of its rich and varied fruits," these sec-

tions were perfectly independent of the Ordnance Survey or Staff, and required for their completion, not only the scientific geologist, but also the practical surveyor.

As this writer does not seem to be aware of what has been already performed by the Geological Surveyors, it may be as well to mention that they have published, in addition to their geological colourings of the ordinary 1-inch maps of the Ordnance Survey (in which they are, of course, entirely dependent on the plain maps of the Survey), 56 sections, on a scale of 6 inches to a mile horizontally, and 1,000 feet to an inch vertically. On each plate descriptions are engraved, which render every section a concise Report of the district traversed by it. These are highly valued by the respective proprietors of the land, and sell readily. During last year ten sheets of sections on the above scale (already alluded to) were published, and they extended, in linear measure, over 326 miles. In addition to these, twenty-five vertical sections have been published to illustrate the horizontal sections and maps. These are arranged in the form of vertical columns, to a scale of 40 feet to 1 inch, and convey details incompatible with horizontal sections. Thus, for instance, in the sections of the coal measures, the thickness of each bed of coal, the mineral structure and thickness of the strata with which they are associated, and the amount and character of iron-stone included, are given in great detail. These sections form what miners would term "pit sections," and are highly serviceable in practical operations. If "Adelos" would examine these sections he would be better able to speak of the Geological Survey than he now is; and what he does say is the weak part of his pamphlet. We say a word, however, with reference to prices. The public, who pay for the Survey, both Ordnance and Geological, should be charged only nominally for the published portions. We strongly object to pay highly for geological colouring and sectioning, when we have been highly taxed already for the same.

Whether more peaceable times will allow Parliament to turn its attention to the acceleration and improvement of the National Survey or not, is the first question. After this come the discussions of the improvements to be adopted and the additions to be made. It is a significant fact that (as the Head of the Ordnance Survey informs us), on a recent occasion, "the French Government gave the officer in charge of the Dépôt de la Guerre *carte blanche* for the purchase of our maps; and the most perfect collection which has ever been made of the maps and plans of this country and our possessions is, in consequence, to be found in that dépôt." Let our readers note this observation. It is just possible that the French Government may take more interest in the maps of the Ordnance Survey than the British public.

## FINE ARTS

THE RAPHAEL DRAWINGS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Lawrence Collection is now on view at the Brompton Museum, as we briefly announced a fortnight ago. The drawings are admirably hung on a sort of frame supported by lance-poles, so that they may be seen to the utmost advantage, as on the soft cushiony maroon velvet seats you gaze your fill, surrounded by the sketches that astonished Rome centuries ago. Some drawings of Michael Angelo are also on view in the same three rooms, so that you may compare at the same time the power of a Buonarrotti with the grace and tenderness of a Sanzio. The fourth room is hung with Mr. Thurston Thompson's admirable and epical photographs of the Hampton Court Cartoons. These



drawings are most precious memorials of him of Urbino, and represent, probably, a larger portion of his mind than all the pictures by him that England possesses. There are studies from the naked model for his Heliodorus,—for many of his Madonnas,—his Attila,—his Miracle of the Fire,—for his Crossing the Red Sea, and even his Transfiguration. They are executed in that patient, delicate manner peculiar to the painter, and are worked with a careful love that is as unlike the conventional dash of genius as may well be conceived. Some of them are pencilled on pink paper, with the high lights struck out with white; others are drawn facilely and gracefully with sepia or some brown ink and a reed pen; others are rounded with a bloom of red chalk, and hatched here and there with a divine freedom. They are drawn with a silver-pointed fineness, and seem rather cut on steel than lined on paper. They are also specially interesting from being full of traits of every-day nature, which the idealist, seeking for great breadth and simplicity, thought fit to leave out in the full-grown picture. Every trait and charm of infancy is to be found scattered through these drawings;—the playful pretence of meditation, the pettish proud condescending to be loved, the helplessness that so endears,—and here are the Mother and Child, sketched as they may have been seen at cottage-doors or on the model's throne. Perhaps one of the most beautiful drawings is that of a female model—the one from whom Raphael is supposed to have idealized so many of his Madonnas. Here is the candid, pure brow—here are the large luminous eyes, ever in twilight,—here is the small, tender mouth, too small to whisper anything but Italian—the placid, undisturbed braid of hair, and the finely-moulded chin, beautiful as that of the Venus. What dignity of love! What serene calmness of ineffable and starry purity! What a crowned majesty of vestal chastity hales that maiden's head, and will do for ever, till the paper crumbles to dust, as Raphael's tender heart has done! Even in his conflict of warriors, as in Attila, and the fight over the wounded man, there is a serenity, an absence of dust and blood and twisting grapple, such as Michael Angelo would have bitten into the paper or swept on the board as with sword-strokes. There is a dignity about the combat, as if the warriors were stiffening into stone as they fought and changing slowly into a bas-relief,—and, indeed, if we wanted proofs of how Raphael studied and boldly used the statue, we have them here in the numerous pen-sketches, free and yet thoughtfully careful, of statues and of Greek drapery. Raphael drew like a Greek Christian. Here are the Venus, studies from antique sarcophagi, and reliefs drawn for use and not for show—not one uselessly and prettily *stippled*, as our Academicians will see. Then there are delicious flower-like wavings of arabesques, enough to make even the great enemy of the Renaissance recant—showing how much those beautiful labyrinths of Roman and Greek fancy delighted the great artist's mind. There are some of these arabesque sketches swept in with leaves and rolling boughs and crescent tendrils, and others dotted out like fairies' decorative ground-plans, with birds and little figures and flowers merely hinted at. In fact, you seem in these drawings to follow the painter in his progress to thought, as in the Cartoons you see the thought completed. Here is the bud thought, the half-grown thought, and the mature thought. The collection is, in fact, an epitome of Raphael's mind,—of its power of loving,—of its fondness for children,—of its Greek tendency,—of its learning,—of its religious ideal and of its epical comprehensiveness. Just as in the Michael Angelo drawings you see Morning no longer the Afrit or the Titan, but a plain, robust, naked Roman, sketched on a cushioned studio stool, so in the Raphael drawings you see innumerable instances in which he has made studies of his friends, nude, or in the graceful costume in which they followed him, as Vasari tells us, in such affectionate and admiring bands, to the Vatican: the full doublet, the long hair, recur again and again, bringing before us a thousand scenes of Italian history, and leading us from Milan to Venice, and from Venice to Rome, with Del Sarto, Giulio Romano, or Buonarrotti. Many of the drawings

are careful studies of architecture, and so delicate that they seem, at first, timid; and here and there are little pen-and-ink jottings, of the rarest merit, of fortresses and cottages, and side-long glimpses of perspective; but there seems to be few anatomical studies, and no relative views of limbs with and without flesh, as in the Michael Angelo collection. The absence of eyebrows in many of the figures, and the studious plainness, amounting sometimes to baldness, of composition, are the special marks of where the antique injured and overpowered Raphael. Everywhere there are evidences of the untiring patience and industry with which this great genius worked, and with how little of that slovenly haste and conceited impatience, which are generally the first symptoms by which a young English Art genius condescends to manifest himself. Men who think haste genius would be startled to see here the laborious way in which the great Florentine built up his pictures from the skeleton, clothing them, first with muscles, and then with clothes,—rejecting some—altering others, with all the care with which a player makes his moves at chess. There may have been times when, in fits of stormy rage with popes and cardinals, the older man may have flown at the marble, and hewn it out without a model; but here is proof that no mechanic framing an engine ever took more honest pains in putting together the pieces than Michael Angelo in marshalling his thoughts and bringing them into a perfect shape. Here you see noble instances of his small-headed, large-limbed beings, greater than men, and more muscular than the gods of antiquity,—and here is one priceless study, with a receipt for varnish given to Michael Angelo by Giorgio Vasari, written on it in his own fine strong hand, which the visitor should compare with the *terza rimas* of Raphael, written on some of his drawings in a dainty hand, fine, pure and clear as engravings. These are, indeed, real working drawings, and are wrought in a small, neat style, as if paper was an object. Both painters seem specially to have cultivated the power of expanding and contracting. In this drawing we have perhaps half-a-dozen little fairy men striking, or pulling, or climbing,—and in that we come to an avenging angel's head, the size of life, with the hair flowing back like a fury's scourge. The proportions are just as true and exact in the small figures—no larger than chess pieces—as in the other. It also struck us forcibly on seeing the studies of horses and of animals (tigers and elephants and monstrous compounds) that Barry and our sham idealists began by idealizing from the model when they should have started with copying what they saw, and then pared, pruned and heightened. In this way these drawings show us Michael Angelo and Raphael wrought. The one seeking for Chiron in his studio porter, the other drawing his angels and virgins from his baker's daughter. The ideal must be sought through nature, and not from imagination. To begin with the ideal is beginning with the second lesson first. Raphael began with nature and ended with nature. He would no more have drawn without a model than have flown. Without nature he would have soon become, as Guido did, a feeble mannerist. His ideal was in his brain, but he could not invest it with new shape without nature. After all the fuss about the *ideal* and all the mischief the fuss has done to Art,—expression as fine as Raphael is to be seen everywhere,—in this Bluecoat Boy—in that little rosy girl in the white mob cap we met at the corner of the last street:—all we want is the hand that can portray it.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—We hear much of the declining value of Turners, in spite of the dogmas and sophistries of Mr. Ruskin; so time brings its revenge—notably so in the case of poor Patrick Nasmyth, who, unheeded and unknown by the Academy, earned scarcely more than a sign-painter all his life, yet produced pictures like that of Leigh Wood (Gipsies Bivouacking), that sold at the Northwick sale for 750*l*. This picture cost the noble dealer 50*l*. It is generally thought, that to remedy such tardy justice Academies were founded.

Art-Encyclopædias scarcely mention poor Nasmyth, except as a careful imitator of Ruysdael, “a powerful and careful painter”; that is the stock book's stock phrase, repeated from parrot pen to pen. Patrick was the son of Alexander, who was the father of Scotch landscape painting. Alexander painted a sturdy, intelligent portrait of Burns, a photograph from which we reviewed some time since. He studied in London under Allan Ramsay (son of the poet), Reynolds's rival, but became more known from his landscape illustrations to ‘Waverley.’ Biographers call Alexander rough and vigorous, as “Highland as heather”—he painted what he saw, and what required no heightening or falsifying. People would not buy poor Patrick's scenes because they were so much like what “you saw.” He was too vigorous and vivid for his age. He made no way, and died at last of “depression of spirits,” generally known as broken heart, and was buried in Lambeth, 1831, under a subscribed-for tombstone. The Scotch artists rallied wonderfully round his grave, and, when he was out of the reach of their envy, began to praise him. Patrick took more to English rustic scenes, and left Scotland to his father. He was low-toned in colour, but an admirable sound painter, often equal to Ruysdael, and twice as natural as that most sham of all painters, Berghem. But how could the Academy that insulted dead Reynolds, that would have let Barry and Wilson starve, that drove Haydon to desperation—whose annals are annals of shame and neglect—discover the merits of poor Nasmyth?

The annual meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will take place on the evening of Wednesday the 24th instant. In addition to the usual business, receiving the Report of the President and Council, electing Directors in lieu of those who go out by rotation, the meeting will be asked to consider certain recommendations to amend the laws. The recommendations, which proceed from the Council, and have in view a more vigorous action of the Society, are, first, to change the time of the annual general meeting; and, secondly, to direct relief to be distributed quarterly instead of half-yearly. The meeting is convened for eight o'clock.

We hear that Mr. Page's clever and ambitious picture, ‘Venus guiding Æneas and the Trojans to the Latin Shore,’ which we were the first to call attention to a few weeks since, is to be sent off to New York on Thursday next.

Art goes on. The results of the working of the Department of Science and Art in all its divisions for the year 1858 show a great increase on the previous year in the attendance of the public on the museums, schools and lectures. The visitors to the various museums and collections in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, under the superintendence of the Department have been 875,898, being an increase of 117,923 on the previous year. The first stone of the Irish National Gallery has been laid, and the Edinburgh Industrial Museum has been planned out by Capt. Fowler. The Government returns from the science institutions and schools, with the attendance on public scientific lectures, show the number of students to have been 68,212. The returns from all the Art-schools give a total number of 79,473 persons learning drawing, being an increase of 83 per cent. on those of 1857. This last year 456,288 persons have visited the South Kensington Museum, of these 217,016 were evening visitors. There has also been an attempt made to begin an Historical Collection of Water Coloured paintings, from Paul Sandby downwards, or rather upwards, to our own time.

We are sorry to hear an account of a recent meeting of artists to complain that a certain Art-Union does not spend more of its money on pictures and less on statuettes. A more puerile exhibition of disappointment and discontent we have never heard of. Surely, these artists, if wanting in self-respect, have at least friends wise enough to deter them from such ungentlemanly steps.

Messrs. Rowney, always indefatigable in improving and adding to the appliances of Art, have just produced a small chest of “drawing models,” useful to young artists passing from plaster casts, not yet able to walk alone or venture into the



open street and field. Beyond this stage there is danger in these crutches—these toy windmills, garden-doors and cottages. No one should ever quote or draw second-hand,—go to the original,—go to nature,—better give a child a mug, a chair, a dressing-case to draw from than such artificial toys after a certain age. It is true there are silly old studio traditions about Martin drawing the mountains of his Vauxhall Paradise from a ton of upset coals,—about Gainsborough painting his pretty sham brown and blue landscapes that ever sold from toy models of wood and moss,—and of Leonardo da Vinci studying the stains on an old wall. But what do these show?—merely the occasional resources of great men who ought to have gone to nature, and who, where they did not, suffered for it. For our own part, good nature is quite enough for us unimproved; and we prefer real cows to the chocolate ones in milk-shop windows, and live dogs to those glassy-eyed ones in stuffers' doorways. It may be eccentric, but such is our humble whim. Leave a child to these unrealities and its mind will no more expand to nature afterwards than a chained-up child would after ten years' confinement care for exercise and green fields. No; set the door open, draw that in perspective, and then shade it,—upset a pile of books, and draw them,—copy a chalk head, or hand, or foot, or, best of all, sit down before a real tree, or a real old church, and draw that, and draw it till you can draw it well and true.

On Friday last the modern pictures at Thirlstone House were sold. The following lots were noticeable:—T. Creswick, R.A. The Mountain Stream, 350 guineas (Cox).—R. Redgrave, R.A., The Flight into Egypt, 350 guineas (Eckford).—J. Danby, A.R.A., The Wood Nymph chanting her Hymn to the Rising Sun, 360 guineas (Eckford).—D. Roberts, R.A., Interior of Westminster Abbey, with the Shrine of Edward the Confessor, 315 guineas (Agnew).—D. Roberts, R.A., Interior of the Church of St. Jacques, at Dieppe, 285 guineas (Agnew).—Alexander Fraser, The Village Sign Painter, 190 guineas (Isaacs).—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., A Meadow Scene, with a group of Cattle and Sheep, 455 guineas (Eckford).—S. Hart, R.A., The Quarrel Scene between Buckingham and Cardinal Wolsey, 100 guineas (Lovegrove).—W. Müller, A View on the Nile, 150 guineas (Wyatt).—John Wilson, A Sea-shore, Morning, and the companion picture, A Scene off Calais, Evening, 107 guineas (Eckford and Flatow).—Bonner, John Knox administering the Sacrament to Mary Queen of Scots, 130 guineas (Wallis).—G. Lane, A Portrait, the Daughter of the Artist carrying a Tray of Fruit, 100 guineas (Agnew).—W. Müller, View of Athens, Figures in the foreground and Peasants driving Sheep, 520 guineas (Agnew).—Daniel Maclise, R.A., Robin Hood and his Foresters, a Scene from 'Ivanhoe.' For this painting Lord Northwick gave 500*l.*, it was knocked down to Mr. Eckford at 1,305 guineas.—De Loutherbourg, The Avalanche, 231 guineas (Eckford).—Richard Wilson, Cicero's Villa; three figures in the foreground, engraved by Woollett, 300 guineas (Farrar).—W. Müller, A Winter Scene, with cottages, and figures on the ice, 240 guineas (Gambart).—E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., A Sea View, 310 guineas (Agnew).—W. Müller, The Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius and Pompeii in the distance, 195 guineas (Gambart).—Richard Wilson, The Campagna of Rome, with the story of Diana and Actæon, 270 guineas (Daubeny).—F. Goodall, The Departure of the Norman Conscript, 630 guineas (Gambart).—C. R. Leslie, Columbus and the Egg, 1,070 guineas (Rought).—W. E. Frost, Diana and her Nymphs surprised by Actæon, painted for Lord Northwick at a commission price of 300*l.*, Mr. Eckford bought it for 675 guineas.—G. E. Hering, The Monterone Lake and Borromean Islands, 195 guineas (Abrahams).—Patrick Nasmyth, View of Windsor Castle, 560 guineas (Isaacs). This picture cost Lord Northwick 50*l.*—P. F. Poole, A.R.A., The Messengers bringing unto Job the intelligence of his misfortunes, 610 guineas (Wallis).—E. M. Ward, R.A., The Disgrace of Clarendon, 805 guineas (Agnew).—Daniel Maclise, R.A., The Marriage of the Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, with the Princess Eva,

1,710 guineas (Flatow). The produce of this day's sale exceeded 16,500*l.*

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

*Popular Music of the Olden Time, &c.* By W. Chappell.

[Second Notice.]

NOT two, but twenty, notices could be written of this excellent and carefully-wrought book. The musical student who is considering flats and sharps, coincidences, plagiarisms, peculiarities caused by misprints, will be at almost every page disturbed in his technical labour by some allusion to old books, old manners, old plays, amusing enough to break the thread of his research, and to spirit him away from the keys of the piano to the library-shelf.—The historical reader or antiquary interested in turning over the old ballads in which the story of England's successes or failures is told by the street minstrel, or him who was Laureate for the year in tavern or barber's shop, will be caught by some melody that has been crooned at his cradle-side, or sung, tunelessly enough, in the courtyard of "the old house at home," or that belongs to his childish experiences of play or pantomime; and, *presto!* vanish history and politics, and a hundred memories and associations, which have as little to do with knowledge of Art as a flower-scent with skill in botany, get hold of him with their half-sad, half-sweet fascination.—But valuable as this work will prove to all classes of persons, it should be the most so to the musician, as tempting him beyond the narrow range of his exclusive studies, and interesting him in the history, origin, and bearings of melody. Therefore, we return to it for *his* use; though by no means professing to dogmatize in the speculations, comparisons, and recollections we offer.

Nothing can be better worth noting than the resemblances betwixt one tune and another revealed in a collection like this. There are, at least, half-a-dozen sketches, trials, and more or less happy versions of the same fancy, leading up to our complete and jovial dance tune (England's best dance tune) 'Roger de Coverley.'—'Admiral Benbow,' better known to sentimental singers by its more modern words, "When in war on the ocean," and "Love will find out the way," have a consanguinity so close as almost to amount to identity.—'Cupid's Courtesies' and 'Morfa Rhuddlan' (a Welsh melody, not mentioned by Mr. Chappell) have a suspicious likeness—"Thomas, you cannot," and "Hey, boys, up go we," are essentially one and the same. But to minute observers, the most interesting example of what we mean is to be found in our national air, "God save the King," which lies about these volumes in bits and bars and whole phrases (not forgetting the "Vive le Roy" of Charles the First, Charles the Second, and James the First) as distinctly as do the separate bits of detail and decoration in the stonemason's yard, which genius or accident shall one day harmonize into some self-consistent frieze or grand elaborate portal.—If those who have claimed this tune as of Italian, French, not English, origin, and have blown themselves hoarse in trumpeting Lulli as its parent, cared as much for justice as they do for annexation,—the examination of Mr. Chappell's volumes, we think, would satisfy them. The tune to the mournful Carol, "or an elegy lamenting the tragical ends of two unfortunate faithful lovers, Franklin and Cordelia—he being slain, she slew herself with a dagger,"—entitled, 'Franklin is fled away' (published in 1669), the Saraband cited from the 'Dancing Master' (1665),—are so many branches of the genealogical tree, though not affording legal proof, justifying convictions nearly as strong.—When the fever of the Waverley controversy was at its height, when some were sure that the *Great Unknown* was Mrs. Grant, and others a half-pay officer in Canada, even before the ingenious book of Mr. Adolphus appeared, those who had followed Scott's authorship, with an eye to humour and an appreciation of manner, "needed no ghost" to tell them who it was that had created *Balmahapple* and *Dandie Dinmont*. Other illustrations, more exactly fitting perhaps, belonging to our times,

crowd upon us.—What availed Sir E. Bulwer's solemn repudiation of 'Godolphin' and 'The New Timon' to readers of Bulwer?—what, all the dexterous machinery (Greek quotations included) by which Mrs. Gore did her utmost to conceal the parentage of 'Ceil'?—*Becky Sharp*, again, was written in scraps by Mr. Thackeray in half-a-dozen periodicals years before his pen brought her out complete as the *she-picaroon* of modern times.—A guess founded on knowledge and observation by those who do not observe and store up and lay together for the express purpose of guessing, and whose intelligence is of the detective quality, is not, of necessity, fatal or foolish—and the tunes cited justify something more than a guess in the case of "God save the King."

Let us now point out a few tunes which are made worthy of notice by beauty or peculiarity. "When Daphne did from Phœbus fly" is an exceedingly elegant *cantabile* in c minor, which the most fastidious of modern composers need not disdain. "Come you not from Newcastle?" gives a good example of that upward leap of an octave, the second note accentuated, which we find so frequently among these tunes, as to be warrantably marked as a characteristic. William Lawes's "Three merry boys are we" (date of publication, 1652), though capable of contrapuntal treatment, being the melody of a catch, bears a curious resemblance to such modern French airs as MM. Auber and Halévy use in their operas. A very pleasant chapter in Mr. Chappell's second volume is devoted to speculations on the speculations of 'Robin Hood,' and to a counting-up of the tunes appertaining to the ballads about the Sherwood king. This chapter contains a coincidence worth noting as curiosity, showing the difficulties belonging to evidence in the case of music and words. Into this chapter on Robin Hood Mr. Chappell has introduced a dancing measure, 'Lady Frances Nevill's Delight' (published in 1666), and to which, because perhaps of its likeness to another poorer tune, 'The Hunter's Career,' a skilled contemporary has written words about "Robin Hood." The curiosity is this. There is a street song called "The brave old oak," written in 1834, and composed by Mr. E. Loder on the spot, one who, without disrespect, may be assumed to have known little of the antiquarian tunes here collected. Yet, were English courts of justice as stringent in compelling melodists to

—swear to the truth of a song

as are the French *Tribunals*, Mr. Loder must have been convicted of petty larceny from the *nobody* who made the first—and from the *somebody* who wrought out the second tune—because his is a third draught from the same spring, though the best.

The Revolution and the Commonwealth gave its first shake to the popularity of music in England. Though Cromwell was enlightened enough to patronize Hingeston, the organist, and though Milton handled Hingeston's instrument as no subsequent poet of celebrity has done (Mason, Moore, and Lisle Bowles being the only three whose names occur at the moment of writing, as amateur musicians), yet "the chests full of whistles" were broken in the churches,—and the Maypole, with its rounds and jigs and hornpipes, was preached at as though it were a Tower of Babel, while in the shops of the barbers the twanging of the zittern was no more to be heard.—When Holland sent over ambassadors to interchange compliments on the peace signed, a Psalm sung formed part of the Protector's musical programme—"Old Noll's Jig," one of the best dancing tunes of its date, was a piece of Cavalier mischief.—The only other tune worthy of notice in this chapter is the west-country version, "I live not where I love," the close of which, made lack-a-daisical by its *appoggiatura*, may be ascribed, as Mr. Chappell intimates, to the aids and helps administered to the melody by untutored singers,—things never to be thrown out of account by those who transcribe from oral tradition.

With the Restoration we come, of course, into another world of popular music. The Madrigal time was over in England, as in Italy,—the Melody age was coming on. The ditties sung by Pepys and "the poor wretch," his wife, and Mercer,



of whom the said "poor wretch" was jealous because of her singing, began to smack of the playhouse and of Knipp, who sang therein,—also of the Italian gentlewoman brought to court, who desired Mr. Killigrew to acquaint her patrons that "she would not be kissed." In brief, we are now approaching the time when melody began to submit to rules. Some of the specimens of this period are very charming:—nothing, to specify, can be better than the first part of 'Bonny Nell.' Here and there, a northern melody (if Mr. Chappell will admit that there exists such an indigenous thing), such, for instance, as 'The Northern Lass,' has a smack of the moor and heather and the bagpipe in its turns. In the Lancashire dances we have that odd syncope occurring in a brisk *tempo di minuetto*, which suggests an inevitable step.—In the 'Chester Waits' we detect a distinct memento of our neighbourhood to the Principality, with its regular, stately tunes. James the Second's March is as pompous a parade tune as the Duke of York's of modern memory. Is there not, however, a sharp wanting to the F in its eighth bar?—On the whole, it might be said that from about this time downwards the real, not assumed, peculiarities of melody began to die out. The Scotch and the Irish styles still, however, seemed to be understood as separate: and as such were again adopted by vocal composers,—just as the instrumentalists gave variety to their serious music by giving certain movements the precise rhythm of French and Italian dances.—It is strange to note, as a curious piece of oversight, how completely the Welsh style, as marked as either of the other two, was overlooked. The sole trace of it to be found in this large collection is in the 'Chester Waits,' already cited.

Some limit must be put to remarks like these, fragmentary at best, and conveying but an imperfect idea of that section of the book to which they are devoted. Were we to venture within the charmed circle of the eighteenth century, we might never stop in talk about Carey and Purcell and Leveridge, and later of Arne and of the Vauxhall Ballads, among which some of our most excellent melodies are to be found. The art of English tune-making seemed to die out with Sir H. Bishop,—our modern melodists with little exception, apparently, trying at the humour of every foreign country, and thus popularizing France and Italy in our streets, squares, and village-greens.—Here, then, we will close our notice of a few points in the musical portion of Mr. Chappell's book. As a collection of airs, it will be long, if ever, before it is superseded as a book of reference,—one from which every new student may draw his own instruction and inference. Its literary and antiquarian merits, too,—we repeat on leaving it,—are of no common kind.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The Gloucester Committee seems resolved to keep the Gloucester Festival to itself, so late are its announcements in being set forth.—At last, however, we read that the oratorios selected are, for the first day, 'Elijah'; for the second, 'The Mount of Olives,' Signor Rossini's 'Stabat,' and Dr. Spohr's 'Last Judgment'; for the third, 'The Messiah.'—The Norwich gentlemen are more active, since a paragraph from a local paper warns us that they have appointed Mr. Benedict as conductor for the meeting of 1860, and have commissioned him to produce a new composition expressly for the occasion.—An interesting performance of 'The Messiah,' in Dublin, where Handel's sacred Oratorio was produced, will take place late in October, when the *soprano* part will be sung by Madame Goldschmidt, and the other parts by Mrs. and Mr. Lockett and Signor Belletti:—the performance in aid of the Dublin charities.—The local journals mention that a musical Festival is to be held in Glasgow at no distant period, for which, among other music, the oratorio of 'Gideon' (by whom?) has been selected.

There is still music at the Crystal Palace. On Saturday last Mlle. Artot sang there; also Madame Bishop. The latter lady is about to return to America, and gave a monster farewell benefit concert at the Surrey Gardens on Monday last. The programme was in the Cremorne style,

since, besides the musical attractions, it promised fireworks, acrobats, a balloon and a ball.

Mr. Cipriani Potter has resigned his presidency over the Royal Academy of Music.

Simultaneously with the attempt contemplated at the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris, of bringing the 'Orphée' of Gluck from *Erebus* to light again, something of the kind, we are glad to believe, may be essayed in England: not, however, in London, those head-quarters of the holy horror of experiment, but at Manchester. There, we are told, it is M. Halle's intention to bring some of Gluck's music forward as concert-music, during the coming winter season. Remembering the effect of the selections from 'Armida,' at last year's Cologne Festival, and of that from 'Iphigenia,' during the short-lived reign over the *New Philharmonic Society* of M. Berlioz, we are satisfied that valuable additions to our stores of festival and grand concert music may be derived from this source, and look forward to the result with more than ordinary expectation.

The oratorio on which Herr Molique is known to have been long engaged is now, we understand, all but completed.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces that Madame Miolan-Carvalho has been secured by Mr. Gye, for next year's Opera season at Covent Garden.

Among the tales from El Dorado which tempt from the Old World singers, forgetting that prizes are few, and that the same sometimes fall capriciously, is that of the enormous sum paid to Madame Gassier at the Havana—500 guineas a week, and a free benefit.

Mr. Smith and the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre are said to have reconciled their differences.

—There has been a talk of Madame Celeste becoming the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre; and, since that rumour passed, of Mr. Mitchell entering on the management of a permanent French theatre there.—We perceive that the St. James's Theatre is again to open on the 1st of October—"this one more time" on a secure basis,—the performances to be devoted to "domestic drama, farce, burlesque, and pantomime."—Mlle. Parepa and Mr. Haigh will join the Covent Garden English opera-company,—possibly, too, a daughter of Mrs. Wood, who will perform under the name of Miss Pilling.

Betwixt War and Peace, the French musicians have a busy time of it just now. A new 'Te Deum,' in honour of the return to Paris of the French army, was sung in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* on Sunday last: the music by M. d'Arod,—the performers, the *Orphéon* singers, accompanied by the band of the Municipal Guard.

By way of a treat during the hot weather in Paris, during which time no one can be forced into a playhouse, the managers of the *Théâtre Vaudeville* have been producing a five-act comedy, by M. Anicet Bourgeois, 'Les honnêtes Femmes.' M. Janin's *feuilleton* reminds us of the old story of the Italian peasant, who having several times tried in vain to mount his ass, prayed to the Lady of Loretto, tried again, and lighted down on the other side, remarking, as he shook himself on rising, that "when the Lady of Loretto was good, she was too good."—Justifiably and frequently has M. Janin complained of the preponderance in modern French drama of ladies such as *Mrs. Quickly* thought were better "never named." Now he finds this new play insipid because of the overwhelming amount of respectability in it,—the heroines being four ladies of virtue in different patterns. Much more droll discontent could hardly be.—The play is very indifferently acted, says critical M. Janin, and will not and should not draw. Another five-act domestic drama, 'Un Secret de Famille,' has just been produced at the *Théâtre Ambigu-Comique*.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Shakspeare's Sonnets.*—The question, Who is the friend Shakspeare addressed his Sonnets to? has never yet been satisfactorily answered,—and "the only begetter of these ensuing Sonnets, Mr. W. H.," is still to be discovered. Dr. Drake's opinion, that W. H. was intended for Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, receives some support from the following circumstance. There is a very scarce

print, published some time in the first half of the seventeenth century by Tho. Jenner, representing the Earls of Oxford and Southampton on horseback,—over each of their heads their shield of arms and mottoes are placed, that of Lord Southampton being "Vng par tout, tout par vng." Shakspeare dedicated 'Venus and Adonis' and 'The Rape of Lucrece' to his noble friend and patron, this Lord Southampton; and in the 21st stanza of the last-mentioned poem has translated his motto—

That one for all, or all for one we gaze.

In the Sonnets this motto he has adapted in different ways with considerable poetic and idiomatic licence; but I should first remark that Cotgrave, in his 'Dictionnaire de la French and English Tongues,' 1611, gives "*Par tout*: Throughout, into euerie place or thing, euewhere (*sic*), euerie whither; whence the proverbe, Qui par tout va par tout prend." In the 8th Sonnet it is thus mentioned—

Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing,

Whose speechless song, being many seeming one.

In Sonnet 31 the motto is played upon; in Sonnet 105 the spirit of the motto is taken as constancy, or one throughout, and in many of the others it will be found to be the pervading thought; which I cannot but think brings the noble bearer of the motto and Mr. W. H. into very close union,—in fact, that they are the same person. I have little doubt Lord Southampton took his motto in compliment to the Queen from the one of her own choice, "*Semper eadem*,"—he well knowing there is no flattery so sincere as that of imitation. There are two other circumstances which bear on the subject. In the 13th Sonnet he says—

You had a father; let your son say so.

Lord Southampton was born Oct. 6, 1573, and his father died Oct. 4, 1581,—therefore the past tense is used. In the 3rd Sonnet,

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee  
Calls back the lovely April of her prime;

—here, his mother being alive, it is in the present tense. Lord Southampton's mother was Mary, daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montagu; her second husband was Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt.; and her third husband, William Harvey, who was created Lord Ross in Ireland and Baron of Kidbrook in England. Could it be possible that the conduct of Lord Southampton's mother in marrying twice after the death of her first husband—his father, who was only thirty-five years of age at the time that event took place—has given rise to some of the feelings in 'Hamlet'? which feelings might have been expressed by her son to his friend.

I am, &c.

W. C. J.

Portland Place, Canonbury, Aug. 6.

*Supposed Americanism, "They's All."*—If you will give credence to the testimony of an old man, you will think that your Correspondent in last week's *Athenæum* goes far out of the way in deriving "They's all" from the German language. It was an every-day expression in the part of the country in which I was born, and had its origin simply in ignorance of English grammar. At the school to which I was sent, in a market-town in the "far west"—not of America, but of Devonshire,—Latin was taught, but no one ever dreamed of English grammar. I remember perfectly when, some sixty-five years ago, the words "she" and "them" were novelties, and, belonging to the class "new-fangled," were avoided by prudent people who feared to meddle with the strangers. Not so prudent was the wight who, no doubt to show his advancement, wrote the following epitaph, which was to be seen in the churchyard of a parish not far off:—

Here lyeth the body of Betty Bouden,  
Her wad have lived longer but her couden,  
She's age, she's sorrow made she decay,  
And she's bad leg carried she away.

To return to "They's all." It was, as I have said, at the time and in the district alluded to, an every-day expression. Nearly as common were "Give they to me,"—"I'll have they,"—"They's mine": these and other confusions arising simply from ignorance of English grammar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H.—T. A. T.—J. A. C.—A. S.—F. B.—W. S.—M. E. P.—W. R.—C.—L.—received.



# EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday last; Mr. RALPH CHARLES PRICE, the Chairman of the Company, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said, that it was with great pleasure to his co-directors and himself that they saw so many of their friends assembled to receive from them a Report of the proceedings of the past year and some account of their stewardship. He hoped and believed that that Report would be considered satisfactory, and that the Accounts would be found to have been prepared in such a manner as to be perfectly intelligible to them all. The Report would inform them that the new business had increased to a very considerable extent—a result which had no doubt arisen in some degree from the amalgamations which after mature deliberation, the Directors had felt themselves justified in recommending, and the Proprietors in authorizing, and the results of which proved that the Directors were right in the recommendation they had made. (Hear, hear.) During these times of competition, between life insurance offices, it was necessary to have an infusion of fresh energy by the introduction of new lives. That, however, was not so easily effected in the ordinary way, although this Company had obtained its share. It might, however, be carried to a greater extent by means of amalgamations, and, acting upon the sanction which the Proprietors had given them, the Directors would do their utmost for the purpose of accomplishing that object whenever it could be done with safety and advantage. He might mention that since their last meeting the junction with the Albion had been carried out; that that operation had been successful; that the accounts of both offices had been scrutinized with the greatest possible minuteness; and that the results had been satisfactory in every respect. In conclusion, he might observe that if every gentleman in the room would bring but one insurance in the year the next Report would be even more encouraging than the present. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the Report; after which he should be happy to answer the inquiries of any gentleman who wanted information upon the subject of it.

The ACTUARY then read the Report, which was as follows:

"Another year has elapsed, and the Directors have to make their usual Report to the Proprietors. As on former occasions, they will first beg the attention of the Proprietors to the Surplus Fund Account, which serves, as they are no doubt aware, to exhibit the chief occurrences of the year, the Balance Sheet, hereafter to be referred to, indicating the condition of the Company at the end of it.

"The first-mentioned document is as follows:—

## SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

### INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of account, June 30, 1858....	482,879	7	7			
Ditto, Albion Insurance Company....	128,526	0	10	611,405	8	5
Premiums on new assurances.....	24,120	12	7			
Ditto on renewed.....	237,769	10	3			
	281,890	2	10			
Interest from investments.....	79,650	19	4	361,541	2	2
				£972,946	10	7

### CHARGE OF THE YEAR.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividend to proprietors.....				10,138	7	6
Claims on decease of lives assured....	220,917	14	2			
Additions thereto.....	13,350	17	11			
Policies surrendered.....	12,975	13	0			
Re-assurances, New.....	5,308	9	2			
Ditto, Old.....	25,021	3	7			
	281,673	17	10			
Commission.....	9,247	4	0			
Medical fees.....	912	17	0			
Income-tax.....	1,977	8	6			
Expenses of management.....	9,982	18	7	303,794	5	11
				659,013	17	2

Balance of account, June 30, 1859, as below..... £972,946 10 7

"Examined and found to be correct.

"(Signed) "THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.  
"WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, }

"The Proprietors will remember that the junction of the Albion with the Eagle was completed at the commencement of the past year, and it will be seen that out of the assets transferred by that company the sum of 128,526*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* was contributed to the Surplus Fund.

"The income from premiums on new assurances is 24,120*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* A portion of the risk under these, however, it has been necessary to re-insure, and the amount paid on this score will be seen on the credit side of the account.

"The total income from premiums and interest is 261,541*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, not quite 1,000*l.* per diem, the rate of income anticipated in the last Report.

"Deducting the sums to be immediately disbursed, the realized assets of the conjoint companies, on the 30th of June, 1858, were 1,752,435*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; and since the interest received amounts, as above shown, to 79,650*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, it

follows that the Company's Funds of that date, productive and unproductive, have been accumulating during the year at the rate very nearly of 4*l.* 11*s.* per cent.

"The payment for claims on decease of lives assured is large in the abstract, but it does not much exceed the average of 2*l.* per cent. on the total amount assured.

"The expenses have unavoidably increased; they are, however, not quite double what they were 12 years ago, while the Company's business is now six times greater than it was then; hence the rate of the expenditure is reduced during that period about 66 per cent. The Balance Sheet is as follows:—

## BALANCE SHEET.

### LIABILITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Interest due to proprietors.....	6,552	11	4
Claims on decease of lives assured and additions thereto unpaid.....	58,803	13	7
Cash bonds due to policy-holders.....	14,966	2	3
Sundry accounts.....	7,028	5	5
Value, 1857, of sums assured.....	4,013,211	8	6
Proprietors' fund.....	£203,830	0	0
Surplus fund, as above.....	659,013	17	2
	862,863	17	2

### ASSETS.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount invested in fixed mortgages and life interests.....	1,206,484	9	11
Ditto, decreasing mortgages.....	156,801	1	11
Ditto, reversions.....	61,478	15	7
Ditto, funded property and Government annuities.....	162,847	17	2
Ditto, other securities.....	107,021	10	6
Current interest on the above investments.....	22,574	12	9
Cash and bills.....	24,344	4	6
Advanced on the Company's policies.....	82,101	13	6
Agents' balances.....	23,728	2	3
Sundry accounts.....	6,361	14	5
Value, 1857, of assurance premiums.....	3,109,681	15	9
	£4,963,425	18	3

"Examined and found to be correct.

"(Signed) "THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.  
"WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, }

"Here it will be seen that the total assets of the Company realized, and to be realized, are not much short of 5,000,000*l.*, those of the former description amounting to 1,853,744*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and those of the latter to 3,109,681*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

"The Surplus Fund has increased (mainly by the junction with the Albion) from 482,879*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* in 1853, to 659,013*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, in 1859, the increase being 176,134*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* It must not be forgotten, however, that the true amount of this Fund, which constitutes the provision for future bonuses and expenses, can be determined only by a re-valuation of all the Company's assets and liabilities, and this revaluation the Proprietors are aware will next be made in 1862.

"Meanwhile, as the amount of the Funds is very considerable, it may prevent some misapprehension to point out that in the accounts of a Life Assurance Company made up as these are the Surplus Fund should never be reduced below a certain amount, to be regulated from time to time by the ascertained value of the income, and that it is the excess accruing in the Fund, over and above this amount, and not the Fund itself, which is properly divisible at the epochs appointed for the distribution of profits.

"In the case of the Eagle this excess is at the present time no doubt considerable, and the Directors have every reason to believe that when the time arrives for the next division of profits the amount of it will be such as to give ample satisfaction to all concerned."

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the Report be received and adopted.

Mr. CUTHBERT seconded the motion with great pleasure. He was sure that it must be as gratifying to the Directors to be able to present such a Report as it was to the Proprietors to receive it. Especially must that be the case with those persons who were also Policy-holders. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen who had embarked their capital in the concern as an investment were aware that they received not only interest upon their money, but every five years a Bonus; but those who were in the position of Policy-holders, as he (Mr. Cuthbert) and a few others present were—and he was sorry that more Proprietors were not in the same position—derived a double benefit upon every 25*l.* they insured, and that benefit was evident to them all. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the existing state of the Company's affairs, it appeared that the balance last year was 482,000*l.* it was now 659,000*l.* The new business for the year 1857–58 had been 15,700*l.*; this year it was 24,000*l.* The renewals last year were 169,000*l.*, as against 257,000*l.* this year. The interest last year was 67,000*l.*; against 113,000*l.* this year. The claims were 222,000*l.* as against 113,000*l.*, and the additions 18,000*l.* as against 16,000*l.* The Policies surrendered were 12,000*l.* against 7,000*l.*, and the re-assurances 20,000*l.* against 21,000*l.*; while, according to the Report, the assets in hand were 1,852,000*l.*, and, taking into consideration what was to be received from Premiums, the value of the assets was nearly 5,000,000*l.* In looking around the room, he could not say that he traced the fea-

tures of many who were acquainted with the origin of this Company; but this he could say, that thirty years ago, instead of having a surplus fund, the losses exceeded the income. Thirty years ago, in consequence of not receiving any dividends, their property was depreciated nearly 50 per cent. It was now increased in value about the same ratio. (Hear.) He thought, then, that the state of their affairs was highly satisfactory, and he trusted they would act upon the suggestion of the Chairman, and, as far as lay in their power, bring in new insurers. At the last Division of Profits, the Bonus upon Policies which had been effected through him varied from 12½ to 48 per cent. Where then, he asked, could they find a better investment? All he would add was, "Gentlemen, go and do likewise." (Cheers.)

Mr. GALE, a proprietor, then made some inquiries as to certain items in the accounts, and received a satisfactory explanation of them, after which the motion for adopting the Report was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TEULON proposed the re-election of Mr. William Henry Smith as Auditor; and, the motion having been seconded by Mr. DITCHBOURNE, was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, said, it was only right to state that, having paid considerable attention to the accounts of the Company, he and his co-auditor, Mr. Allen, were satisfied that they were perfectly accurate. He might add, that there was no subject upon which they required information that they did not instantly receive it from the officers of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN, in flattering terms, proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Medical Officers, Dr. Seth Thompson, Dr. W. Cooke, and Dr. Saner.

Mr. BARNARD seconded, and Dr. GUY supported, the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Dr. SANER.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. BORRETT seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Allen and Smith, the auditors.

Mr. ALLEN, in responding to the compliment, wished to express the obligations which Mr. Smith and himself were under to the officers of the Company in prosecuting their investigations. Not only had they received every information when it was required, but it had been freely proffered when not sought for. The accounts had been admirably prepared; and it had afforded Mr. Smith and himself great pleasure to find that they stood all the tests that could be applied to them. (Hear.)

Mr. CUTHBERT moved, and Mr. TEULON seconded, and the Meeting adopted by acclamation, a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors for their services during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN could assure them that the Board felt deeply sensible of the kindness which the Proprietors had been just pleased to express towards them. He might fairly say that the labour entailed upon the Board had of late been considerably increased; but there was such unanimity prevailing in the coalesced directions, and such a readiness to meet all difficulties, that they had gone on very satisfactorily, and he ventured to think that the accounts which had been placed before the Meeting proved that the Company's interests had not been injured by amalgamations. (Hear, hear.) In returning then his acknowledgments, then, for the honour which had been conferred upon his colleagues and himself, he could assure them that the Board would continue to use every effort in their power to promote the interests of the Company.

The thanks of the Meeting were then very cordially voted to Mr. Payne and to Messrs. White & Borrett, Solicitors of the Company; and, a similar compliment having been paid to the Actuary, the business of the Meeting terminated.

The Trustees and Directors of the Company are now as follow:—

### TRUSTEES.

Lord Bateman.	Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.	William James Maxwell, Esq.
Joseph Esdaile, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.	Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P.

And other Gentlemen.

### DIRECTORS.

Charles Bischoff, Esq., *Chairman.*

Thomas Boddington, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

John White Cater, Esq.	Sir James Murray, Esq.
Charles Chatfield, Esq.	Wm. W. G. Ouseley, K.C.B.
Thomas Devas, Esq.	D. C. L.
Sir James Buller East, Bart., M.P.	W. Andersou Peacock, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Robert A. Gray, Esq.	Philip Rose, Esq.
William Augustus Guy, M.D.	George Russell, Esq.
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.	Thomas Godfrey Sambrook, Esq.
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**GENERAL INDEX**

TO

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

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**THE following is an EXTRACT from the** Second Edition (page 139) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes except in the form of **COLIC PILLS**, which are chiefly consist of opium, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogous purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 20, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1661.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford, or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.  
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PRO-

SPECTUS for the Academic Year commencing October 1, 1859 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Applied Sciences, and Military Sciences, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, W.C. If letters are endorsed "Prospectus" on the outside it will save delay.

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August 18, 1859.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Memorials and Letters illustrative of the Life and Times of John Graham, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.* By Mark Napier. Vol. I. (Edinburgh, Stevenson; London, Hamilton & Co.)

Mr. Napier carries into literature no little of the dash and daring shown by his family in war. Fresh from a lawsuit which he undertook to avenge the plunder of his work on Montrose, he issues the first volume of a new work on Dundee. It may be that—

— the carrion-culture waits  
To tear his heart before the crowd

—in the cause of cheapness and the million—once more. He runs the risk of this (as of Presbyterian onslaughts for his principles), and gives us half the fruit of his labours on the later of the two famous Grahams. We forbear to pass a final judgment on his hero, Dundee, till the results of his entirely new researches are all before us. But, meanwhile, Volume First contains a great deal that is valuable and interesting,—and evidences an amount of research which ought, all the more, to be handsomely acknowledged, because our Copyright Law, it seems, does not avail to protect it. We cannot enter now at any length into that case of “Napier *versus* Grant,” on which some sixty pages are bestowed, by way of introduction, in the volume before us. The legal question is out of our province. The literary question we have dealt with before. Enough—since our remarks may have encouraged Mr. Napier to embark in unsuccessful litigation—if we emphatically repeat our opinion, that the *boiling down* of dear into cheap books is fast becoming a standing disgrace to the literature of the country. When we have said that it is unfair and that it is ungentlemanly,—what more, as journalists, can we do? We cannot *convert* a plagiarist who finds his trade profitable. And, like the cuckoo, he is a bird that everybody hears, but that is exceedingly difficult to catch. “Let us talk of something else,” as Luther said, when his friends were discoursing with him on women. Let us see how Mr. Mark Napier carries out his new—and, we hope, more successful—labours.

There are wild dinnie-wassals, three thousand times three,  
Will cry hoigh! for the bonnets of Bonnie Dundee.

—So sings Scott in the famous ballad. There is something of the “wild dinnie-wassal” in Mr. Napier’s book. He lays about him with an undisciplined force,—with keen, shrewd reasoning, embodied in grotesque humour,—sacrificing “style” to the single object of vindicating the hero of Killiecrankie from the Kirk and the Whigs. Having been the first man to draw from the Queensberry Papers of his Grace of Buccleuch the original materials of Dundee’s personal history, he will succeed in awakening the old controversial spirit in Scotland, and the “drum ecclesiastic” will soon be heard in the field. The Southrons are less interested in the matter. But the proud and beautiful face of Clavers dwells in the imagination of all readers of ‘Old Mortality,’ and has set many a one wondering,—was he fierce and heartless, or only loyal and brave?

Mr. Napier’s way of managing his vindication is as follows:—He begins by a general assault on Dundee’s historical enemies. Then he gives us a long fragment upon him by the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe,—“the Horace Walpole of Scotland,” as Sir Walter called him. And, finally, he supplements this by some original letters of the period from

eminent Scottish statesmen, drawn out of the Buccleuch archives. It is rather an *olla podrida*,—but the stuff is good and various, and assuredly there is no want of pepper.

Reserving—as above said—our ultimate judgment on Clavers’s character till all the materials are before us, we may remind our readers how the question about it stood before Mr. Napier’s time. Dundee once in his grave, the Revolution achieved, and the Scots Kirk in the ascendant, things did not promise well for his memory. A Jacobite doctor, Pitcairne, embalmed him in an epitaph; and a Jacobite soldier (in 1714) published brief admiring ‘Memoirs’ of him. But honours like these were valuable only among the few,—and very different notions spread about him among the many. The struggle of the Covenanters left upon the population of Scotland impressions far deeper than those left in England by the Civil War. It was a *religious war*, in fact,—and being carried on in an age when life was rude, and superstition all but universal, its traditions resembled nothing that we see now in their picturesqueness and horror. A gloomy poetry invested them, such as hangs about the lonely churchyards, ungraced by tree and flower, of the Lowland counties, where the martyrs of the Covenant lie. Wild legends sprang up concerning the actors in the struggle, and became articles of creed to the people. That godly Mr. A. had prayed for a wind and got it,—that godly Mr. B. had predicted a persecutor’s death with minute accuracy,—these beliefs were matters of course. But tradition conveyed much more. Claverhouse, it was thought, had been in league with the Devil,—who had been only too faithful in his capacity of an ally. And when one of the ungodly died—horsepower for the removal of his body had proved insufficient,—so close stuck the fiend to the clay which he had earned! Most Galloway and Ayrshire men have heard stories like these from their nurses in our own time. They had a literature, too, represented—to say nothing of chap-books—by the folios of Wodrow, a minister of Renfrewshire in George the First’s time, whose memory is classical in Presbyterian fame. Wodrow was the Herodotus of the Covenant,—gathered up its stories, and put them into history. He had all the narrowness and credulity of a Scotch country minister of his day; and allowing that he meant well, and preserved much curious matter, we cannot wonder at the irritation he produces in those who do not look at things solely from a Covenanter’s point of view. He was a *gobe-mouche*, old Wodrow, ready to swallow anything in favour of his own side, and incapable, too, of appreciating any form of character but that of the Scotch saint. Philosophy, of course, was not dreamed of by him; and as “saint” and “devil” were his divisions of mankind, it would have been useless to ask him whether Dundee had not possibly been just a gallant soldier like other soldiers—commissioned to put down the Covenanters as *rebels*—and not harsher in his hard task than the character of his warfare permitted. Yet surely one might at least ask this question, without necessarily holding, by any means, that the cause in which the soldiers fought was a good one. No generous Englishman, thankful for the success of Charles’s opponents, thinks it necessary to believe that every Cavalier was heartless, godless, and brutal,—but modern Scottish history is tainted with the *odium theologium* more bitterly than any history in the world.

Scott himself evidently disbelieved the common Scottish notions about Dundee. He had his picture on his walls,—he celebrated him in

prose and verse,—and he loved to remember that his ancestor was “a Killiecrankie man.” But he *temporized* on the subject, in a way which illustrates the prudential side of his character, and which is shrewdly touched off by Mr. Napier:—

“That Sir Walter Scott’s predilections were all in favour of the hero of Killiecrankie, there cannot be a doubt. But he had neither time nor inclination to investigate very minutely vexed and intricate questions, nor to set himself to refute vulgar errors which had become ingrained on the public mind in Scotland. Universal popularity was his bank, and he feared to break it. No doubt his shrewd and comprehensive mind caught more than glimpses of the truth. In the course of his curious historical researches, he had learnt to abominate the covenanting zealots, and their merciless ways; while his strong sense, and intuitive knowledge of human nature, rendered him not a little sceptical as to the myths of history, whether in the shape of a political dagon, a monster monarch, a moorland martyr, or a ‘chief of Tophet on earth.’ But he was too cautious and too wise to attempt to controvert where he was not prepared to refute; and he declined to grapple, publicly at least, with the popular calumny of ‘Bloody Clavers.’ It comes to be rather hard, however, upon a real personage of history, whose virtues have been obscured by the grossest slanders, when so great a master of fiction seizes upon him for the hero of a romance, and, instead of clearing him from calumny, only stirs the myre. And surely there is something wrong, when romance is professedly adopting history, in the coolness with which the anonymous reviewer of his own historical novel thus criticizes it,—‘Yet he was not uniformly so ruthless as he is painted in the Tales!’”

Since Scott’s time the controversy has stirred a little now and then, turning, generally, on the point of Wodrow’s credibility. It is only fair to Mr. Napier to show how he handles the worst anti-Claverhouse story in that old writer, viz., the story of ‘John Brown,’ the “Christian carrier,” whom Clavers was accused of wantonly and brutally putting to death with his own hand. The event, of which Wodrow’s story was a version, happened in the spring of 1685, when Argyle was expected on his memorable expedition. Here is Dundee’s own version of the matter, in a report to Lord Treasurer Queensberry (3rd of May 1685), now brought to light for the first time:—

“May it please your Grace,—On Friday last, amongst the hills betwixt Douglas and the Ploughlands, we pursued two fellows a great way through the mosses, and in end seized them. They had no arms about them, and denied they had any. But, being asked if they would take the *abjuration*, the eldest of the two, called John Brown, refused it; nor would he swear not to rise in arms against the King, but said he *knew no King*. Upon which, and there being found bullets and match in his house, and treasonable papers, I caused shoot him dead; which he suffered very unconcernedly. The other, a young fellow and his nephew, called *John Brownen*, offered to take the oath; but would not swear that he had not been at Newmills in arms, at *rescuing of the prisoners*. So I did not know what to do with him. I was convinced that he was guilty, but saw not how to proceed against him. Wherefore, after he had said his prayers, and carabines presented to shoot him, I offered to him that, if he would make an ingenuous confession, and make a discovery that might be of any importance for the King’s service, I should delay putting him to death, and plead for him. Upon which he confessed that he was at that attack of Newmills, and that he had come straight to this house of his uncle’s on Sunday morning. In the time he was making this confession, the soldiers found out a house in the hill, under ground, that could hold a dozen of men, and there were swords and pistols in it, and this fellow declared that they belonged to his uncle, and that he had lurked in that place ever since Bothwell, where he was in



arms. He confessed that he had a halbert, and told who gave it him about a month ago, and we have the fellow prisoner. He gave an account of the names of the most part of those that were there. They were not above sixty, and they were all Galston and Newmills men, save a few out of Strevens parish. He gave also account of a conventicle kept by Renwick at the back of Carntable, where there were thirteen score of men in arms, mustered and exercised, of which number he was with his halbert. He tells us of another conventicle about three months ago, kept near Loudon-hill; and gives account of the persons were at both, and what children were baptized; particularly that at Carntable, which was about the time that Lieutenants Murray and Crichton should have let them escape. He also gives account of those who gave any assistance to his uncle; and we have seized thereupon the Goodman of the upmost Ploughlands; and another tenant, about a mile below that, is fled upon it. I doubt not, if we had time to stay, good use might be made of his confession. I have acquitted myself when I have told your Grace the case. He has been but a month or two with his halbert; and if your Grace thinks he deserves no mercy, justice will pass on him; for I, having no commission of justiciary myself, have delivered him up to the Lieutenant-General, to be disposed of as he pleases. I am, my Lord, your Grace's most humble servant,  
J. GRAHAME."

This is stern enough in its kind, and not very pleasant reading. But compare it with the traditionary version—as told, for instance, *more suo* by Lord Macaulay—and it makes Claverhouse appear like a model philanthropist. Our biographer feels the importance of this dispute, and anticipates the attention it must provoke. We shall allow him to make his own full use of it, as follows:—Dundee having had to wait so long for his hearing,—

"In reading this authentic record, brought to light for the first time nearly two centuries after the event,—History meanwhile polluted with the most violent and contradictory nonsense on the subject,—we must bear in mind the version concocted by Wodrow. The 'Christian Carrier,' he says, 'was no way obnoxious to the Government, except for not hearing the Episcopal ministers.' He was not pursued and taken in the act of endeavouring to escape from the military authorities; but, under no imputation of crime, and suspecting no evil himself, he was wantonly seized in the vicinity of his own peaceful cottage, while placidly occupied with his rural labour, unaccompanied save by his wife and child—in short, simply in an attitude of muirland peace, and pastoral innocence. Moreover, as regards both his demeanour and his gifts, he is likened to the inspired apostolic saints. He had, indeed, Wodrow somewhat inconsistently adds, 'been a long time upon his hiding in the fields.' But why? Not because, as we now learn from his own nephew and pupil, he had fought against his Sovereign at Bothwell Bridge, and had therefore continued to skulk in arms among the hills, labouring as he best could to revive the crushed rebellion and civil war—but, as Wodrow has made so many believe, because a blameless life and shining piety were qualities which, in the year 1685, sufficed to render their saintly possessors amenable to the cruelty of an uncovenanted Government, and its merciless officials, who systematically outraged the laws both of God and man. Under these circumstances, we are told, it was, that Colonel Graham of Claverhouse, directed solely by the impulse of his own fiendish nature, abhorrent of the unobtrusive piety of an innocent peasant,—without putting the ordained oath of abjuration to his victim, without connecting him by a single circumstance with sedition, treason, or rebellion, and vouchsafing no interrogatories, but mere ribald words of contumely and abuse,—decreed the *instant death* of one of the most innocent and least dangerous of the peasantry of Scotland! And more than this, that his diabolical dragons, devoted, as they are described, to the accursed Clavers and his cruelties, but converted on the spot by the irresistible effect of the poor

man's gift of prayer, mutinied to a man, and positively refused to obey the human command. And so, 'the chief of this Tophet' was 'forced' to put his own hand to the murderous work, which he performed *con amore*, quitting the scene of blood with a heartless insult directed against the bereaved wife of the martyr, and a blasphemous challenge addressed to the God of mercy. Those who value it, are welcome to the desperate plea for Wodrow, that against his evidence, that of Claverhouse himself can be of no avail. The above letter was written under no idea of defending himself from calumny, or of any other version of the story having arisen. It is a plain official report rendered to head-quarters, by an officer of the highest position, and whose word was as good as his oath. Had a mutiny of the dragons under his command really compelled him to use his own pistol, the circumstance must have been prominent in his report. And how high in the estimation of those who knew him stood his character for fearless truth, we may here illustrate from a letter addressed by the Duke of York to the jealous Queensberry, who had expressed some suspicion of Claverhouse having injured him at court. Writing from London, June 26, 1683, his Royal Highness says:—"I have had no complaint from Clavers, nor any else, about the delay there has been of adding some officers to the horse and dragoons; nor have I had so much as one letter from Clavers of any kind; and I am confident they do him much wrong who report he should say I am displeased with you; since I assure you there is no such thing, and that *he is not a man to say things which are not.*"

Already we have shown what "treasure trove" in the way of material for historical discussion Mr. Napier owes to the kindness of the Duke of Buccleuch. But he has been digging again among the record-mines of his own house,—and here is an original letter of Bishop Burnet's, written about himself,—written, too, in the year 1683, the year of Russell and Sydney. Mr. Napier does not love the prelate—so wickedly sketched as "Buzzard" in Dryden's 'Hind and Panther'—and he chuckles over the curious epistle with a relish that will not be welcome to his out-and-out admirers:—

"The following very curious 'Memorandum,' which has never yet entered History, was written by this notorious prelate of mendacious memory. It refers to the fearful crisis occasioned by the Rye-House plot. The date is immediately after the suicide of Essex, and on the eve of the execution of Lord Russell. It is addressed to John Brisbane, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty, a very distinguished public servant, who was the husband of Margaret, Baroness Napier in her own right. Hence it is that the curious and instructive document we are about to quote, has been preserved in the Napier archives, where it yet remains. It is the *original*, and all in the handwriting of Burnet. The Memorandum is inclosed within the following note:—

"Dear Sir,—I have writ the inclosed paper with as much order as the confusion I am under can allow. I leave it to you to shew it to my Lord Halifax, or the King, as you think fit, only I beg you will do it as soon as may be, that, in case my Lord Russell sends for me, *the King may not be provoked against me by that.* So, Dear Sir, adieu.

"*Memorandum for Mr. Brisbane.* To let my Lord Privy Seal know that out of respect to him, I do not come to him. That I look on it as a great favour, that when so many houses were searched mine was not, in which though nothing could have been found, yet it would have marked me as a suspected person. That I never was in my whole life under so terrible a surprise and so deep a melancholy as the dismal things these last two or three days has brought forth spreads over my mind; for God knows I never so much as suspected any such thing; all I feared was only some rising if the King should happen to die; and that I only collected out of the obvious things that every body sees as well as I do, and to prevent that took more pains than perhaps any man in England did,

in particular with my unfortunate friends, to let them see that nothing brought in Popery so fast in Queen Mary's days as the business of Lady Jane Grey, which gave it a greater advance in the first month of that reign than otherwise it is likely it would have made during her whole life. So that I had not the least suspicion of this matter; yet if my Lord Russell calls for my attendance now, I cannot decline it, but shall do my duty with that fidelity as if any Privy-Counsellor were to overhear all that shall pass between us. I am upon this occasion positively resolved never to have any thing to do more with men of business, particularly with any in opposition to the Court, but will divide the rest of my life between my function and a very few friends, and my laboratory; and upon this I pass my word and faith to you, and that being given under my hand to you, I do not doubt but you will make the like engagements in my name to the King; and I hope my Lord Privy Seal will take occasion to do the like, for I think he will believe me. I ask nor expect nothing but only to stand clear in the King's thoughts. For preferment, I am resolved against it, tho' I could obtain it; but I beg not to be more under hard thoughts; especially since in all this discovery there has not been so much occasion to name me as to give a rise for a search; and the friendship I had with these two, and their confidence in me in all other things, may show that they knew I was not to be spoke to in any thing against my duty to the King. I do beg of you that no discourse may be made of this, for it would look like a sneaking for somewhat; and you in particular know how far that it is from my heart; therefore I need not beg of you, nor of my Lord Halifax, to judge aright of this message; but if you can make the King think well of it, and say nothing of it, it will be the greatest kindness you can possibly do me. I would have done this sooner, but it might have looked like fear or guilt; so I forbore hitherto, but now I thought it fit to do it. I choose rather to write it than say it, both that you might have it under my hand, that you may see how sincere I am in it, as also because I am now so overcharged with melancholy that I can scarce endure any company, and for two nights have not been able to sleep an hour. One thing you may, as you think fit, tell the King, that tho' I am too inconsiderable to think I can ever serve him while I am alive, yet I hope I shall be able to do it *some purpose after I am dead; this you understand, and I will do it with zeal.* So, my dear friend, pity your poor melancholy friend, who was never in his whole life under so deep an affliction; for I think I shall never enjoy myself after it; and God knows death would be now very welcome to me. Do not come near me for some time, for I cannot bear any company; only I go oft to my Lady Essex and weep with her; and, indeed, the King's carriage to her has been so great and worthy, that it can never be too much admired; and I am sure, if ever I live to finish what you know I am about, it, and all the other good things I can think of, shall not want all the light I can give them. Adieu, my dear friend, and keep this as a witness against me if I ever fail in the performance of it. I am, you know, with all the zeal and fidelity possible, your most faithful and most humble Servant,

"G. BURNET."

"Sunday Morning, 17th July 1683."

"Burnet's abject letter did not succeed. He was disgraced, and obliged to go abroad. He became the most active agent of the Revolution, and obtained a mitre from King William. In his Life, prefixed to the History of his Own Time, it is said, 'His behaviour at the trial of the Lord Russell, his attendance on him in prison, and afterwards upon the scaffold, the examination he underwent before the Council, in relation to that Lord's dying speech, and the boldness with which he there undertook to vindicate his memory, as also the indignation the court expressed against him upon that occasion, are all fully set forth in the history.' But it is impossible to credit that history, in such matters, after reading the above letter; which, be it observed, was to be made known to the King. Where had Burnet miraculously found the courage which, as the danger thickened around him, made him so collected and daring, before that very King



and his Council, as to enrage them all? 'Lord Halifax (he says) sent me word that the Duke looked on my reading the journal (before the Council) as a studied thing, to make a panegyric on Lord Russell's memory.' Lord Halifax, for whom the letter had been written from our 'poor melancholy friend!' *Credat Judeus.*"

The italics, of course, are our biographer's own. Certainly, the letter is highly curious—indeed, one of the most singular self-revelations disinterred during later years. One cannot read it, too, without rejoicing in that modern zeal for MS. research which promises to add so much to our real personal and intimate knowledge of historical men. Only think what masses of valuable matter of the kind there must be in the charter-chests of our conspicuous families! and how careful they ought to be to preserve and arrange their hereditary papers!

We have now said enough to indicate the importance of Mr. Napier's First Volume, which will find its way to most persons fond of original historical inquiry. Some letters from the well-known Lord Rothes might be quoted; but we forbear to load our columns with extracts, and content ourselves with the significant and suggestive ones made already. When are we to have the Second Volume? The present publication amounts to a motion for a new trial in the case of the Covenanters *versus* Viscount Dundee,—and, so far, we can cheerfully bid Mr. Napier to "take a rule."

*France and England, Socially and Politically Considered.* Translated from the French of Ch. Menche de Loisne, by Mrs. Philipps Greene. (Jeffs.)

For ages France and England grew apart; their vast foundations were separated, not by the Channel alone, but by destiny; their bulk and altitude, wonders of the world, were incessantly magnified; gradually these two pillars of the earth, bending, yet retaining their majesty, seemed about to unite; but a key-stone was wanting: the Third Napoleon supplied it; he filled the gap; the Empire threw an arch across the sea, and France and England are one. The Emperor has not only reconciled these nations; he harmonizes the present with the past: another arch joins the liberal principles of our times with the austere traditions of former days. Thus, that which Millennialists term "circularity," or "ovality," has been introduced amid the irregular systems of the earth. Such, in so far as it may be interpreted, is the spirit or intention of this laborious book, by a Sub-Prefect of Boulogne, vigorously translated by Mrs. Greene. But, though rendering homage to us, M. de Loisne is not of the same mind with M. de Rémusat, who avows, as his dream of the future, an English organization of government in France. No faithful Imperialist could declare that as his aspiration. The French are assimilated with their neighbours in general interests, it may be; but, whatever arches may symbolize to the contrary, they are essentially different, and must not hope or wish to identify their institutions with those of England. Why, then, have these races progressed so far apart, and arrived at such opposite conclusions? This is the question put, and answered—after a fashion—by M. de Loisne. We are inclined, however, to treat his volume as the witches did their wizard lore, and read it backwards. The Sub-Prefect oracularizes so pleasantly, and withal so foolishly, about England as it is, that we thereby gain a clue to his capacity for philosophizing on the Gaseons and Gallo-Romans, the Tudors and Plantagenets. But the order of nature, of time, and of chapters, is not lightly to be infringed;

and it may even be profitable to trace the imprint of ardent Imperialism upon history. Already a new school of French literature is being created, studded with the golden bees of Charlemagne, lined with purple, and stamped with the initial N; its object is, not to separate the new dynasty from the old—not to insist that France is beginning her career a second time; but to affiliate the ashes of the Invalides with those of St. Denis—to prove that, from Hugh Capet to the Third Napoleon, the moral logic of events and sequence of inevitable personages has been unbroken. M. de Loisne's volume is, essentially, an example of special pleading; but the writer is inexperienced in his art. He is too good a courtier to be a plausible apologist; he has too much humility, mingled with too much enthusiasm; evidently, he is eager to advance from the Saône and Rhone, the Burgundians and Visigoths to the Tuileries, the Lord Mayor of London and the greatness of France under her modern Augustus. To this all else is preliminary—Clovis and the Leudes, the Ebroëns and Pepins, the Dukes of Normandy, Brittany, and Guyenne, with the wars of the Fourteenth Louis, the cruelty of our Tudors, and the perfidy of our Stuarts.

Still, there was a balance to strike; and M. de Loisne, after an elaborate analysis, sums up with infinite pomp of diction, and an almost metaphysical anatomy of the facts he has been comparing. In the first place, France was originally conquered by a nation; England by an army; hence large deductions, each of its kind. The parallel is worked out until it brings the Capets and Plantagenets into juxtaposition. The Capets were crowned by the Pope: under the standard of St. Peter William conquered at Hastings; but treacherously he renounced the suzerainty of the Holy Father, and it seems to be insinuated that we have ever since paid the penalty. It was otherwise with the kings of France: they were the eldest and best sons of the Church; their sovereignty was that of Heaven; their banners were the oriflammes of St. Denis; their royal arms were lilies, emblems of the Christian faith; their war-cry was Montjoie St. Denis! In England the clergy were Normans, cut off from the vanquished, yet holding a middle place between the Anglo-Saxon and the Throne, until that which M. de Loisne describes as a great social fusion took place:—

"In this fusion, the clergy assisted; the clergy with its Norman dignitaries, its Anglo-Saxon monks and vicars, closely united to the aristocracy, because possessing a feudal constitution, and identical interests and origin; they had consequently the same privileges, power, and prerogatives as the great nobles. But at the same time the clergy did not neglect the vanquished and the serfs, because the inferior orders were filled by them, and also because the Christian law of religion makes it a duty to assist in the enfranchisement of slaves, to relieve the distressed, and to consider all men as brothers in Christ. English royalty alone isolated itself, living apart from the people, it seemed to have neither the same passions, interests, patriotism, manners, nor religion. An object of horror to the people, and terror to the nobles and bishops, it at the same time furnished matter for history and legends, and truly we are tempted to doubt that any man could with such audacity trample under foot all laws, divine and human."

The Norman princes are attacked by M. de Loisne as though they had pillaged his own château. He terms them pirates; their bursts of passion resembled fits of epilepsy; their avarice was insane; their hands were incessantly wet with blood. It is a little surprising, after this, to find so much freshness in his abuse of the Tudors. However, this miserable

England was afflicted by the Plantagenets, who were madmen, murderers, and misers, parricides, patricides, rebels against God, vile in adversity, detestable in prosperity,—“hare-brained kings,” in fact. France, meanwhile, was happy; her monarchs were sainted in the public eye:—

"From the same Alpine mountains flow two rivers, the same rain and melted snow feeds them, but each of these rivers follows the course it has traced. The one flows to the south, towards the sun; it crosses all the towns where the Greeks and Romans successively planted the germs of civilization, the traditions of their genius, and those melodious languages spoken by the greatest poets, and the greatest authors, that ever honoured humanity. The other river flows towards the north; it traverses the vast forests of the Germanic tribes, from whom descended the Angles, the Saxons, and perhaps the Normans; it waters cold, cloudy, industrious, and resolute countries. One is called the Rhone, the other the Rhine. The one, by turns a rivulet and a torrent, now flows, now precipitates itself through a country filled with poesy, and its contrasts, beneath a blue sky towards an azure lake, that glorious sea, which from the commencement of ages has seen developed on its banks all the destinies of humanity. The other, majestic and calm, bears constantly on its surface steam-vessels, and, reflecting the light on its long banks, shows the various buildings elevated by modern industry; it flows into that sea, or rather canal, the junction between the ocean and the Baltic, the separation of the ancient world from the modern, where perhaps some day must be decided the future destinies of humanity. Thus France and England, like these two rivers, follow their different paths, and, withdrawing more and more from each other, both without power to resist, tread the path that God has traced for them."

All for a good purpose, however; that is to say, if we are pleased to set any store upon our free constitution. So much M. de Loisne allows, although he accords the palm to Imperialism. But the Plantagenets, rooted in England, persisted in loving France "with a singular savage, cruel passion, covering her lands with ruin and mourning, yet unable to breathe on any other soil, only living and dying there." The English, under their princely generals, swept the French soil with a brigandage worse than that of the Huns; they were Mah-rattas, Pindarries, Tartars; they were locusts; they came and went as a pestilence, flames and ashes marked their course; Edward the Third was a Kublai Khan; the Black Prince was a Holagou; never did a swarm of viler cut-throats overrun the earth. M. de Loisne liberally foams forth his rhetoric against the men who slew the princes, bannerets, and knights of his nation at Agincourt and Cressy. But, this epoch having lapsed, he reverts to French domestic history, deploring the power at all times wielded by Paris:—

"London never has at any epoch endeavoured to appropriate to itself a supremacy of knowledge and authority. Never has she separated her opinions, her interests, and her actions from the opinions, from the interests, and the acts of the country gentry. Never at any epoch has the Lord Mayor, nor have the Sheriffs or Common Councilmen seized on the Government, and dictated laws to the nation."

The French are then naïvely informed:—

"The English did not quite understand the honours which the city of Paris, in 1855, during a week paid to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London. They saw in it a delicate attention on our part towards the English citizens, but they loudly expressed their astonishment at its being thought in France that the Lord Mayor of London and his council had any influence in England. Out of the city, the Lord Mayor of London has no weight. All the gentry, all England, would revolt



as one man, if the Corporation of London tried to be a political body, and to speak in the name of the country."

Joan of Arc was the avatar that put a period to this fitful dream. Her fire was that of the Phoenix, her sword that of Brennus; she united Royalty with the People. While in England kings were henceforth to support themselves on their nobles, in France they were to lean on the masses; England, at the outset, was aristocratic; France possessed a democracy, with a sovereign almost absolute. To sustain these views, M. de Loisine has recourse to sundry artificial and ingenious illustrations; but we pass to his contrast between the Tudors and the Valois: the former never felt a sentiment of pity, humanity, or love,—their hearts were moulded in brass. "Tiberius, Nero, and the kings of the East only struck at the great; the Tudors spared no one." While we were dragged through this slough of slaughter and barbarism, France was on her wings, and her pinions fluttered in the empyrean. France, indeed, was the Renaissance itself. No matter that Lascaris carried his precious relics to Italy, that Spanish vessels first touched the New World coasts, that Columbus was a Genoese, Vasco da Gama a Portuguese, Vandyke a Fleming, Lope de Vega a Spaniard, and Shakspeare an Englishman; no matter that Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Brunelleschi were Italians; the age called that of Leo the Tenth "ought to be called the age of Francis the First." And why? Because the Valois reigned:—

"The Valois were artists, great artists. Francis the First was a great artist, in the fullest acceptation of the term, when, after the battle of Pavia, he wrote, 'All is lost, but honour!' It was a great poem that Charles the Ninth spoke, when he said to Ronard—

"Tous deux également nous portons des couronnes,  
Mais toi je les reçois poëte, tu les donnes,

Je puis donner la mort, toi l'immortalité!"

Francis the First built the Louvre, Chambord, Fontainebleau, St.-Germain; he created the College of France, the library, and the royal printing-press; invited Lascaris to France, and drew to his court Primaticcio and Leonardo da Vinci, thus laying the first foundation in France of belles lettres and fine arts."

In his name the Florentine Verizanna took possession of Acadia; the Picard Roberval became Viceroy in North America; Joachim du Bellay "discovered and wrote the sweet word Patrie, till then without an equivalent in our language!"

Thus does M. de Loisine review the histories of France and England, stigmatizing our Revolution, anathematizing that of the French, vilifying Cromwell, denying that he was comparable in genius with either of the Bonapartes. His arguments on this point are not even sprightly, as the chief part of his work undoubtedly is. But the piquancy of the whole, as already hinted, lies in the closing chapters. M. de Loisine, speaking of contemporary aspects, says:

"No statesman in England has ever made his position by means of the press, or acquired power by the daily publications. The economists have written in reviews, literary as well as political works, which are only read by the higher classes of society, but never to this day has any ambitious man sought, nor would he have succeeded by the assistance of the press in fomenting troubles, struggling with the established government, or casting hatred and contempt on any one class of society, or in lighting the torch of civil war."

He then informs his readers how the English aristocracy is constituted, how property is distributed in this country, and how our lords and gentlemen make use of their wealth:—

"In place of living obscurely, or ostentatiously expending their wealth in cities or at the court, they live on their domains in the centre of their

vassals and tenant-farmers, such is the name they now bear. The season in London lasts for three months at most, but scarcely has it terminated when all the families hasten to return to their country seats, and hold their court there. I do not exaggerate, the expression is true. In the vast dwellings, formerly constructed by the serfs, by the conquered, by the Saxons, it is not rare to see collected about a hundred persons. Sport follows sport, dinners, balls, and theatrical entertainments occupy the evening. The castles, which recall our noble châteaux of Fontainebleau, or Compiègne, have all saloons for theatrical amusement, concerts, and balls. A newspaper, the *Morning Post*, announces daily in England the noble visitors who arrive at the different residences, and the parties that are given. All the nation associates itself with this splendour, and applauds the intellectual luxury. The great families are thus known, loved, and respected."

The Peerage, "the golden book of the English nobility," is "the second Bible of England. Every one reads it. The English know it better than they know the history of their country." And why has France no standard aristocracy?—

"Where are the descendants of the companions of Merové and Clovis? Where are the descendants of the Crusaders? Where are the representatives of the great feudal families of the Middle Ages, the Dukes of Brittany and Burgundy, the Counts of Nevers and of Artois. Where are the sons of the gentlemen who have spread so high and so far the glory of French chivalry? Has not each reign in France brought forward new names? Did the nobility of Francis the First descend from the nobility of Charles the Seventh? Did the nobility of Louis the Fourteenth descend from the nobility of the Bernais? Hardly from one century to another did a name survive. All died in France, all died away; and yet so admirably gifted is the nation that each generation brought with it imperishable glory. Every thing lived and was perpetuated in England."

Furthermore, he ranges before him a magnificent list of English historical names, and falls down and worships them—Somersets, Hamiltons, and Howards:—

"Then, alas! come the great modern, illustrious nobles, those who date from our wars, and were created from our misfortunes.....The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington!"

"England," he says, "is the country of right rather than the country of liberty." Not bad, as an epigram; but, like most epigrams, only half true. It is needless to stay with M. de Loisine while he deplores and reviles the French Revolution; the reader will prefer to be entertained with some of a sub-Prefect's notions of English manners and customs. What shall we say of this?—

"In France the child is brought up, develops itself, grows, and studies under the eyes of its mother. If he walks she watches him; if he speaks, she listens; if he weeps, she pities him; if he laughs, she laughs with him; if he plays, she joins him. His thoughts, emotions, tears or smiles, joys or griefs—all are shared. The family is not numerous, hardly more than two or three brothers and sisters; but this little world lives under the eyes of the father and mother, and the anxious, active, foreseeing affection of the latter anticipates their wants and wishes. In England there is nothing parallel. There you will not find the tender intimacy, and foresight of our domestic hearths. Almost as soon as a child is born, it is confided to strange hands—a Frenchwoman or German takes care of it, and teaches it her own language. Later, it joins its numerous brothers and sisters, and plays and studies with them, under the care of a governess. Once a day, at lunch, the father and mother descend and mix with their children; and in these short moments, when the family is united, I do not know whether respect does not close their young mouths and restrain the rapture of their youthful hearts. The repast finished, the noisy recreation follows, ani-

mated and joyous, far from their parents, in separate apartments, under the cold and indifferent eye of the governess."

The English child is a man; the French child a small seraph. Even the Englishwoman, as M. Philartète Charles says, by the way, has "a light and travelled step, a haughty and passionate soul." But to proceed with the children:—

"Even as the gaze of an English child is steady and assured, is that of a French child veiled and profound. *I will*, says the one—I dream and I love, says the other."

Our English mothers will learn something new from the Boulogne official, who pictures the setting forth of an English youth at fifteen, and the farewell of his parents:—

"Even the adieux at the moment a young man leaves to set forth on his travels through Europe, or to go to India, or to China, these adieux are neither sad nor tender. It really seems as if they were to meet the following day, and nevertheless, that pressure of the hands will perhaps be the last that will ever be exchanged! Contrast this with what takes place only on the return of our children to college. Look at the mother wiping her eyes bathed in tears, pressing to her heart her dearly loved son, from whom she will be separated only by a day's journey!"

Is this poetry, patriotism, or nonsense? or does M. de Loisine really believe it? It is an odd pendant to an odd book, which winds up with a blessing on the Second Empire, which is completing the work of Charlemagne, St.-Louis, Francis the First, Henry the Fourth, and Louis the Fourteenth, and which enables France to pursue gloriously her mission as both "the head and the heart of humanity."

*Historical Notices of the Parishes of Swyncombe and Ewelme, in the County of Oxford.* By the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Napier. (Oxford, Wright.)

The annals of a country parish do not at first sight seem to offer aught but topics of transitory interest or value. Yet who can doubt that a History of England, following apparently such arbitrary boundaries as counties or parishes, would yield recollections serviceable to the public, to English, and perhaps even to foreign statesmen? The *wards and bounds* of Northumberland, the *wapentakes* of Yorkshire, the *marches* of Wales, suggest military allusions even in their names. Many a northern parish and ancient yew-tree-shadowed farmhouse could furnish us with lists of good bowmen and bill-men who rose up at the call of Flemings, or Musgraves, or Hoghtons, or Stanleys, and followed them to Cressy, or Agincourt, or Flodden. And have not southern counties, with their harvests, wheat or golden-blossomed hops, records and monuments they are equally proud of? Metropolitan din of business and perplexity of politics are apt to make us careless of past history. Town parishes do not any longer afford the pleasantest associations; everybody is longing to be extra-parochial, and it is only when a townsman is able to take a dip into the country that he feels a parish to be an agreeable institution. The majority of our readers, we dare say, would be at a loss to fix the locality of Ewelme and Swyncombe, and, having fixed it, at a still greater loss to distinguish it mentally or with any degree of historical delight from many other country parishes. "Swyncombe, in the county of Oxford, and hundred of Ewelme, bounded on the north by Bix and Nettlebed, on the west by Nuffield, on the east by Watlington and Pishill," does not seem an attractive preamble,—nor even the circumstance that it "contains 2,610 acres, statute measure, which include waste, downs, woods, meadow, arable land, and sites of buildings."



And yet attractive Swyncombe is. In the first place, it was an ancient pasture-ground of the wild boar, and the manor of Milo Crispin, Lord of Wallingford, and had attached to it the *privileges* of "fire, water, gallows, pillory, and ducking-stool," which the same Milo aforesaid conferred "in free, pure, and perpetual alms without reserve" upon the monks of Bec. Thence it came strangely into the hands of the Bacons, —thence into those of the Burghershes, one of whom, about Midsummer, 1369, went over with the Duke of Lancaster and "a power of archers" to France,—and whose daughter Matilda became the wife of Thomas, son of Geoffrey Chaucer. This Thomas was Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Speaker of the House of Commons, followed King Henry to Agincourt, was one of the Commissioners selected to negotiate the marriage with Catherine of Valois, and in all probability was present at the signing of the treaty of Troyes. The story of Alice, his daughter, the poet's granddaughter, who lies not far from her father and mother "in a high tomb of alabaster," watched over by "nine angels and beattified ecclesiastics," gives a romantic interest to Ewelme Church and neighbourhood. It appears that "in recompense of Geoffrey Chaucer's service in France, being sent thither ambassador, Edward the Third gave him this Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Burghersh, Knight, whom he married to Thomas Chaucer, his son, to the great increase of his loving and amendment in blood." She was thrice married, bettering her fortune with each matrimonial change,—and from plain Mistress Alice becoming Lady Philip, then Countess of Salisbury, then Duchess of Suffolk, and in intimate connexion with the Nevilles, Warwicks, and even the royal Plantagenets. Yet the Lady Alice is not a person to admire or envy, unless steady tuft-hunting be admirable. Her husbands were all rich,—two of them famous,—and for place or family the Lady Alice, as ladies still are obliged to do, was compelled to renounce her friends. Her first husband, Sir John Philip, to whom she was affianced at the age of twelve, was a rich old knight, who had property in twelve counties, and was able, in return for the crown jewels, to accommodate Henry the Fifth with a loan. Hence, as the inscription on the good knight's grave at Kidderminster tells us, the Fifth Henry loved Sir John as a friend:—

Miles honorificus John Philip subjaect intus  
Henricus quintus dilexerat hunc ut amicus.

To the same cause, his exceeding wealth, we are inclined to refer his brother's desire, as expressed in a will, that Sir John's soul should be particularly prayed for. In the opinion of his biographer, it is doubtful whether Alice Chaucer was a *de facto* wife, though she took the style and title of Lady Philip. Her second, or first, husband was the great Salisbury, who conducted the Siege of Orleans, "a man more like the Romans than people of his own age." Alice, no doubt, in common with England, mourned her husband's untimely death by a bullet,—but she was not inconsolable. The Earl of Suffolk succeeded Salisbury in command, and filled the vacancy in his widow's heart. Perhaps he had seen her at Ewelme when she was a young and blooming virgin-widow,—for to Ewelme it seems Earl William came to bury his brother Michel under that rough stone, still to be seen, in the north aisle. Alice may have seen and not disliked the Earl in France, or at any rate heard her husband speak favourably of him. In any case, as the biographer well says, "who more proper than a hero to be the husband of a hero's widow? particularly as their rank in life and station were the same, and their fortunes equal."

In November, 1428, the Earl of Salisbury

was buried; in November, 1430, the Countess Alice obtained leave to become Lady Suffolk. Thenceforward honours fell thick upon her. She had granted to her the distinguished privilege of wearing not only the habit, but the ensign of the Garter, and was in immediate attendance on the sovereign. When the marriage of Henry the Sixth to Margaret of Anjou was arranged Suffolk was advanced to the dignity of Marquis, and with Alice made a grand entry in a splendid chariot to receive the bride. An engraving, which Walpole gives of the marriage, represents a magnificent lady "in a turban or diadem," which corresponds with the effigy in Ewelme Church of Lady Suffolk. How William rose, and how ignobly he perished, why need we relate; or how afterwards Alice went over to the Yorkist side, and deserted Queen Margaret in her need in order that her son might marry a Plantagenet. She saw, indeed, her grandchildren Princes and Princesses. She founded an almshouse at Ewelme, and she lies in a richly decorated tomb in the church, with an inscription beginning *Orate pro animâ Serenissimæ Principissæ Alicie*. For much interesting historic lore respecting Ewelme Palace, Greg's Manor-house, Swyncombe House, and the old fresco painting in the apse of Swyncombe Church, we commend our readers to Mr. Napier's excellent work.

*Lectures and Essays on University Subjects.* By John H. Newman, D.D. (Longman & Co.)

A series of discourses, or an odd volume, on any matter most agreeable to their respective authors, may be said to be sure of welcome,—whether the work be by Dr. Newman of the Oratory, or Dr. Newman the late Dean of Cape Town. With regard to the contents of the book now before us, they are at once described as lectures delivered to, or papers written for, the Roman Catholic University in Ireland. They have the rare merit of being "readable," and are often composed in a light, gossiping, anecdotal form, in order probably to obtain for them a circulation beyond the limits within which the interest in such a work might be naturally supposed to be confined. The subjects here discussed are many, but they have a certain connexion. They treat of Christianity and Letters, of Literature generally, and especially of Roman Catholic Literature, in relation to science, to religious literature, and to our own classical and popular literature. There are besides some learned and lively disquisitions on, and illustrations of, the ordinary elementary studies, and of University preaching. The remaining papers exhibit the author's opinions on Christianity in connexion or contrast with scientific investigation and physical and medical science. An exposition of what appeared to the author the forms of infidelity of the day, in 1854, is perhaps more controversial than any other portion of a volume which contains many pages that will amuse the idle and arrest the thinker,—which is often so extremely "partial" to one side as to be positively dishonest, and yet which, in the very hottest of its partiality, constantly betrays a love of the old freedom which the writer has taken with him into that camp from which, as he says, he now looks out at the "enemy." With the controversial portions of the volume, we have, happily, nothing to do. It is with so much the more pleasure that we turn to those pages which may interest the enlightened generally; as, for instance, in this brief, but admirably condensed view of Homer, in which as much is said as if the writer had gold-leafed it over a triad of volumes:—

"In the country which has been the fountain-

head of intellectual gifts, in the age which preceded or introduced the first formations of Human Society, in an era scarcely historical, we may dimly discern an almost mythical personage, who, putting out of consideration the actors in Old Testament History, may be called the first Apostle of Civilization. Like an Apostle in another order of things, he was poor and a wanderer, and feeble in the flesh, though he was to do such great things, and to live in the mouths of a hundred generations and a thousand tribes. A blind old man, whose wanderings were such, that when he became famous, his birth-place could not be ascertained:—

Seven famous towns contend for Homer dead,

Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

Yet he had a name in his day; and, little guessing in what vast measures his wish would be answered, he supplicated, with a tender human feeling, as he wandered over the islands of the Ægean and the Asian coasts, that those who had known and loved him, would cherish his memory when he was absent. Unlike the proud boast of the Roman poet, if he spoke it in earnest, 'Exegi monumentum ære perennius,' he did but indulge the hope, that one, whose coming had been expected with pleasure, might excite regret when he went away, and be rewarded by the sympathy and praise of his friends even in the presence of other minstrels. A set of verses remains, which is ascribed to him, in which he addresses the Delian women in the tone of feeling which I have described. 'Farewell to you all,' he says, 'and remember me in time to come, and when any one of men on earth, a stranger from far, shall inquire of you, O maidens, who is the sweetest of minstrels hereabout, and in whom do you most delight? then make answer modestly, It is a blind man and he lives in steep Chios.' The great poet remained unknown for some centuries,—that is, unknown to what we call fame. His verses were cherished by his countrymen, they might be the secret delight of thousands, but they were not collected into a volume, nor viewed as a whole nor made a subject of criticism. At length an Athenian Prince took upon him the task of gathering together the scattered fragments of a genius which had not aspired to immortality, of reducing them to writing, and of fitting them to be the text book of ancient education. Henceforth the vagrant ballad-singer, as he might be thought, was submitted, to his surprise, to a sort of literary canonization, and was invested with the office of forming the young mind of Greece to noble thoughts and bold deeds. To be read in Homer, soon became the education of a gentleman; and a rule, recognized in her free age, remained as a tradition even in the times of her degradation. Xenophon introduces to us a youth who knew both *Iliad* and *Odyssey* by heart; Dio witnesses that they were some of the first books put into the hands of boys; and Horace decided that they taught the science of life better than Stoic or Academic. Alexander the Great nourished his imagination by the scenes of the *Iliad*. As time went on, other poets were associated with Homer in the work of education, such as Hesiod and the Tragedians. The majestic lessons concerning duty and religion, justice and providence, which occur in Æschylus and Sophocles, belong to a higher school than that of Homer; and the verses of Euripides, even in his lifetime, were so familiar to Athenian lips and so dear to foreign ears, that, as is reported, the captives of Syracuse gained their freedom at the price of reciting them to their conquerors."

There are obvious objections to be made to some of the passages of the above extract; but probably they have been anticipated by many of our readers. We may question, too, considering the religious teaching given by the "civilizing Apostle," Homer, whether adequate justice be rendered him when the tragedians are placed above him as superior exponents of duty, religion, justice, and providence. At the popularity of these much later writers we cannot at all wonder. When they arose in their might and their splendour, Greece had been living, intellectually, for centuries, on the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey.' The tragedians not only discovered a new world, but they brought it home to the



Greeks. That their moral or religious sense was more sublime than that of the poet of the sightless orbs may, however, be fairly questioned. There were not wanting early Christian divines who, amid what they held to be the allegories of the 'Odyssey,' for example, traced the mystery of mysteries, and in the sufferings and degradations of Ulysses saw the humility and the passion of Christ. This is the more remarkable as the 'Odyssey' is really a semi-burlesque poem,—now as dignified and heroic as inspired bard could make it, and anon showing us a stage crowded by very magnificent people, with very ridiculous names, enacting outrageous absurdities, and seemingly in full enjoyment of their own fun. Such an idea as that we have noticed above with regard to Ulysses could never have struck any one on consorting with the Ulysses of solemn tragedy, where he is as different from his namesake of the epic as the Socrates of Plato differs from the Socrates of Xenophon,—and this for opposite reasons. The King of Ithaca of the poets stands before us as he was *imagined* by the respective writers; but the Socrates of the philosopher and the Socrates of the lively literary soldier is one and the same man, faithfully portrayed from different points of view. The graver artist limns the sober man; and Plato's sage is a highly respectable individual, sure of admission to any society, however nice as to character; while Xenophon's friend is a lively, gossiping, and rather rakish scholar, who loved Wisdom indeed, and also to "make a night of it," while talking about her.

Among the confessions reluctantly made by the author, there is one which, as he remarks, there is no use in denying, namely, that the national literature of England is a Protestant literature, and that it must remain so till the hypothetical period when Rome may again be our mother. Meanwhile:—

"Porson is no edifying companion for young men of eighteen, nor are his letters on the text of the Three Heavenly Witnesses to be recommended; but that does not hinder his being admitted into Catholic schools, while he is confined within the limits of his Preface to the Hecuba. Franklin certainly would have been intolerable in person, if he began to talk freely, and throw out, as I think he did in private, that each solar system had its own god; but such extravagances of so able a man do not interfere with the honour we justly pay his name in the history of experimental science. Nay, the great Newton himself would have been silenced in a Catholic University, when he got upon the Apocalypse; yet is that any reason why we should not study his Principia, or avail ourselves of the wonderful analysis which he, Protestant as he was, originated, and which French infidels have developed? We are glad, for their own sakes, that anti-Catholic writers should, in their posthumous influence, do as much real service to the human race as ever they can, and have no wish to interfere with it."

Again:—

"Whether we will or no, the phraseology and diction of Shakespeare, of the Protestant formularies, of Milton, of Pope, of Johnson's Tabletalk, and of Walter Scott, have become a portion of the vernacular tongue, the household words of which perhaps we little guess the origin, and the very idioms of our familiar conversation. The man in the comedy spoke prose without knowing it; and we Catholics, without consciousness and without offence, are ever repeating the half sentences of dissolute playwrights and heretical partizans and preachers. So tyrannous is the literature of a nation; it is too much for us. We cannot destroy or reverse it; we may confront and encounter it, but we cannot make it over again. It is a great work of man, when it is no work of God's."

The above passages recur to the mind of the reader when he reaches much further advanced pages of this volume. It will be remembered

with what fear and trembling the great Pole, Kopernick, published the immortal book which set the solar system right, and tuned the seeming discord of the spheres. It was a book founded on opinions held by various speculative pagans, among others, by Euphantus, Pythagoras and Plato, and proved by the author's own experiences. Dr. Newman thus speaks of the result:—

"When the Copernican system first made progress, what religious man would not have been tempted to uneasiness, or at least fear of scandal, from the seeming contradiction which it involved to some authoritative tradition of the Church and the declaration of Scripture? It was generally received, as if the Apostles had expressly delivered it both orally and in writing, that the earth was stationary, and that the sun was fixed in a solid firmament which whirled round the earth. After a little time, however, and on full consideration, it was found that the Church had decided next to nothing on questions such as these, and that Physical Science might range in this sphere of thought almost at will, without fear of encountering the decisions of ecclesiastical authority. Now, besides the relief which it afforded to Catholics to find that they were to be spared this addition, on the side of Cosmology, to their many controversies already existing, there is something of an argument in this circumstance in behalf of the divinity of their Religion. For it surely is a very remarkable fact, considering how widely and how long one certain interpretation of these physical statements in Scripture had been received by Catholics, that the Church should not have formally acknowledged it. Looking at the matter in a human point of view, it was inevitable that she should have made that opinion her own. But now we find, on ascertaining where we stand, in the face of the new sciences of these latter times, that, in spite of the bountiful comments which from the first she has ever been making on the sacred text, as it is her duty and her right to do, nevertheless she has never been led formally to explain the texts in question, or to give them an authoritative sense which modern science may question. Nor was this escape a mere accident, or what will more religiously be called a providential event, as is shown by a passage of history in the dark age itself. When the glorious St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany, great in sanctity, though not in secular knowledge, complained to the Holy See that St. Virgilius taught the existence of the Antipodes, the Holy See apparently evaded the question, not indeed siding with the Irish philosopher, which would have been going out of its place, but passing over, in a matter not revealed, a philosophical opinion."

One would hardly imagine, from reading the above, that Virgilius had a very uneasy life of it, at the hands of Boniface, because of his discovery,—or that the censure of the Church was taken off from the philosopher of Thorn, less than a quarter of a century ago!

We commenced with Homer, the apostle of civilization; we close our extracts with a smart illustration of what use has been made of the acute philosopher who wrote and argued when the civilization, so announced, had seen the best and brightest of its glory. Dr. Newman is speaking of the mediæval Universities, and asks, if any man be simple enough to believe that the Church, at that time, shackled the free souls of any intellectual teacher:—

"Aristotle was a somewhat more serious foe than, beyond all mistake, than Bacon has been since. Did the Church take a high hand with philosophy then? No, not though it was metaphysical. It was a time when she had temporal power, and could have exterminated the spirit of inquiry with fire and sword; but she determined to put it down by argument; she said: 'Two can play at that, and my argument is the better.' She sent her controversialists into the philosophical arena. It was the Dominican and Franciscan doctors, the greatest of them being St. Thomas, who in those mediæval Universities fought the battle of Revela-

tion with the weapons of heathenism. It was no matter whose the weapon was; truth was truth all the world over. With the jawbone of an ass, with the skeleton philosophy of pagan Greece, did the Samson of the schools put to flight his thousand Philistines. Here, Gentlemen, observe the contrast exhibited by the Church herself, who has the gift of wisdom, and even the ablest, or wisest, or holiest of her children. As St. Boniface had been jealous of physical speculations, so had the early Fathers shown an extreme aversion to the great heathen philosopher whom I just now named, Aristotle. I do not know who of them could endure him; and, when there arose those in the middle age who would take his part, especially since their intentions were of a suspicious character, a strenuous effort was made to banish him out of Christendom. The Church while had kept silence; she had as little denounced heathen philosophy in the mass, as she had pronounced upon the meaning of certain texts of Scripture of a cosmological character. From Tertullian and Caius to the two Gregories of Cappadocia, from them to Anastasius Sinaita, from him to the school of Paris, Aristotle was a word of offence; at length St. Thomas made him a hewer of wood and drawer of water to the Church. A strong slave he is; and the Church herself has given her sanction to the use in Theology of the ideas and terms of his philosophy."

Thus it will have been seen, that if Dr. Newman does not exactly write history, he can, at least, pen very pleasant commentaries.

*Northumberland and the Border.* By Walter White. (Chapman & Hall.)

This book consists for the most part of light sketches of scenes, viewed with phantasmagoric rapidity. For although the author's wanderings do not comprise a large area, he flits from place to place; and the result is, a series of descriptions in the itinerary style, copiously helped out by the free use of county histories and chronicles.

Mr. White possesses the great advantage of being always in good humour with himself. Knapsack on back, all we have to do, quoth he, "is to walk and be happy." Wet or fair, shine or shadow, calm or storm, walk on, unmindful if the mercury be at zero, or endeavouring to escape, as in this powerfully caloric July, at the top of the tube. However, as we shall see, walking in Northumberland is not without disadvantages, independently of those arising from meteorological influences. Mr. White is at Allentown, a dull place, where the inns are not running over with guests; and, consequently, where he justly considered that a traveller would be a prize:—

"But I was mistaken: The landlady of the *King's Head* had not a bed to spare; at least, she said she hadn't, though I did not believe her, and advised me to go next door. Thither I went. Mine host of the *Golden Lion*, who stood drowsily against his door-post, was very sorry; would let me have a room and welcome, but every room was engaged. I walked across the shingle to a public-house; no, the master and mistress had gone to Stagshaw Bank fair, and their representative would not be convinced that their absence made the more room for me. I recrossed the shingle to another public-house; same result; then to two others, but they were all churls alike, and appeared to consider the entertainment of travellers the very last part of their duty. 'Can you tell me where an honest man can find a bed?' I said to a policeman whom I met. He named all the houses one after another which had refused me, and that was all he could do to help me. On further inquiry I heard of a Mary Teasdale who took in lodgers. She, however, had given up taking in lodgers just the week before. What did it mean? I wondered. Is a man with a knapsack on his shoulder taken for a rogue here in Northumberland? Perhaps it is a case for which the doctor can prescribe. I knocked at a door which bore the doctor's name on a brass-plate. It was opened by the assistant. I stated my case,



and mentioned that I had credentials, in the shape of a letter from a gentleman who may be described as Viceroy of Allendale. But the case was beyond the reach of medicine. It was very strange: and the adviser declaring himself unable to advise, made a bow, and shut the door. My day's walking amounted to about fifteen miles. I wished to stay in Allentown in order to see the smelt-mill on the following morning; but now the chances seemed in favour of my having to walk to Haydon Bridge, seven miles farther, to find quarters. My letter was addressed to the manager of the mill, and I could call on him on the way. He was at home, taking tea after the labours of the day, and looked, as I thought, doubtfully at the letter, and said, 'Ay; ye'll come and see the mill in the morning.' I told him of the cheerful reception I had met with at Allentown. 'Ay; they're cautious folk up there,' he replied, and advised me to go to the public-house at Thorney Gate and mention his name, and I should be sure to get a bed. To which, warned by my experience of Northumbrian hospitality, I answered, 'Suppose I don't?'—'Then ye had best gang on to Catton, ye'll be sure to get a bed at one of the public-houses there.'—'Suppose I don't? My belief is, that I shall have to go on to Haydon Bridge.'—'Well, ye'll come and see the mill in the morning.'—'Good evening to you,' I rejoined; 'if I sleep to night at Haydon Bridge, you won't catch me back in this inhospitable country in the morning.' Descending the hill, I came presently to the mill and the great arch which carries the chimney across the road on its way to the wild fell where we passed the topmost ends some two hours since; and when I saw the extent of the mill and the numerous piles of pigs of lead by the road side, I found it easy to believe that the Allendale mines yield one seventh of all the lead produced in the kingdom. My foreboding was verified. Thorney Gate wouldn't. And at Catton, about a mile further, the *Hare and Hounds* wouldn't, the *Unicorn* wouldn't, the *Licensed to sell* couldn't; and were all as inexorable as Allentown; had I asked them to lend me a ten-pound note, they could hardly have been more surprised than they were by a request for a bed. So it is not always true that you can get what you want with money."

But lest our readers might suppose that Northumberland innkeepers generally are thus chary of granting accommodation to the pedestrian wayfarer, we are bound to add that Mr. White was taken for a sapper, and that the members of this branch of the Queen's service, who are engaged in the Ordnance Survey, have, by superfluous gallantry, made themselves obnoxious to landlords and landladies, while finding favour in the eyes of their maidens.

Though you may be inconvenienced in one respect by these gallant trigonometers, you will be indebted to them for much topographical information, which, it appears, the Northumbrian peasant cannot give:—

"There is, however, one particular in which neither hind nor labourer is clever—he cannot describe a route. In every instance that I asked the way, of a rustic in Northumberland, he sent me wrong; not, I believe, wilfully, but because knowing the way so well himself, he failed to recognize the difficulties which would inevitably betray a stranger. As a German philosopher would say, he looks at the question subjectively, and not objectively."

Our experience, however, which is not slight, tends to the conclusion that the Northumbrian rustic is not more deficient in topographical knowledge than his neighbours; and all who have penetrated the byways of England will remember the bovine stare which is returned by peasants to the demand for topographical information.

Mr. White visited Sir William Armstrong's famous engine-works at Elswick. Here he "saw the gun—the nine-pounder—with which the improvements commenced, and a pretty thing

it is for one so astoundingly fatal. It rests on a slide which, by receiving the first shock of the recoil, saves the carriage from strain and disturbance: the sights are arranged to secure unflinching aim; it is loaded at the breech; the shot is smooth and cylindrical, some seven or eight inches long, with the foremost end finished to a point; and the bore of the piece being rifled, the gunner may hit every time he fires, if he will. 'Ah! that's the one that went eight feet into a solid butt of elm,' said Sir William, seeing me take up a shot for examination that lay in the office. The gun was first tried on the hills above Allenheds, in the rear of Kilhope Law, where the range is wide enough to obviate all fear of mischief. Afterwards it underwent rigorous trials before incredulous military officers at Shoburness, who had, at last, to confess that not a gun in all Her Majesty's service could equal it; and now we know that a thirty-two pounder has sent its shot more than five miles, the weight of the gun being less than one-half of the ordinary thirty-twos, while the durability is far greater. Leaving aside all speculations as to the possible destruction and damage at distances of five miles or more, the Armstrong gun demonstrates its superiority and utility, if only by restoring to artillery the supremacy of range which it should have in the field. Since rifles were improved, artillery-men have not been able to keep out of range; but the Armstrong gun overshoots the new rifles as far as ordinary guns overshoot the old musket, not to say farther, and therewith war will perhaps be satisfied, at least until new tactics are invented."

Sir William Armstrong did not make his visitor acquainted with the recent improvements of his formidable gun; but we have reason to believe that its powers have not been exaggerated.

Although the iron horse has penetrated Northumberland, ancient habits still cling to the peasantry. Here is a picture of the Northumbrian cottage and of its occupants:—

"'Tis not a cheerful-looking cottage; it retains the mediæval abstinence from daylight, with niggard casements, while the door fits so badly, that you may put your hand into the chinks, through which the wind finds its way with lusty howl. Inside you see a rough stone floor, a grate with a coal fire, a woman ironing her cap borders at a table under the window, and in the rear two large box-beds. Imagine a couple of berths from the steerage of a ship inclosed in movable closets made of deal or fir, and you will see the box-bed of the hind of Northumberland. In those stifling recesses they, their wives and their children, and the 'bondager' sleep; in the same room in which they live and take their meals. It is well, perhaps, that the door should not fit closely. This free-and-easy style of domestic life, may have suited Arcadia and the golden age, but it seems hardly compatible with our busy iron age. However, we must not forget that civilization has not yet grown to full age in this northernmost of English counties; nor the stubbornness of habit. Here in Northumberland the hind—as the farm-labourer is called—is hired by the year upon terms, or 'conditions,' to use the local word, expressed in a formal written agreement. His master finds him a cottage and garden, keep for a cow, 'leads' his coal; that is, lends a horse and cart to fetch coal, supplies him with wheat, rye, barley, peas, a given weight of wool, and a thousand yards of potatoes measured along the ridge; but in actual money he gets usually not more than four pounds. The total value of his year's income may be set down as from thirty-five to forty pounds, which is below the rate of wages in some counties south of the Tyne. His supply of food is amply sufficient for his wants, and we have it on good authority—Mr. Grey, of Diltone—that he does not deny himself joints of meat. As a class the hinds are industrious and well-conducted; not slow to see the advantages of education, or to send their children to school. But they are migratory, and obstinate to maintain their rights; and will spend twenty shillings in moving miles away to a new place, for a difference of ten shillings in the year's wages. It is a local custom, one deeply rooted, that every hind shall provide a

'bondager' for his master's service, at the rate of tenpence or a shilling a day, according to season. This bondager is commonly a girl or young woman; the hind's daughter, if he have one old enough; if not, he must hire one. She becomes one of his household, depending on him for food and lodging, and when, as sometimes happens, there is no work in the fields, he must still keep her, and she hangs about at home, sewing a little for herself if she can. As regards housework, the testimony concerning her is, that she is not fond of it, or of offering to assist the wife. A large party of these bondagers at work in the fields, hoeing turnips, is a remarkable sight for a stranger. At times, they may be seen standing on the midden and loading the dung-cart. Coarse, blowy girls, most of them wearing a blue gown, and a kerchief on the head; but see them on Sundays, and you would wonder at their showy imitation of fashionable dress, manifested in the boldest of colours. They work from six in the morning till six in the evening, and during their dinner-hour you may sometimes see them romping, but commonly they betake themselves to the nearest path or road-side, and there lie down to look at the passers-by. They appear to be contented enough, notwithstanding their designation—'bondagers.' How that word sets one thinking of serfdom! I remember my first sight of bondagers; it was soon after sunrise one morning at Alnwick, when I saw thirty or forty washing their hands and faces in the pant—public fountain in the market-place; and there within view of the castle, it seemed to me a relic of the feudal ages. But after all, though called bondagers, the life of the girls is not one of bondage: they are simply hired servants. Habit, it is said, has reconciled the hind's wife to the presence of another woman in the habitation, sleeping in the next box, sharing the space which is at once dressing-room, dining-room, and kitchen; but if the wives could have their own way, the habit would, no doubt, soon be changed. There has been at times cause for jealousy, the hind has proved himself unfaithful; but such instances, as I was informed on diligent inquiry, are rare. In this respect, Northumbrian morals may compare favourably with the results of what is known as the 'bothy system' in the west of Scotland."

Unfavourable as the sanitary circumstances seem to be under which the Northumberland peasant is brought up, nowhere in England will you find sturdier, more stalwart, or more active men than those of our most northern county. The officers of the Northumberland militia boast that the ranks of their men cover more ground than those of any other militia regiment in the service; and as proof of the agility of Northumberland peasants, take the following amazing record of their saltatory powers:—

"Dingle-ding-ding, and we have preparations for a standing hop-step-and-leap. Hercules is one of the competitors; he takes off his highlows, and, as he walks past carrying them in his hand, Rustic says, 'Look at his shoon, did ye ever see sic shoon? they're as big as boats.' It is amazing to see what flights are taken through the air! Hercules does well, but seems to me to owe his distance more to length of limb than agility; for his heels strike the ground with a thud heavy enough for an elephant. He clears thirty feet six inches without a run, be it remembered. But a slim young lad from Hawick, conspicuous by his scarlet vest, does better, and with his hop, stride, and jump—as we say in the south—clears thirty feet eleven inches. 'That's him, that's him!' cries Rustic, 'him wi' the red sark, I dinna mind his neam'; pointing the victor out to his companions, while the bellman proclaims the distance. That slim young lad, if not misled by flattery and whisky, will probably become famous as a leaper, for Nature has given him a proper length of leg, and a development of steatopygia, which, while reminding you of a negress, betokens a general supply of muscle. 'Hey, mon, it's an awfu' wund,' breaks in Rustic once more; and, indeed, it is cold, making me shiver; and the leapers wrap themselves in mauds and thick rough coats in the pauses of the game. Better so, however, than a sweltering heat. Then follows hop, stride, and jump, with a run, but not



to the glory of Redsark; he gets neither the first nor the second prize. Forty-three feet seven inches by another man from Hawick wins the first, and forty-three feet by Hercules wins the second. To this succeeds Hitch and Kick—a feat quite new to me. A staff, upon which slides a moveable bracket, is fixed upright in the ground; you might fancy it the measuring rod by which the recruiting sergeant takes the height of smart young men anxious to fight for their country; and the bracket being set at a height of six feet, a disk of parchment stretched on a hoop about the size of a dessert plate, is laid upon it. A few minutes of calm would now be desirable, for the disk is so light that it is repeatedly blown off. The game consists in the player leaping up by the side of the staff, and while up kicking the disk off the bracket, and then giving something like a polka hitch with his heel before he touches the earth. Hence the name Hitch and Kick; not an easy effort of gymnastics, as any one who has a soft place to practise on may uncomfortably prove. Redsark springs first, and away flies the disk, as if six feet were but a joke; and three or four others that follow are equally successful. One of them is a short, burly fellow, by far too thick and heavy for feats of vaulting ambition, as one might judge, yet he leaps agile as a pantaloons. 'He's a tailyer, I tell ye he's a tailyer!' argues Rustic loudly, to settle a dispute as to the heavy leaper's calling. The bracket is pushed up to seven feet, and now the players must kick to a considerable height above their heads, and they all but one knock off the disk, and that one, incredible as it may seem, is not the thick 'tailyer.' But he fails at the next trial, with the bracket raised to eight feet; and although I see three others leap up, and send the disk flying with that surprising, high-jerked kick, I can hardly believe my own eyes. Another rise—eight feet six—they all fail. A little lower—there, eight feet two—the players try again, and one of the three dislodges the parchment. 'Weel dune! weel dune!' cry the rustics: 'thot's brow.'"

Worthy descendants these of those famous English borderers who excelled in the use of the long bow, and whose war-cry or "slogan" long struck terror throughout the ranks of their adversaries. And while such thews and muscles exist among our countrymen, enabling them to clear upwards of forty feet at a leap, may we not still cherish, in these days of political perplexity and strife among nations, the comfortable belief that one Englishman is a match for—we will put it mathematically—an unknown quantity of foemen?

Our extracts are fair specimens of the best portions of Mr. White's book, which will render good service to any one disposed for a pedestrian excursion through Northumberland.

*A New History of the Conquest of Mexico. In which Las Casas' Denunciations of the Popular Historians of that War are fully vindicated.* By R. A. Wilson. (Trübner & Co.)

IF Mr. Wilson's book is history, Mr. Prescott's is romance. The entire vision of Mexico, of the Aztecs, and of Montezuma drifts out of sight in shapeless clouds. It is infinitely to be regretted that death should have cut off the great American writer before he could attempt the refutation of his antagonist's views. We know, however, what he thought of them. The critical controversy was no bar to personal friendship. The rival historians corresponded; and, in a letter to Mr. Wilson, Prescott wrote:—"I see you are making clean work of the Aztec civilization. If you do as much with the Peruvian, there will be little left to stand on upon this continent but a myth." However, he was not himself convinced, but adds: "Truth is mighty, and will prevail; and if you can furnish the means of arriving at it in this fair historical question, you are certainly bound to do so. If I should not become a convert to your views, it would not be strange, considering

that I have been so long accustomed to look only on one side of the matter; and that your theory, moreover, if established, would convert what I have hitherto done into mere *châteaux en Espagne*." Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, is confident in his hypothesis, for which he primarily claims credit on the ground that, as a lawyer, he has thoroughly sifted the evidence, a labour from which Mr. Prescott, as he thinks, was incapacitated by a "physical infirmity." To this point allusion is frequently made; and we think too much emphasis is laid upon it.

Mr. Wilson's faith in the Spanish historical version upon which Mr. Prescott's magnificent narrative is founded, was first shaken by personal research in Mexico itself. He then thought that the name of Bernal Diaz had been appended to a myth. His next process was to examine the despatches of Cortez, consisting of two distinct parts,—“an accurate detail of adventures consistent throughout with the topography of the region in which they occurred”; the other, “a mass of foreign material, apparently borrowed from fables of the Moorish era, for effect in Spain.” It will be observed, that the method of reasoning thus exemplified is particularly facile. Mr. Wilson's object, however, was not solely to discredit Mr. Prescott's History; he is ambitious of introducing “an entirely new theory to account for the pre-existence of American civilization.” Having “proved” one belief fabulous, he had “to construct another, consistent with the newly-discovered facts of archæology.” That other is simply an identification of the extinct Central American empire, in architecture, art, and religion, with the antique Phœnicia. In order to establish this view, the author denounces, as Spanish fabrications, the picture-writings copied into the volumes of Lord Kingsborough. Diaz, Gomora, Fernando de Alva, and the monkish writers, are all repudiated, in the spirit of Las Casas, with summary contempt; Boturnini, Clavigero, and Veytia follow them into the sceptical limbo, with the whole story of the human sacrifices, already condemned by Mr. Cass and Mr. Gallatin. The result is, that Mr. Wilson considers himself to have demonstrated, “beyond a cavil,” the Egyptian and Phœnician origin of every vestige of civilized ground on the American continent. His argument is voluminous, elaborate, and minute, full of learning and ingenuity; but if Mr. Prescott read credulously, Mr. Wilson reasons daringly; if the Babylonian perspectives of Aztec glory opened up by Spanish writers abound in exaggeration—as we have no doubt they do—we may still hesitate to admit that Mr. Wilson's theory is a necessary consequence. All that palatial and golden splendour, that atmosphere of music and beauty, that world of elegant pages and submissive handmaidens, those temples emulous in their grandeur of the mountains that looked down on them, must, of course, be supposed to have been painted by dazzled artists, whose interest it was to delight their sovereign and their countrymen. Yet, in re-writing the annals of the Mexican Conquest, something is more essential than the bestowal of compassion on Mr. Prescott's credulity. Mr. Prescott, before he commenced his brilliant work, expended almost a fortune in the purchase of books and manuscripts bearing on the story of the aboriginal Empire, and, blind though he was, he had a most analytical and perceptive mind. So much scholarship and integrity is not lightly to be set aside, especially as Mr. Wilson is not satisfied with stripping off the modern embellishments of Mexican history, but insists also on a bold hypothesis which, he must pardon us for saying, he has decidedly not “established beyond a cavil.” His “iden-

tification” is plausible; and certainly suggests a number of remarkable coincidences and probabilities, and that is all. The evidence is purely circumstantial. It will be seen how, in the following passage, “most likely” does duty in lieu of demonstration:—

“When India, China, Japan, and the Islands of the Eastern Sea were the attractive points of ancient commerce, was it always carried on by the hazardous route of the Red Sea, and the wider ocean, or by that of the Tigris and Euphrates? The course of the trade-wind to America, was most likely adopted. Merchandise unladen in a harbour of the Caribbean Sea had but a short transit to the noble bay of Fonseca on the Pacific. Five hundred years of prosperous commerce with the Mediterranean and with India otherwise hardly accounts for the magnitude of the *thirty ruined cities*, already discovered in Yucatan alone. And there may lie buried in its forests, and as yet undiscovered, even others, greater and more numerous. But whence came the untold millions that peopled that region? They have so utterly perished as to be beyond the reach of tradition by at least a thousand years. Is their extinction that of the races of ancient Egypt, Phœnicia, Mesopotamia, Spain, and Italy? Was it the consequence of their overthrow, or the effects of climate?”

How did the Phœnicians get to America? Nothing easier:—

“The tombs of the Pharaohs have solved this difficulty. There we find ships of commerce—ships propelled by sails alone. They were then in existence before the time of Moses, and, consequently, hundreds of years before the Greeks had a national existence. For purposes of piracy and war, the galley perhaps surpassed the sailing vessel, and when war usurped the place of commerce, the oar superseded the sail. Yet the ship may have rode triumphantly upon the ocean, centuries after the galley had driven it from the internal seas. But, as soon as ships, propelled by the wind alone, disappeared from the coasts of Spain and Gaul, the pathways of the ocean were lost, and the empire beyond the seas remembered only as a tale of the *barbarians*.”

This is ingenious, but unconvincing. The existence of a sailing vessel does not imply the practice of ocean navigation.

The controversy is one not likely yet to be settled. Those who are interested in it will find in Mr. Wilson's volume a dashing commentary, which they may read agreeably and instructively after refreshing themselves with a perusal of Mr. Prescott's History.

*A Working Man's Evenings*—[*Soirées d'un Ouvrier*]:—*Lectures delivered before a Mutual Benefit Society.* By Hippolyte Violeau. (Paris, Bray.)

Few works written during the excitement of the last French Revolution have survived to the present time. Between the Luxembourg and the Quays dozens of stout volumes and thin brochures were put forth, while still the dream was upon men that labour was henceforth to have its fair and full reward always. Frantic patriots committed wild theories to paper; dangerous somnambulists disturbed the deliberations of the Luxembourg Parliament of Blouses, for the errors of which M. Louis Blanc has been most unjustly blamed. There are one or two histories of the *Ateliers Nationaux*, and humorous stories of Clichy when full of working fraternal tailors, abound. After failure, the French turn upon the toppled idol of yesterday, and turn him to vastly amusing account.

There were at Morlaix, in Brittany, it would appear, however, in the years 1848–49, many working men, to whom the dreams of the Luxembourg were less inviting than the sober, sensible, and most earnest exhortations of M. Hippolyte Violeau—a lecturer, who drew the



warning examples with which he lightened his lectures, from the bitterness—the healthy bitterness—of experience. Taken as addresses written with the view of interesting, and of elevating the character of an ignorant or half-educated audience, it would be difficult to point to better models. They are not “maudlin moral”; the lecturer is not elevated far above his audience; but, on the contrary, M. Violeau is one with his audience,—but one who can speak sharply and severely to them when he sees occasion for severity. That which is apparent through the most solemn exhortations, and in the enunciation of rigid maxims, is the liberal nature of the speaker. In every line he acknowledges that it is human to err. More, his teaching is enforced by examples gathered round the corner, or in the neighbouring town, among working people. The effects of drunkenness, of bad reading, of good and bad friendships, are set forth in stories, for the absolute truth of which the lecturer vouches. No wonder then that his little Morlaix Lectures should have been spread throughout France, and should have become a household book throughout the Rhenish provinces. It is impossible to read two of the fourteen lectures, before you discover that M. Violeau understands thoroughly the class to which he appeals, and is in earnest when he declares that he wishes the class well.

We shall offer our readers one or two examples of the manner in which subjects are dealt with in this volume. And, first, let us remark the liberal spirit in which the lecturer bids his audience approach the subject of temperance and total abstinence:—

Father Mathew (wrote a Nantes journal the other day), a Catholic priest and founder of Temperance societies, was the object recently of a splendid ovation at New York. Twenty-one guns announced his arrival. The Mayor and the notabilities of the city received him; and offered him a banquet from which wines and spirits were rigorously excluded. In reply to his health, proposed by the Mayor, Father Mathew said: “Truth and sincerity may be found as well in water as in wine; I give you a proof of this, in drinking this goblet of pure water to the prosperity of the Mayor and inhabitants of New York.” I don’t know whether I am mistaken or not, but it seems to me that this goblet of pure water would not have been palatable to the majority of Bretons. As regards myself, while I pay all due homage to the zeal of Father Mathew, while I desire a noble emulation among us in the cause of temperance, I own that the absolute proscription of wine is not agreeable to me. Taken in moderation, at the family board, wine has the power to brighten the spirits, especially at the frugal table where it seldom appears. After the lapse of twenty years, I can remember a modest bottle which an economical housewife placed every Sunday, and with a certain solemnity, before my grandfather’s plate. If during the week the neighbouring pump helped down the dinner of the old workman of the Rue du Rempart, at least once a week the bottle dethroned the pitcher; and while the bottle was being emptied among seven or eight persons, the unusual colour of the full glasses gave a holiday look to the house. The Irish reformer said to himself strong remedies for great evils; to beat down excesses in wine, and above all in spirits, I will preach total abstinence. Thus you see in the great fraternity raised by Father Mathew the water-bottle everywhere permanently established,—everywhere is the bottle—even the weekly bottle (that which appeared upon the table only on Sunday, the day of prayers, of rest and pleasure) cast aside as poison. Water from Monday morning to Sunday night; water from the Circumcision to St. Sylvester; water! always water. “Father Mathew,” Bretons exclaim, “this is very moral, but very insipid.”

Then follow anecdotes of the neighbourhood skilfully told, which illustrate the horrors that lie in the wake of the drunkard. The story

of Augustin is too long for quotation; but the following is an admirably illustrative bit—just the thing to touch impulsive Breton workmen:—

Can anything be more shocking, for example, than this incident, described in the *Sentinelle du Jura*? A tin-worker of Louhans, in his drunken rage, swore that he would kill his daughter, a girl in her sixteenth year, of whom he was very fond. The poor child, shut up in a room near the roof of the house, struggled away from the knife with which the drunkard threatened her. At last, unable to appease her father, and finding it impossible to escape, she said:—“Father, if I must die, let me at least save you from the scaffold.” She then rushed to the window and threw herself into the street. These stories might be multiplied. There is not a city, not a neighbourhood, not a street, which does not hide behind its walls stories as sad as this.

M. Violeau distinguishes, then, and delicately, between economy and parsimony, and always by apt stories. Here is a very quaint one:—

In a village of the department of La Meurthe, a poor woman (widow of an innkeeper) was weeping bitterly, while two neighbours were arranging the body of her husband in its coffin. “They’ve put a fine linen shirt upon him!” she murmured. “They’ve used a new sheet!” While she was uttering this lament, some friends from without called the neighbours away, and she was left alone. A bright idea struck her at once. A few days before the death a *troupe* of comedians had stopped at her house; and, being unable to pay their score, they had left some old comic costumes by way of security. The widow ran to her cupboard. Just the thing:—here is a complete Harlequin’s suit. With all possible despatch she opens the coffin, withdraws the fine shirt and new sheet, dresses the body in the Harlequin’s dress, covers the body, and returns to her chimney corner. Unfortunately, however, the husband was in a state of coma only. The porters arrive, bear the coffin away upon their shoulders, and make their way to the church, followed by the widow, who is weeping now, with one eye only. Suddenly a strange noise is heard; the corpse moves; the porters are frightened and drop the coffin, which breaks, and discovers Harlequin in his six-and-thirty colours. Imagine the confusion of the woman, and the astonishment of the crowd, to say nothing of that of Harlequin himself!

The lecture on Dangerous Reading is pleasantly illustrated and lightened by the experiences of a journeyman carpenter, who became madly romantic after reading novels in which journeymen carpenters found themselves the idols of countesses:—

Withdraw from our reading-rooms [exclaims M. Violeau] the books in which virtue is shown as a cheat; where vice is caressed in all its attractive forms; where there is a race between pictorial indecency and critical cynicism:—remove from our theatres those comedies in which age is an object of ridicule, where manly chastity is mocked at, where conjugal infidelity is a jest, and where the effrontery of a girl is culture;—put away all these abuses of talent, these mental debaucheries from the eyes of reader or spectator, and say whether many romances or dramatic pieces will remain. Great prudence is necessary, therefore, in choosing from this jumble; especially when, uninstructed, the reader cannot be guided by the author’s name.

On the choice of friendships, M. Violeau speaks with his usual force, his usual earnestness, and his usual good sense. We cannot pass this touching illustrative anecdote:—

On Christmas Eve, 1848, two children, about fourteen years of age, were skating on the canal at Châtillon. The boats had broken the ice here and there, and Fournier, one of the two, fell into a hole. He stretched out his arms to his friend Leblond; but this one could not reach him. Leblond could not possibly see his young friend perish before him, however, and was about to throw himself into the water, when Fournier, struggling for life and death, shouted: “Don’t come, Camille—

don’t come—you would be drowned as well!” “A cry like this must rise to Heaven,” said an inhabitant of Châtillon, who told the anecdote. Leblond succeeded, however, in rescuing the noble Fournier, by throwing his handkerchief to him. What a courageous and vehement sentiment was that which led two children to sacrifice themselves one for the other! Leblond endeavours to cast himself into the gulf to save his friend or share his death. Fournier, in the agonies of death, resists the strong natural instinct of self-preservation, and begs that Camille will not risk his life. A friend worthy of the name is a brother—is more than a brother, for a brother is given to us by Nature. The brother has often a disposition antagonistic to ours, has often different tastes,—but we choose a friend.

A life spent among working men has been given wholly to their welfare by the Author of these simple ‘Evenings.’ With the courage to tell them of their errors, he has the warmth of heart to make them feel that he is still their friend. His lessons are all taken from facts with which his auditors are familiar: his anecdotes are of the workshop and the forge. Told in simple, unaffected language, M. Violeau’s teachings of experience deserve, in short, their popularity—deserve the crown which the French Academy, seeing their social importance, has put upon them. It would be well if our neighbours had fewer Paul de Kocks and more Violeaus. We trust that the fourth edition of the ‘Evenings’ just issued will be as eagerly bought as the author’s German editions have been.

*Essays on the Genius of Pindar and on Lyric Poetry*—[*Essais, &c.*] By M. Villemain. (Paris, Didot Frères.)

A disquisition upon lyric poetry naturally ascends up to the date of the famous Theban whose name is always associated with the classic ode, and whose stately phraseology has governed lyric poets from Horace to Cowley and Gray. Aristotle makes no mention of Pindar, except so far as he may be classified among dithyrambic poets, confining his notice of lyrical writing to those subordinate choral parts which gave beauty and variation to the Greek drama. Into the ideal Republic, from which he excluded Homer, Plato admitted Pindar; and, in spite of Voltaire, we are inclined to consider the Theban poet as something more than the minstrel of Greek boxing-matches, or first violin to King Hiero. Pindar’s world, indeed, has not the universal width nor the height of Homer’s; the lyrical sea does not swell and dash round it, nor is it lit with the fresh sparkling light of the heroic morning: there is only enough wind to ruffle the leaves of the wild olive and pine, from which the crown of the conquerors at Olympia or on the Isthmus were woven. The light is that which comes in through the dark grove that surrounds the temple, or shines along a calm bay, where are anchored sacred vessels, whose poops are wreathed with ambrosial garlands. The Dorian harp celebrates the triumphs of kingly or civil victors: it reverences law, the sovran of mortals and immortals,—rehearses the secure happiness of the just, and of that wise administration which holds in its hands the keys of counsel and war, and firmly builds up the structure of political greatness. “To overthrow a city,” says Pindar, “is an easy thing, even for the weakest; but to establish and seat it securely is a hard work, unless a god make himself the governor of them who lead it.” In the ingenious *Essays* before us, M. Villemain compares Pindar with Bossuet, and adduces several passages illustrative of the similarity between them. The same religious fervour, the same love of pomp and state and splendour is noticeable in the



Doric poet as in the eloquent French bishop; a preference for kings and generals, for hereditary rather than elective forms of government. Pindar's politics and Bossuet's coincide too in this happy antithesis: that they do not desire to impose absolute power on a people, so much as aim at imposing upon power itself an absolute justice. A single passage from Bossuet may serve to illustrate M. Villemain's parallel, although in solemnity of tone and grandeur the Bishop of Meaux appears to us to bear away the prize from the Theban. "All rivers are alike in this, they issue from one common source; in their progress they roll their waters onward with a continual descent, and they lose their names as they lose their waters—in an infinite ocean, where the Rhine and the Danube are indistinguishable from the obscurest rivers. So with men. They begin with the same infirmity. In the progress of their age, their years push each other forward, like waves; their life necessarily rolls and falls by its own natural weight downward and ever downward to death; and in the end, after having traversed, some of them a wider tract, and others after having made a somewhat louder brawl than the rest, are all of them lost in that infinite gulf, where you will not find kings, nor princes, nor captains, no, nor any of the titles which partition us off from one another; but where you will discover only corruption and the worm, only dust and decay, bringing us all down to the same level." Had the Dorian poet begun with such an analogy, he would have developed it into a Pythagorean or Platonic close, in which fate, and goodness, and divine justice would triumph. Pindar, it must be recollected, was a priest; and his strains have an air prophetic and mystic. As a brave Dorian, he was by habit a liberal Conservative, upholding legitimate and righteous power, but patriotically striking his harp against foreign dictators and aggressors.

The vigour of Chiabrera's translation of some of Pindar's Odes into Italian and the beauty of Carey's Englishing of the poets are better known, we dare say, to our classical readers, than the attempts to render them into French. With the twelfth Olympic, M. Villemain tells us that the Abbé Massieu some time ago experienced a curious difficulty. The Ode is addressed to Ergoteles, "the conqueror in the double race," and may be entitled an Ode to Fortune. Ergoteles, it appears, was a Cretan, whom faction had expelled from his native city of Gnosus, where he had languished in what M. Villemain terms "*les querelles obscures d'une petite démocratie*." The apparent reverse of fortune, however, proved advantageous to the hero. He gained a crown at Olympia, and two crowns at Delphos and on the Isthmus, and was ultimately able to repair leisurely to the warm baths of Sicily, and there to bask, like a conqueror, on those sunny plains. Besides the obvious difficulties of idiom, the Abbé Massieu was perplexed by a rather mean comparison which Pindar had employed to illustrate the early condition of Ergoteles. He had compared him to "a cock fighting at home" (*ἐνδομάχης ὡς ἀλεκτρυ*) "I could not dare," says the translator, "to use such a term as 'cock,' which would produce a bad effect in French, and would blemish the finest Ode in the world." Still "we must not, on that account, be prejudiced against Pindar," though it be true, as he tells us, that the domestic fowl "has only the straw for the theatre of his exploits." There is a French poet, at present, who, M. Villemain tells us, would not experience such a difficulty upon this Ode of Pindar's. The voice which half-a-century ago sang of the conqueror of Europe,—the eagle,

qui abattu et captif  
Manque d'air dans la cage, où l'exposent les rois,

might render the expression literally, and, instead of resorting to so lofty an epithet as eagle, might speak of that homely bird which the more polished Abbé did not dare appropriate.

The remainder of M. Villemain's Essays touch lightly and gracefully on the minor Greek poets, Alcæus, Simonides, Stesichorus, Alcinous and Tyrtæus, and pass on to the lyric poets of Rome, Italy, France, and Scotland.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Semi-Detached House.* Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. (Bentley.)—"The Semi-Detached House" is to a novel what a farce is to a genteel, five-act comedy of the legitimate branch. It is very amusing, light, bright, and written with a good temper that must disarm the most critical reader. This good humour makes it pleasant reading. Everything falls smooth and comfortably,—never was a tangled skein so pleasantly wound off. Everybody is made happy; even the magnificent swindler, Baron Sampson, and his still more magnificent wife, are allowed to escape from their creditors, and are dismissed to a competence abroad. As to the good people, Virtue must have been breaking up school for the holidays, and distributing rewards to *all* her pupils—"the good time actually *come!*" Such lovers and husbands, good livings, good appointments, and pleasant things happening to everybody, never fell out since the good old days of wishing-caps and fairy godmothers! The book is decidedly entertaining; the only pity is that it is too good to be true.

*Millicent Neville: a Novel.* By Julia Tilt. 2 vols. (Booth.)—This is a romantic novel, of the Minerva Press school, with plenty of incident, if not much sense. For sea-side reading it is not without a certain power of amusement; but for any likeness to real life and character, it might just as well be peopled by a detachment from Madame Tussaud's wax-work. The heroine is a model wife, all grace, beauty and excellence; her husband is fascinating—"clever, but wrong"—who, on their return from their wedding journey, takes the earliest opportunity to present his old mistress to his young wife, and to desire them to make friends of each other! The story in its progress unconsciously trenches on some of the punctualities of decorum; and there is a coarseness and cynicism in treating certain points of morals and manners which is rather startling. The heroine is reduced by a stroke of misfortune, in a single day, from affluence to poverty and obscure lodgings; she has also to take a short journey in a Chelsea omnibus!—which last indignity of cruel fortune is not only pathetically lamented by the authoress, but is lyrically recognized by all the passengers, who vie with each other to testify their sense that a coach and six would better befit her merits. At last, however, her husband is reformed, and then killed, and she is restored to her high place in society; marries a man who has been faithful to her ever since she refused him, and lives happy ever after. '*Millicent Neville*' cannot be called wise or clever; but it is a readable book under stress of weather and want of amusement.

*Frank Elliott; or, Wells in the Desert.* By James Challen. (Philadelphia, Challen & Son.)—This is an entirely sectarian story, upon the necessity of being immersed in running water in baptism to obtain the efficacy of the sacrament. To all who remember the collision of opinion in the Gorham case, in which the Law and the Gospel came to blows about "prevenient grace," the question will be suggestive of anything but the refreshment set forth in the second title of this work. These "wells in the desert" are dry, and never were deep. For readers of the Baptist persuasion the work may have both interest and conviction; but for the general and indifferent reader there will be weariness to the flesh and spirit, for a more dry, dogmatic, inconclusive book it has never been appointed to us to read.

*The Dudleys.* By Edgar Dewsland. (J. Blackwood.)—"The Dudleys" is a melancholy book,

written with a premeditated attempt at being clever and funny; it is dull and vulgar. The story, what there is of it, is absurd, and is not redeemed by being in the least amusing.

*Some Years After: a Tale.* (J. H. & J. Parker.)—This is a book of the Miss Young and Miss Sewell school, but written without the peculiar grace and talent of those ladies. The style is feeble, and the tale not very interesting to readers accustomed to more generous fare. It is meagre and rambling,—the history of schoolfellows and their friendship and companionship in after-life. It is a perfectly harmless book, and may "circulate in the bosom of families," or anywhere else, without disturbing the even current of any gentle soul who may read it.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Twenty Years in the Church: an Autobiography.* By the Rev. J. Pycroft. (Booth.)—A year or two ago we chanced to meet an architectural man of decided oddity, who was engaged upon a decidedly odd work. Histories of cathedrals and cathedral remains being numerous, and the historians more or less rewarded with fame, it had occurred to our acquaintance to cultivate obscurity by memorizing churches that were in no way remarkable. "Whenever," said he, "I heard of a church that was not celebrated, I made a point of visiting it, studying it, and extracting, so to speak, all the latent obscurity out of its stones. In this way, at considerable cost and much personal trouble, I have amassed material for an important national work, completely illustrative of the ecclesiastical condition of England. Remarkable churches I have studiously avoided, unimportant churches being my prevailing hobby; and if my history be valuable at all, it is simply valuable as the only history of the obscure ecclesiastical buildings of the country." A real history of the lives of the working men attached to these buildings would, if it ever could be collected, surprise us with its details. There would first be the early stage of ecclesiastical embryo, when the incipient man is what is termed "intended for the Church"; then the second stage, when he is already in the Church, and is beginning improperly to catch at whatever he sees, not to distinguish a bishop with a smile, nor to scan the distance of ecclesiastical objects; then the maturer middle stage, when he has perpetually to contend with, rather than for, the Church; and the latest stage of all, when he sinks either into the dignitary or the pluralist, or lives on, *sans patron, sans bishop, sans benefice, sans anything*. The author of the entertaining volume before us, being a clergyman of the Established Church, has perhaps done wisely in presenting us with sketches of ecclesiastical persons and things, but omitting to call them by their usual names. "Real persons and scenes" have been before him, but in some parts he has been obliged to resort to new combinations to spare private feeling. This will enable everybody to be interested in the book. High Church and Low Church persons,—dignified and undignified,—the superior and inferior order of clergymen may each be amused at each other's portraits,—and if not a vast deal of good done, a pleasant half-hour spent over Mr. Pycroft's book.

*The Rose and the Lotus; or, Home in England, Home in India.* By the Wife of a Bengal Civilian. (Bell & Daldy.)—This is a very excellent book for young people, who want to have a quiet peep at India, and know something of the way in which the Upper Five Hundred live there, and wed, and are wedded. It is full of good moral and religious sentiment, and is a more than safe volume for young ladies. The heroine is an impulsive, but by no means unmanageable girl, who thinks herself worse than she is, falls half in love, before she knows what love is, with a transcendental cousin, in whose family her father—a Bengal civilian—has placed her until she is old enough to join him, and finally goes out to Calcutta, marries a civilian, and writes '*The Rose and the Lotus*.' We do not think it worth while to dissect the tale artistically, and show the weak points and the more promising features by a careful analysis. It is to be hoped the authoress has better things to do than to write mediocre stories, which can never have but a very limited circulation. In a quiet lady's life, the



riding a fresh horse, a sudden death in the family, may be remarkable incidents, but they are not startling enough to draw public attention, more particularly in this novelty-craving age. If, therefore, the Bengal Civilian's Wife hopes for fame, we fear she will be disappointed; but, if she is content to please a small circle of readers, and to swell the stream of wholesome literature with a tiny but graceful contribution, her wish will no doubt be attained.

*The Italian Cause; its History and its Hopes. Italy's Appeal to a Free Nation.* (Chapman & Hall).—The panegyric of Sardinia and the apology of France have here been written to inveigle the public opinion of England. The writer is one of those who, in Turin, are denominated Cavourists; he venerates that minister as the one statesman of the Italian race, precisely as he worships, in Louis Napoleon, almost the political Messiah of Europe. The book, or rather pamphlet, is one unmitigated eulogy of the French Emperor and the Piedmontese King. It is designed to establish the position, that Great Britain, by allying herself intimately with France, in her projects for Italy, should make moral war against Austria, should strenuously support Louis Napoleon, should even guarantee his programme, when once adopted by a Congress. There is an immense amount of special pleading and historical display in the volume; but it is of a purely diplomatic and political nature. Careful readers, who are on their guard against clever misrepresentations and acute plausibilities, may be helped, in some sort, to an understanding of the great question of Europe, by the statements and reasonings of this appeal; but it must be remembered that the work has a special object, and emanates from the strongest avowed partizanship—possibly from a practically interested pen.

*The Northumberland Abbots: a Tale of the Seventh Century.* By R. B. Werbornton. (Saunders & Otley).—We have here a somewhat rambling account of the abbots of Northumbria, under the rule of the Saxons, in which ecclesiastical matters in general, and the boyhood of Bede in particular, are discoursed of in a devout and philosophical spirit.

Among recent publications of a religious character we notice *The Beast and his Image; or, the Coming Crisis* (Saunders & Otley).—*The Marriage that will suit you, and How to Enjoy it*, by J. W. Howell (Day).—*The Last Enemy*, by Grace Webster (Hamilton).—*Suggestions as to the Employment of a Novum Organum Moralium; or, Thoughts on the Nature of the Differential Calculus*, by T. D. Gregg (Baillière).—*An Essay on the Spectral Tendency of Butler's 'Analogy'*, by S. S. Hennell (Chapman).—*How stands the Diocese of Brechin at the Present Time? a Layman's Remonstrance* (Grant).—*The Parochial System: a Charge, delivered by Archbishop Whately* (Parker & Son).—*Conant's History of the English Bible*, edited by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (Hall, Virtue & Co.).—*The Living Epistle; or, the Moral Power of Religious Life*, by the Rev. C. Tyree (Low).—*The Christian Graces*, by J. P. Thompson (Low).—*The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations*, by A. B. Garrett (Low).—*Church Deaconesses: the Revival of the Office of Deaconess considered*, by the Rev. R. J. Hayne (Parker).—*The Breach in the Church, with Suggestions to mend it; or, Clerical Discord and its Remedy* (Partridge).—*Sundays in Wales: Visits to the Places of Worship*, by a Week-Day Preacher (Simpkin).—*Rest before Labour: the Advantages and Dangers of Theological Colleges*, by the Bishop of Lincoln (Skeffington).—*Knowledge: What is it?* by the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys (Hatchard).—*The Christian's Rest, The Bible, The Christian's Guide, Death a Blessing, The Reign and Empire of Jehovah*, by Viscount de Montgomerie (Paul).—*Beauty in the World of Matter, considered as a Revelation of God*, by the Rev. T. Parker (Boston, Swett).—*The Chosen People: a Compendium of Sacred and Church History for Children* (Mozley).—*The Pitcher and the Pountain*, by the Rev. J. Graham (Thickbroom).—*The Four Temperaments*, by the Rev. F. Arndt (Thickbroom).—*Choice of Pearls, embracing a Collection of the most Genuine Ethical Sentences, Maxims, and Salubrious Reflections, originally compiled from the Arabic, translated by the Rev. B. H. Ascher (Trübner),—*

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## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Grasmere, August.

"QUITE out of de tumult of de world,"—as I overheard an admiring Frenchman express himself relatively to the Nab Cottage,—one is in a favourable position, in a place like Grasmere, to think about summer poets and summer poetry. The pretty little cottage in which I have a room was some fifty years ago occupied by William Wordsworth, and the practical labour of his hands is to be seen in the ascending series of rough blocks of slate which he laid in the turf mountain garden. It is a cottage in which Shelley might have desired to stay for ever; for if the roses do not flower down the inner wall, there are rose-branches that wave and swing outside the window,—there are ferns that spread their graceful fronds under the shadow of the porch,—and there is an apple-tree, under whose boughs we may sit, while the afternoon sun twinkles through the leaves, or slowly drips his golden light down the valley. There is no need to long for hills, for we are completely elosed in by them; nor a lake, for there can be none more perfect than this; the only part of the scenery we do not desire are those somewhat elderly ladies in romantic hats, who have

interpolated themselves into a strong light, and are strenuously sketching the front of the cottage. If we had not an almost nervous dread of being thought illiberal, we would affix a notice that "the right of this cottage to translation is reserved"; for it is a literal fact, that whilst the aforesaid spinsters were sketching the front, a determined and far from picturesque widow lady has taken up a position, and is at present sketching what the country-people call "the back-end" of the cottage.

The innocent brightness of a new-born day

one only really feels in the country. Unlooping the window-curtain, which is always snow-white, and has a deep fringe of crochet, we look out on what Davenant prettily calls the "unshaded light." Having no need to pay a compliment, we do not think of asking what it is like—still less of comparing it to Queen Henrietta Maria. The air is "calm and serene," the leaves and flowers are "fresh with childhood," and where are there to be seen meadows so green as those in Grasmere? Like those which old Chaucer dreamt of, they seem to have

Forgot the poverty of winter.

Sweetness of dew hath made them waxe.

For true and fresh descriptions of morning we must go to the Greek poets. Most of our English poets have but imitated them; there is too much talk of "the tresses," or "the eyes," or "the apparel" of the morn. She has far too much state about her, and far too many attendants. Yet Milton felt "the sweet breath" on his cheek and the pleasant "glistening" of the early light, though his are rather inland than mountain pictures. For full, clear, windy light, such as girdles these hills, we must go to Shakspeare:—

Full many a glorious morning have I seen

Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye;

—that is just such a morning as this, when it is safe to go a-mountaineering without a guide. We will take Theocritus with us, and Burns, and a Keats, and a flask of wine, and have a long, solitary summer's day among the hills, and a delightful dream over the glories and subtleties of the old summer poets. How far is it to Scawfell? we ask, in an uncertain mood.—Nine shillings, Sir. There is a fine view from the High Raise, which is half-a-crown; Helvellyn is six shillings; Fairfield six; and the distance to Hawes Water, over High Street, is eleven shillings. It appears we have encountered a good-natured and exceedingly communicative guide, who reckons mountain distances by shillings: in winter time mends clocks and inexpressibles for the farmers, and in summer earns a comfortable income out of the scenery. "The world is too much with us," even at the Lakes; yet, without indignantly desiring to be a heathen as in his sedentary, non-sonnetical moments, we are convinced that Mr. Wordsworth would have been far from doing, or resorting to that desperate course which the Author of 'Locksley Hall' in his scorn of civilization poetically decides upon, of taking some savage woman, and intrusting her with the responsibility of rearing "a dusky race,"—it would certainly make us "less forlorn" in the lake country, if we had fewer glimpses of Corydon rising from his lowly hut, or less frequently heard old Bacchus blowing his pecuniary horn. Would it not be just as respectful, too, if innkeepers did not advertise their houses as the best points of departure for seeing Wordsworth's and Coleridge's graves? and if amateur photographers did not perpetually set their double-eyed instruments at the tombstone? and if printsellers did not make a counter of the churchyard wall? It is perhaps necessary that every tourist should "do" Wordsworth's grave,—but it might be done in a silent, unobtrusive, unpecuniary manner. At Furness Abbey everybody knows that excursionists picnic in the chancel over the good knights whose stone effigies lie there,—a proceeding certainly convenient, if not in good taste; but can we help thinking of the strange whirligig of time when we spy a broken angel, who might have propped one of the corbels of the choir, actually employed to keep open a door at the Furness Abbey Station!

It is time to start, "before the hot day brighten the blue from its silvery grey." We leave the peaceful little village, its grey church



tower, its green fields, its motionless lake, and grassy island in a haze of sunshine, and climb the hilly way leading into Cumberland. Not a human sound is in the air, the click of the Grasmere smithy, and the bustling hiss of the groom at the Swan have long died away. When we have unhooked the chain of the gate opening into a rustling cornfield on our right, and have passed the long grey farmhouse under a clump of pines and sycamores, we shall be alone with clouds and shadows and babbling rills. This is just such a mountain stream as a Greek would have loved, tumbling and brawling as it does from rock to rock, between high banks and ferns, slopes shadowed by ancient oak and ash trees. We take out our Theocritus, and think how Chapman translates for us a passage or two out of the First Idyll.

Sweet is the music which the whispering pine  
Makes to the murmuring fountain.

The Greek word is *psithurisma*,—a word that admirably expresses the soft sibilant swaying, and, so to speak, the curtseying of the boughs. The Latins have caught a little of it in *susurrus*, and the Northerners in "sough," though this last has a wailful, melancholy sound.

Sweeter thy song than yonder gliding down  
Of water from the rock's o'erhanging crown.—

—a calm, graceful Greek picture; but the sun is growing hot, and we will get under the shade.

Come to yon elms, into whose shelter deep  
Afront Priapus and the Naiads peep,  
Where the thick oaks stand round the shepherd's seat.

If we wish for a bit of Doric humour, we must turn to the Fifth Idyll:—

Lambs! from the fountain, do you not perceive  
Comatas,—who my pipe did lately thief?  
Comatas. What sort of pipe? When, slave of Sybaris,  
Didst own a pipe? Are you not fain to hiss  
Still through a pipe of straw with Corydon?

—as, alas! so many besides Greek poets are constrained to do; yet the shepherd will not own to a musical larceny:—

No! No! by the shore-guarding Pan I swear,  
Or from that rock into the waters deep  
Of Rapid Crathis may I madly leap.

That very boiling pool below us. A Greek poet only gives us a hint of height and depth—he never goes into detail, as our later poets; nor gives us such a Doric enumeration as Burns does; for instance:—

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,  
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;  
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays,  
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't;  
Whyles glittered to the mighty rays  
Wi' bickering, dancing dazle;  
Whyles cockit underneath the braes,  
Below the spreading hazel,  
Unseen.

That last epithet shows the poet. Burns had a keener eye than Theocritus, and infinitely more feeling; but he cannot picture as the Author of the 'Endymion' would this very bank, with its leaves, and flowers, and insects:—

So that a whispering blade  
Of grass, a wailful gnat, a bee bustling  
Down in the blue bells, or a wren light rustling  
Away sere leaves and twigs, might all be heard.

Keats, too, will tell us the best and a very loving way of getting into the light again:—

Along a path between two little streams,  
Guarding his forehead, with her round elbow,  
From low-grown branches—and his footsteps slow  
From stumbling over stumps and hillocks small,  
Until they came to where these streamlets fall  
With mingled bubblings and a gentle rush  
Into a river, clear, brimful and flush  
With crystal mocking of the trees and sky.

How far the noise of the city seems away: and yet, according to Dr. Davy, the wind blows city particles hither, though we are sixty or seventy miles away from any great town! The fleeces of those fell sheep seem white and pure enough, but examined under the microscope they would very likely be found to be impregnated with particles of soot; so that not only must we not seek among independent electors but not even among sheep for images of purity. Happy the unscientific man, who knows not what he eats or drinks, nor wherewithal he is clothed! And that reminds us of a certain flask, from which we may draw comfort. Curds and cream are the proper things in a pastoral country; but in the absence of these, Geissenheimer may be endured on a summer day. We will have a look

at the six or seven ridges of hills, and catch the fresh sea air on our cheek before we descend into the valley. Yonder rise the blue fells overhanging Borrowdale;—there is black Wetherlam,—and beyond the Grey Friars—and the steep scarp of the Carrs, and Conistone Lake; and shining beyond it an arc of Morecambe Bay. We will lie down on the turf, and listen to a song of Moschus:—

When on the wave the breeze soft kisses flings,  
I rouse my fearful heart, and long to be  
Floating at leisure on the tranquil sea;  
But when the hoary ocean loudly sings,  
Arches his foamy back and spooming swings  
Wave upon wave, his angry swell I flee.  
Then welcome land and sylvan shade to me,  
Where, if a gale blows, still the pine-tree sings.  
Hard is his life whose nets the ocean sweep—  
A bark his horse—shy fish his slippery prey;  
But sweet to me the unsuspicious sleep  
Beneath a leafy plane—the fountain's play  
That babbles idly, or whose tones, if deep,  
Delight the rural ear, and not affray.—

A home at Grasmere, in fact, rather than a life on the ocean wave on board the Great Eastern—though we should not dislike a trip with the great vessel. However, it is time to descend. Grasmere is beginning to look, as it ever does, lovely in the sunset: the sky is heaving more and more golden above Silverhow, the mist will soon steal upward from the Rothay, and creep over the lake, the churchyard, and the village—we may think of the view from the Red Bank, on which we hope no enterprising person will ever lay out a tea-garden—we will think also how fortunate some men are in not surviving their age. Wordsworth could scarcely have been happy had he known there was to be an auction at Rydal Mount; or that the books which his early friends gave him would have fetched so little; or that his house was to be turned into a lodging-house; and those who loved him churlishly refused admission into the grounds. T. B.

#### WATER-GLASS.

OUR statements on the subject of Water-Glass have brought us a good deal of correspondence, some part of which we may profitably use at a future time. The following notes on one of the geological bearings of the discussion have an immediate interest:—

"Upper Holloway, August, 1859.

"The interesting articles that have lately appeared in the *Athenæum* upon water-glass have afforded what I believe to be the solution of a difficult problem—viz., the formation of 'Beekites' (so called from the late Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, who first drew attention to them), and for which I beg the favour of a small space in your columns.

"As from the very limited distribution of these quasi-fossils many of your readers may not be familiar therewith, I will, by permission, in the first place briefly describe these from my own observations and chemical analyses, referring those who may desire further particulars to a paper by Mr. Pengelly, read at the meeting of the British Association, at Cheltenham, in 1856.

"Rambling last autumn upon the rocks of Livermead Head, in Torbay, I found objects which I at first supposed, from their external character, were fragments of fossil madreporæ. Upon closer inspection, however, their difference was obvious. The Beekite is not exactly a fossil, but an incrustation of chalcedony upon a nucleus of coral, and occasionally, but rarely, upon fragments of limestone. The chalcedony is deposited in concentric circles around minute tubercles. These are very sharply defined in the Beekites that are freshly dug out of the cliff above high-water mark,—but if picked up on the beach, or taken from the cliff where tide-washed, they are smoother and have lost much of their peculiar features. In size the Beekite varies very much; I have found many of the size of beans. I have a very beautiful specimen as large as a fist, and another less perfect nine or ten inches in length. Mr. Pengelly has found them of a foot in diameter. Their form is irregular; most commonly they are more or less round. They take their shape from the fragments of coral upon which the chalcedony has been deposited, and which having become more or less decomposed and disintegrated the chalcedony forms a kind of shell or case inclosing its remains. The coral within is

found in various stages of decomposition, in some filling the interior, in others nearly so, allowing so much movement that when shaken the contents may be heard to rattle; in others the coral is so completely broken down that only a powder, consisting of the carbonate of lime and some brown particles of organic matter, remain. The interior of the silicious shell has often the markings of the original coral; in the majority of the specimens which I have examined the interior has been simply irregularly modulated or granulated.

"Having submitted a Beekite weighing 1,040 grains to chemical analysis, I obtained the following results:—Carbonate of lime, 470 grains; chalcedony, 540; peroxide of iron and alumina, derived from the red conglomerate whence it was taken, 5; carbonaceous matter, residue of animal matter of coral, 25 grs.

"A very remarkable feature in the history of Beekites is, that they are not found in the rocks beyond Torbay, and that they are most abundant in limited portions even of that district—e.g., Livermead and Paignton. Mr. Pengelly has searched other beds of conglomerate throughout Devonshire, and has not met with them elsewhere. I searched the cuttings of the new Dartmouth Railway without success. It was stated during the discussion at the British Association, that true Beekites had been found in Australia, on the banks of the Nerbuddah in India, in the north of Scotland, and near Lidcot in Somersetshire. They have been, however, but few in number and very sparsely scattered. That they should be thus scarce and local is certainly a very curious circumstance. The shore and cliffs of Torbay consist of the conglomerate, or ancient beaches, formed from the New Red Sandstone: among the fossils of which corals predominate. Fragments of coral may often be found without the silicious crust of chalcedony. Other fossils, it may be observed, are scarce in the conglomerates of Torbay.

"The problem offered by these objects was, how they could have obtained their silicious crust, lying, as they do, in a conglomerate of a loose character, free from silicious cement. It is clear that the crust of chalcedony must have been deposited *in situ*; otherwise, the Beekites would present the evidences of water-wear, equally with the pebbles of the conglomerate in which they are found. Doubtless, as Mr. Pengelly suggested, the coral was in a state of decomposition before the deposition of chalcedony commenced. Still it remained a puzzle to account for the presence of silicious matter on these fragments of coral, to the exclusion of the surrounding fragments of rock. The difficulty, it appears to me, is got over by the recent researches upon soluble silicates. In the report of the Commission of the French Academy of Sciences [*Athen.* No. 1653], it is suggested that flint-stones, agates, petrified woods, and other silicious infiltrations owe their formation to a slow decomposition of alkaline silicate by carbonic acid. Mr. Ransome, in a later communication, states that the presence of a chloride renders still more certain and durable the silicification. We have, then, thus placed before us precisely the conditions under which Beekites would be formed. Fragments of coral, broken by the waves and deposited with the beach, now constituting rocks of red conglomerate, would retain a certain proportion of chlorides,—while their decomposition would liberate the carbonic acid, which would separate the alkaline constituent of silicious springs, and cause the deposition of silica upon the nucleus of coral. That a similar silicious deposition is not found upon the surrounding deposit is satisfactorily explained by the non-liberation of carbonic acid from the pebbles, into the composition of which its elements did not enter. This view is strengthened by the fact of the non-silicification of the nucleus itself, the silicate being arrested on its surface by the escape of carbonic acid. Furthermore, where chalcedony presenting the Beekite characters has been found upon stone, it has been limestone, from which it is possible carbonic acid may have been disengaged at the time of deposition. The characters of chalcedony as presented in Beekites, moreover, approach very closely to those of the silicious incrustations of the Geyser springs in Iceland. W. B. KESTEVEN, F.R.C.S."



## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, August 15.

THE solemn opening of the Tuscan Chambers, on Thursday, the 11th, was announced in the stillness of early morning by boom of cannon and clang of bells, the great old bell of the *Signoria*, whose office for more than three centuries has been a sinecure, thundering out its *Lablache rôle* in the concert.

The newly enrolled National Guard, to swell whose ranks numbers of the young nobles came hurrying up from the sea-side or from their distant villas on the occasion, took a very respectable part in the pageant, and Mass was sung and the whole city was a-blaze with banners, and Baron Ricasoli opened the Assembly with an address well fitted to the occasion, waking up the astonished echoes of that magnificent *Sala dei Cinquecento*, with long unwonted words of unity and freedom. Then through the long burning day every shop in Florence was closed, and crowds in gala dresses and with gala faces poured through streets and squares and thronged the cool Cascine in the evening; and lastly, the tired city went early to bed,—all as had been foreseen a week ago.

The sittings of the Chambers on the Friday and Saturday were necessarily taken up with verifying the returns of the Members and other preliminary business, and the outside public, gathering in eager knots at street corners or on *café* steps, impatiently discussed the likeliest day for the bringing on of the motion for the decadence of the *Balbo* and his family, which was to inaugurate the deliberations of "the House." Not a few of the rapid talkers and earnest listeners regretted the longsome forms which yet delayed the all-important motion, and here and there a stray *Codino* perked up his drooping pigtail, and grimly chuckled out, "Aha! they're trying to put it off! They dare not lay hands on the ark, the rascals!" On Saturday afternoon, however, a scene occurred which had not been foreseen either by liberals or retrogrades. The President had announced that on Tuesday, the 16th, the Assembly would meet for the transaction of business of great importance, both Sunday and Monday being *dies non*, owing to the *feita* of the Assumption occurring on the latter. There were not many persons that day in the places reserved for strangers, and they were just taking hat and cane to make their exit from the hall, when all of a sudden, "up and spake" the Marchese Ginori Lisci, asking permission to present a bill for the declaration of the decadence of the Austro-Lorenese dynasty. The President gave orders to the Secretary to read the bill there and then. It contained a few telling and simply worded sentences, briefly embodying the reasons why the return of the late dynasty, without danger of continual dissensions and fresh causes of disturbance to Italy, was totally impossible, and proposing the passing of an act which should for ever exclude them from the throne of Tuscany. The President, before sending the bill into Committee, inquired whether it were seconded by any Member of the Assembly. Now the sign of assent is always given here by standing up, and no sooner had the President spoken than, as if moved by a spring, the whole Assembly rose to their feet, not one remaining seated, and despite the strict orders given for silence on pain of expulsion, among the visitors, these latter burst into an irrepressible passion of Vivas, startling the passers through the Square below into sympathetic enthusiasm. So on Tuesday, the debate on this first important question will come on as a prelude to that of the fusion with Piedmont.

And now, *à propos* of the Marchese Ginori, a thoroughly liberal and patriotic Tuscan noble of large ancestral possessions, including the beautiful Ginori porcelain works about six miles from Florence, of which I sent some account to the *Athenæum* not very long ago, I must relate a little episode queerly characteristic of the country and people among whom I write. Some three weeks back a protest (it will be remembered) was sent to the French Government against the return of the ex-Grand-Duke, drawn up and signed by the heads of many of the noblest families in Tuscany,—names such as those of Strozzi, Panciatichi, and Della Gherardesca, and numerous others, among

them this same Marchese Ginori, to the intense horror and hand-wringing of the "immovables" of the aristocracy. And where, do English readers think, were the needful meetings held for the purpose of drawing up this important document, which compromised beyond return the highest families in the State? In one of their own noble old mansions of Via dei Ginori or Borgo degli Albizi? Not a bit of it! The whole affair was begun and ended at the large *Cereria*, or Wax-chandlery, of Carroli, in Via della Croce rossa, one of the small lateral streets running out of Via Calzajuoli. There, in what may be called the *back-shop* (though it is probably a back-shop with lofty coved ceiling, frescoed of old by cunning hands, and inlaid marble floor), they preferred settling the business "*alla buona*" (in homely fashion), as their fathers had done before them; and there it was that the Marchese Ginori fully explained to his friends the circumstances which led to his being appointed Chamberlain to the Grand-Duke a year or so ago, in spite of his declared Liberal tendencies, and those of his mother, the Dowager Marchesa, whose hospitable *salons*, even before 1848, were the gathering-place of all the Liberals of talent residing in or visiting Florence.

It seems that the Chamberlainship was pressed upon the Marchese by Prince Corsini (then Minister of the Grand-Duke), and that the honour was accepted by him only on condition, first, that he should not be called upon to open the door to the Ministers (part of a Chamberlain's usual duty, it appears, in Tuscany); and, secondly, that he should be free, when in waiting, to speak with the Grand-Duke on the affairs of the country. Both conditions were graciously agreed to, and the Marchese entered on his service. Very few days passed before the new Chamberlain presented to the Grand-Duke a long memorial on the state of various branches of the Administration which sorely needed reform. The paper was received without sign of displeasure, but in silence; and some days later the Grand-Duke asked the Marchese whether the statement were "all his own doing" (*tutta roba sua*), and was answered in the affirmative. That was all he was ever destined to hear, however, of his carefully prepared memorial. About the 25th of April, when the crisis was at hand for the falling dynasty, the Marchese, eager in his well-meaning efforts, like many others of the Tuscan nobles, to save the Grand-Ducal family by wresting from them a tardy concession to the national will, obtained an audience of the Grand-Duke, and tried to offer a word of respectful advice on the dangerous state of public feeling. He was met by the contemptuous reply, "Marchese, you had best look after your china factory, and leave me to manage the State!" So he had nothing left him but to bow himself out with the best grace he could, leaving *Poldino* to manage the State, as he said,—to what purpose all Europe knew some four days later.

In the bill brought in by the Marchese, honourable mention was made of the unanimity of the whole State in the struggle for national independence, and the admirable way in which order and tranquillity had been preserved, even by the lowest classes of society. A curious proof of this assertion was told me yesterday by an eye-witness of the facts related. The *Faccini*, or porters of the Port of Leghorn, form no inconsiderable portion of the population of the city, and were looked upon, not without reason, in the stormy days of 1848, by the peaceful citizens, as the dangerous class *par excellence*, before whose anarchical violence the whole town trembled. Soon after the 27th of last April, when *Poldino* had left his State literally to take care of itself, a quarrel took place between part of the crews of an English and an American ship, then at anchor in the port, the sailors took to fighting on shore, and the crowd taking part with the Americans (for the English were at that time ill looked on here, and no wonder), the matter threatened to become serious. A dozen *faccini* seeing the fray, rushed off to the American Consul, and my informant saw them with clasped hands, and some of them, "great stalwart fellows," with tears in their eyes, beseeching the Consul to write to the respective captains, or to go on board the vessels if necessary, and entreat them to keep their

men from landing, exclaiming, "At any other time it would matter little, but now.....at such a moment, when order *must* be kept at any cost, when everything depends on this.....only don't let us have disturbances now!"

On another occasion, some weeks later, a Tuscan officer of the line, one of the very few infected with Austrian tendencies, had publicly uttered words of gross insult to the national cause at a *café* in Leghorn. A few *mauvais sujets* of the town had followed him out with the intention of dogging him into some out-of-the-way place, and inflicting summary chastisement upon him. But a few of these same broad-breasted, heavy-fisted *faccini* got wind of the project, and for a whole afternoon they unweariedly followed about the offending officer and his pursuers in scattered groups, lest they should attract attention, till they had seen him late at night safe housed at his lodgings, for "there must be no disturbances now," they said.

Garibaldi is at last in Florence; he is said to have accepted the command of the army of Central Italy. Yesterday he tried hard, but in vain, to preserve his *incognito*, for brave "*Gallibaldi*," as the Tuscan lower classes, with their usual transposition of l's and r's, invariably call him, is no lover of noisy demonstrations. He, however, was fairly caught on the Piazza della Signoria in a tempest of enthusiastic welcome, and could only extricate himself at the cost of a short address to his welcomers. He had passed through Leghorn early in the morning, and had only been recognized at the railway station, and as a worthy melon-vender expressed it to his brethren of the market, "Our little man (*il nostro ometto*) went off as quietly as any beggar (*concioso*). He's wanted up at Florence in case there should be some crack-brained folks there, to set 'em right again!"

In truth, the arrival of the hero of Italian liberty is a terrible blow to our *Codini*, who look upon him pretty much in the firelight of the "*Muckle Deil*" himself.

His taking the command of the troops is a good presage for Tuscany. Another favourable symptom, of a very different kind, is the acceptance of a new loan of thirty millions of *lire*, by a wealthy financier of Leghorn, renowned for his prudence and foresight, and by no means likely to risk his hard dollars in a sinking ship. A third piece of good news is the removal of the guns from the fortress of Belvedere, never more, we hope, to threaten the glories of old, or the liberties of young Florence. The buildings of the fortress are to be razed, and the site made part of the Boboli Gardens. TH. T.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

SCULPTURE is at last secure of a home in England.. Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Horticultural Society have finally agreed; and the works at Kensington will be proceeded with as soon as the money is subscribed. Of this there is little doubt. The Council of the Horticultural Society, at their last meeting, accepted the terms as altered by Her Majesty's Commissioners to meet the views expressed at the general meeting of the Society. In our opinion, from what we have heard of the details, the agreement is liberal and fair to both parties, and such as becomes two important institutions acting in conjunction for a great purpose. Nearly 4,000 feet of beautiful arcades will form a noble palace for sculpture (and frescoes), and a noble adornment for the garden,—the greater part open and the rest glazed, and offering both a pleasant and instructive promenade at all seasons. It is a design that the metropolis may be proud of. The people of England may be proud of it, for no shilling in aid will be asked from Government. Of this voluntary aid of 50,000*l.* (in addition to the 50,000*l.* agreed to be expended by the Commissioners on the arcades) there is no doubt. Already the Council have received notice of munificent donations from Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and of the Prince of Wales and the younger branches of the Royal Family becoming life members,—and 230 other ladies and gentlemen have put down their names and the names of their children as life subscribers, and have also subscribed for debentures.



various sums, amounting together to above 20,000*l.*; so that, with donations, life members, and debentures there is already promised above 28,000*l.*

Hoity toity, here is a rub! Mr. Punch is vexed because we write English instead of French—and his rage foams over two columns, beginning with a fresh and happy quotation from Dogberry, and ending with a broad grin, the only laugh that brightens on his page. He is shocked at the idea of any one speaking of an “artist’s pencil-case”—mere English words; far better, he thinks, say *porte-crayon*; and illustrates his own superior practice by scraps of Delectus Latin and chamber-maid French. Only fancy *Punch* defending the genius of Mr. Maclise and the merits of his great cartoon in Westminster Palace against the *Athenæum*! The thing has one advantage over most literary feats now done by *Punch*—it is droll. We dare assert that Mr. Punch never heard of this cartoon until he read in the *Athenæum* of its grand conception and powerful drawing. Mr. Punch has imagined the facts as well as the “sneers” about which he writhes. Our old friend must keep his blood cool: the man who churns his bile thins his wit. Let him remember that only the blade of fine temper is capable of a fine edge.

Here are some useful hints to our scientific friends going to Aberdeen:—

“Brawl Castle, Caithness.

“As many of the *Athenæum* readers will soon be journeying northwards, to be present at the Meeting of the British Association, at Aberdeen, I think it desirable to make them aware that if they proceed from London, by the North-Western Railway, they may find difficulty in getting on direct to Aberdeen. The night train, leaving Euston Square, professes to arrive at Aberdeen at 4 P.M. the next day, but in my own case the train was two hours behind time at Perth, and as the Perth and Aberdeen line is an independent undertaking, the passengers proceeding north, who miss the 1 o’clock train are obliged to wait at Perth until 4.15, when a train insufferably tedious, which stops at every station, starts and does not reach Aberdeen until nearly 10 o’clock. How travellers to Aberdeen fare by the Great Northern line I cannot say; but I am assured that the North-Western night trains are generally sadly behind their published time: and it will be easily conceived that great inconvenience will probably arise to those who have not secured lodgings at Aberdeen, arriving there at 10 at night instead of 4 in the afternoon. While my pen is in hand, I may add, for the information of enterprising friends, that a powerful and well appointed new steamer, the Prince Consort, runs between Aberdeen, Wick and the Orkneys,—that when the wind is from the south-west scarcely any motion is felt, and that there is magnificent sea-cliff scenery to be seen, and good dredging to be done off the Orkneys. The passage from Aberdeen to Wick averages nine hours.

C. R. WELD.”

The neigh and tramp of the iron horse seems so foreign to the haunts of the muses that one receives with surprise a Report from the literary department of a great railway. Yet here is a Report from the Great Western—the most sylvan and poetical, perhaps, of English lines—the pathway to Windsor and Oxford—to the glades of Devon and the Saxon hamlets of Somerset—and a very interesting and successful Report it is. To begin: the Society has a balance at its bankers. More than 3,000 volumes form its library. The classes and lectures are well attended; and, last and best of all, the good understanding between the members and their employers has been ripened in the Society into a real good feeling. We wish the institution an increasing success.

Mr. Scharf writes in explanation:—

“National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George Street, Westminster, August 16.

“I readily avail myself of an inquiry which appeared in the *Athenæum* of last week to offer, through your columns, some explanation of the long delay which has occurred in the appearance of my projected work on the Manchester Exhibition. I beg in the first instance to assure your Correspondent, and all who may take interest in the undertaking, that I have by no means relinquished

my ‘Permanent Record of the Manchester Exhibition,’ and that, on the contrary, the work is steadily advancing. The continuous demands on my time and care as Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery have in a great measure precluded my attention to other objects: indeed, when the appointment was first conferred upon me, it was impossible to foresee the amount of work, both by pencil and pen, which has since become involved in the duties of the office. Had I been at all aware of the increasing nature of those requirements, I would certainly not have undertaken the responsibility of the publication above alluded to; but the interest shown towards it by numerous subscribers, and the constant hope of finding additional moments of leisure, have maintained me in my determination to pursue the work, and even to collect still further materials. Since the closing of the Exhibition, important facts have come to light regarding many of the pictures; and I purpose to complete the ‘Record’ as far as possible by including in it a notice also of those particular instances where paintings have passed by public sale into different hands during the last season. I have also re-examined and obtained much additional information respecting many of the pictures in their own homes; and I trust that the further accumulation of matter will only tend to render the volume more worthy of the object which I have always had in view; namely, to produce an elaborate and trustworthy collection of facts that may truly serve as a work of permanent reference. Notwithstanding these additions, the cost of the volume will remain unchanged to subscribers, and I confidently hope that, by availing myself of the leisure afforded during the present autumn, I may yet be enabled to issue the work in sufficient time to serve as a gift-book for the New Year. I am, &c. GEORGE SCHARF, Jun.”

In the debate on the state of the copper coinage, Mr. Gladstone said, very truly, that a great deal of it was in a very bad condition. “He had a specimen of one of Her Majesty’s pennies, and there appeared round the edges ‘*Lloyd’s Weekly Newspaper*,’ post free, and on the other side some equally interesting announcement. A great deal of the copper coinage had been investigated, and the result was that a large portion of it was found to be very old. Rather more than one-fifth was of dates between 1797 and 1805. It varied in weight, and although the practical inconvenience was not great, because the public were familiar with it, yet if an old and a new penny were shown to persons unacquainted with them, no one would ever dream that they represented the same value. The old penny was worth nearly half as much again as the new one. The old penny was coined at the rate of 16 to the pound, and the lightest of the new was 26 to the pound. Only 15 per cent. of the copper coinage was since 1852. The whole value of the copper coinage was 800,000*l.* and the quantity of copper was 3,530 tons. Taking the copper at 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton, the actual value was only 379,000*l.* so that the copper coin was a pure token, the intrinsic value being less than one-half the nominal or apparent value. He believed it was capable of great improvement. It was exceedingly heavy, and the metal was not very agreeable handling. It communicated a smell, and it was very easy to substitute a metal more convenient. The new copper coinage would not affect any question of the currency or computation; it would leave all such matters exactly as they were; nor would it have anything to do with the decimal system. If we only substitute for the present coin pieces harder, more convenient, and more agreeable, he did not doubt the public would have equal confidence in them. The effect of improving the copper coinage will be to produce a largely increased demand for it. The metal proposed to be used for the new coins was bronze: it contained four parts of tin and one part of zinc to ninety-five parts of copper, which was increased in hardness by the alloy. The new coins would be much lighter than those in present use; the change of metal would enable them to be made much thinner in proportion to their superficies, and their intrinsic value would not be more than half that of the present coins. The quantity of copper now coined into 26 of the old pence would make 45 of the new ones. If the 3,500 tons of the old cop-

per were called in and re-coined, the profit would be about 92,000*l.*; but if there was an increased demand for the new coin, to the amount of 25 or 30 per cent., that would leave a considerable profit on the operation. One great advantage of the new coin would be its superior durability.” The whole measure is, we doubt not, wisely conceived, and certainly the actual state of the copper coinage is far from satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a reply, gave it as his opinion that there was very little life left in the decimal system: and Mr. Hubbard stated that the House, by accepting the new copper coinage, virtually decided against the decimal system. The wish was father to the thought in both cases. Every Government dreads, not only decimal coinage, but all measures of internal improvement which have no direct reference to party questions: and a body so over-worked cannot be blamed. As to the idea of some new pence, of a different metal, affecting the decimal question, it is the error of a person who does not understand it. What does it matter, as to any real or presumed difficulty of introducing decimal coinage, whether the new measure finds the penny of the old system, or the four-mill piece of the new, made of pure copper, or of copper mixed with four per cent. of tin, and one per cent. of zinc?—The state of the decimal question is now as follows. Lord Overstone and Lord Monteagle differing entirely, Lord Monteagle retired from the Commission and refused to join in the Report. Lord Overstone, drawing Mr. Hubbard after him, made what he called the final Report of the Commission, in terms adverse to the decimal project. The war has prevented this document, with its accompaniments, from attracting much notice as yet: for ourselves, we reserve the consideration of it until the approach of the next Session of Parliament. The retirement of Mr. William Brown from the House of Commons, caused by age and ill-health, has deprived the cause of an able leader: but there is no fear of its being allowed to drop. If Sir John Bowring should find a seat in Parliament, there is no doubt of his taking up the subject with which he is so thoroughly acquainted, with all the energy of his character.

The German inhabitants of Moscow have resolved, for the celebration of Schiller’s centenary birthday, 10th of November, 1859, to found a Schiller Scholarship, with a yearly stipend of 600 rubles in silver, for which sum a German, but subject of Russia, and student at the University of Moscow, is to travel abroad. Besides this, the Moscow Germans will present the little town of Marbach, in which Schiller was born, with a bell, like in form to the celebrated bell of the Kremlin, with emblems referring to the well-known poem, forming thus an illustration of no common kind.

The town of Ghent is about to erect a monument to Ruwaert van Artevelde. It will stand on the market-place.

The house, No. 26, Königstrasse, at Hamburg, which, as a marble slab on it informs us, was for thirty years the habitation of Klopstock, the author of the ‘Messiah,’ has received an additional ornament in a well-executed bust of the poet.

A friend, whose initial, affixed to his communication, will be sufficient for the initiated, sends us some remarks on a volume which was put up by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson on Monday, the 15th inst., after the sale of M. Libri’s collection, and said to contain the original designs by Hans Holbein for the celebrated ‘Dance of Death’:—“It has been successively in the collections of Bockhorst, a painter of eminence and pupil of Jordaens; of Crozat, the well-known collector; Counsellor Fleischmann, of Strasburg; Mechel, the artist of Basle, who engraved them; of Prince Galitzin; and of the Emperor of Russia. On a careful examination of the drawings, there are two or three circumstances which create a doubt of their originality, and lead to the conclusion that they are copies from the woodcuts. For instance, on No. 36 of the series, ‘The Duchess,’ where Death is represented dragging her from her couch, the monogram HL is introduced on the bed-post, as it is in the woodcut,—these being the initials of the artist Hans Lutzelberger, who is stated to have cut the whole of the wood-blocks



from Holbein's designs for the 'Dance of Death,' printed in 1538. Surely this would not be found on the original design by Holbein. Again, though there are no marginal lines surrounding the drawings, and though the paper on which they are done leaves ample room for the introduction of the feet, and other portions of the figures, which from necessity are omitted in the woodcuts, owing to the want of space, they being of one uniform size, yet the copyist carefully confines his labours to what has been before him, and introduces nothing which is not found in the woodcut. This is particularly palpable in the drawing numbered 4, which is No. 40 in the woodcuts, 'Death and the Swiss Soldier.' It is a question whether all the drawings in the book are by the same hand. By far the largest portion of them are executed with the pen, with considerable skill and nicety, having the appearance of being by the hand of an engraver, possibly by one of the family of Wierx, or by H. Goltzius. There are, however, some few washed in Indian ink, more particularly the one numbered 15, 'The Drunkards'; this displays a self-relying power in completing the figures, especially the female in a hat, seated on the right, which is so entirely wanting in those cited before. It has much of the feeling of Rubens. Mariette, in his Catalogue of the collection of Drawings made by M. Crozat, printed in 1741, at page 89, No. 796, when describing the drawings by Holbein, writes,—"Quarante six, *idem*; scavoire, la suite du triomphe de la Mort, qui a été gravée en bois sur ces Desseins; ils sont à la plume, ont autrefois appartenu à Jean Boeckhorst ou Langhen Jan, Peintre Hollandois." This eminent connoisseur, it is presumed, on a more careful examination of the drawings, was induced to change his opinion, for at a later period of his life, when commenting on Walpole's notice of Holbein in his 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' the first volume of which was not printed till 1762, writes,—"J'ai vu ces desseins dans la collection de M. Crozat. Ils ont véritablement appartenu à Rubens, mais ils ne sont point de lui. Ils ont été faits par un peintre Hollandais, nommé Jean Boeckhorst, qui y a mis beaucoup d'esprit, et ne sont guère plus grands que ce qui a été gravé." (*Abecedario de P. J. Mariette*, tome II. p. 360. 8vo. Paris, 1853.) There are some singular, though not very material variations in the designs for the 'Dance of Death,' engraved by Hollar, which renders it probable that Holbein made a second series of drawings, possibly for Henry the Eighth, the woodcuts being so popular at that time.

C."

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## SCIENCE

*Geology in the Garden; or, the Fossils in the Flint Pebbles.* By Henry Eley, M.A. With Illustrations. (Bell & Daldy.)

A plainly written and unpretending, but carefully considered, little book on Geology, by a country clergyman, is not to be neglected. Not that we credit the geology merely because it comes from a clergyman, but because to love and write about geology accredits the clergyman. Too commonly and confidently has this science been politely or dictatorially proscribed by the priesthood,—so that the Clergy List might sing:—

Why should a clergyman descend  
Such mysteries to comprehend?  
To question and believe a rock  
Might frighten half his female flock,  
And haply all the grandisires shock!  
Studies so doubtful, bold, and new,  
Are best for people in the pew.

Such is the feeling of too many of the clergy; but we trust they are now beginning to discern the true bearings of Geology, and to welcome it as an ally to their high calling. Even on the lower ground, that it is a promoter of peace and brotherly love, we strongly com-

mend it to the favour of the cloth. Our favourite science may be the true bond of union amongst the conflicting creed-holders of the Cathedral, the Methodist Conference, the Baptist Union, the Quarterly Meeting, and the Irvingite Church; who may all meet on the common platform of a fossiliferous formation. Everywhere else they would be at daggers drawn—here they would only unsheath hammers. Everywhere else they would be picking quarrels—here they would only pick up fossils. On other grounds they magnify their differences—here they would only magnify their discoveries. On church ground they all take different views of antiquity—here they would take substantially the same. Put a Tractarian and a Dissenter together in the same parlour, and they would be found looking out of opposite windows,—put them into a good quarry, and they will become friends. If you want to harmonize a discordant parish, omit for the present to poll church-rate voters, or discuss grievances and differences, and in place of these introduce a clever geological lecturer. Once, when resident in a provincial town where ecclesiastical differences ran so high that the best people could not see each other by reason of party walls, and when they did, were so cross as to cross the street, we resolved to test our theory. We announced and delivered two geological lectures, with numerous illustrations. At the first lecture a little shyness wore off; at the second a friend enumerated among the audience two Tractarians, five Evangelicals, four Independents, three Baptists, four Wesleyans, two Quakers, three Unitarians, and one Plymouth Brother. Of these many had never met before in the same room; but, after the lecture, they came to the table, handled the fossils, discussed them with each other, shook hands with the lecturer, smiled benevolently on all around, and spoke of the happy occasion for a twelvemonth after.

If ever there is to be a union of all good people, at least in our times, we will venture to affirm that its basis must be rather geological than theological. Protestant alliances and Evangelical alliances are excellent projects, but patronize them as you will, they do not take deep root and spread widely. The distinctions of High, Low, and Broad Church are daily dinned into our ears, and even Convocation leads to provocation. Take any set of the best of people you please, and they do not please each other. Not only are there several sects, but there are sects within sects. The Church of England has notorious divisions; the Wesleyan Conference has been nearly shattered by so-called Reformers; the Congregational Union has been divided by a "Rivulet Controversy"; the Baptists have their Generals and Particulars; and even the Friends have foes in their own household. Well, then, try Geology! Why not? Surely people will be ashamed of discordances who have descended into the same quarries, and stood arguing together upon the same stratum. Surely they who together break fossils will never more break heads. They who have found objects of interest in flints will never more strike fire. They who exchange fossils will never exchange frowns. Many an old party-wall might be knocked down by geological hammers,—many a coolness give way to the warmth of geological argument,—many a family feud be forgotten in a morning's excursion amongst the rocks. A productive chalk-pit is the place for explanations, and a good limestone quarry for reconciliations.

The reason of all this is obvious, as regards union of sects. Dissent in theology is a mortal sin; in geology it is venial. Geological disquisition will not, at least in this country, lead to

the dungeons of the Inquisition;—nay, it obliterates the most strongly marked differences of creed. We could cite abundant instances of this within our own knowledge, but will confine ourselves to well-known examples. Take one in old "Stratum Smith," or the "Father of English geology," as he was otherwise styled. If he was professedly anything, he was (as he himself told us) a Quaker, though not of the strictest sect. Well, would Oxford have opened her gates to him as a Quaker? No; but as a geologist, and the earliest maker of a good geological map of his country, Oxford delighted to honour him, and conferred a D.C.L. upon him in his Quaker's coat, amidst rounds of applause. Then there was learned Dr. Pye Smith, who, as an Independent Dissenter, might, for all some people cared, have died in a Hackney gravel-pit, but upon becoming a geologist, he fraternized with Deans and Canons, received an F.G.S., and, finally, an F.R.S., under flattering circumstances. Once more, there was Hugh Miller, a leading and belligerent Free-Churchman. As the journalist of the Free Church, for all the Old Kirk would have heeded, he might have tumbled headlong from Arthur's Seat, or his bones might have bleached upon Salisbury crags; but, as the author of the 'Old Red Sandstone,' he was welcomed in all circles, honoured by Old as well as New Kirk, and complimented in extravagant terms by Dr. Buckland, of Oxford, afterwards Dean of Westminster.

Having, as we hope, demonstrated that in order to re-enter the garden of Eden we must find "Geology in the Garden," we add a word or two on the little book bearing this odd title. A garden is not the place where men would seek geology. There would seem to be little enough of it in the trim paths and plots and lawns everywhere about London. The case, however, is different when you go into the gardens of chalk districts, especially on the chalk coasts, as about Brighton, Ramsgate, and Margate. Thereabouts you see decidedly more flints than flowers, more chalk than crocuses, more rock than roses, and more sand than ramunculus. A sea-side garden, then, on the coasts of Kent or Sussex, is unquestionably more geological than horticultural. Its very walls, probably, are built of flint pebbles split in halves, and turning their fractured faces outside, so that as you pass along you can read the roughly opened silicious pages, and easily detect imbedded corals, or minute sponges, or only spicules, or perhaps merely some concentric markings like those in agates,—all indicating how the flints have been formed, where they came from when *in situ*, and what Old-World acquaintances they picked up and cherished in lasting friendship. These flinty pages alone would suffice for a volume.

But enter the garden. Two monstrously contorted flints of huge dimensions stand sentinels at the gate. Walk through the garden, and you see flints bordering the parterres instead of box. There are flints, indeed, everywhere; and how the place can be termed a garden at all is unintelligible. Flints of every size and appearance are here; some externally whitened by their chalky entele, others black as their own hearts; some jagged and dangerous, others smooth and round. When you walk round, flints and pebbles alternate with sands and comminuted shells. In fact, the geology has the best of it here; for the few starveling stalks and stunted shrubs and weakly flowers betoken the truth that sea air is far more invigorating to men than to flowers,—and that it will sooner restore the roses to pallid cheeks than to impoverished flower-plots. Let us at once, then, give up the botany, and though



we still call the spot a garden, regard it as a geological museum.

Some few of the flints are marked externally by shells and fish-scales, or echini, or the flint itself has filled up the empty shell, which has perished and left the cast. We have casts of the outside or inside of the echini in perfection, or in every stage of dilapidation. The spines, too, of echini are not infrequent, as slender, sceptre-like rods, or as little clubs. These are the larger and easily discernible fossils; but there is in chalk flints a multitude of minute remains of parts of shells, as shell-prisms, and very variously shaped spicules, some like stars, others like pins and needles,—and under the microscope these are seen to be enveloped in almost every chip and fragment. The fossils visible to the naked eye are few indeed compared with those which peep forth under a Coddington lens, and most of which are less in size than the full stop which terminates this sentence. To adapt these to study, you must chip the flints with a sharp blow, veiling your eyes though carefully using them. This process you may pursue in any gravel district, whether in a chalk country or in one where large accumulations of pebbles have been drifted into vast deposits, but where nearly every rounded pebble confesses to the inquiring geologist that its native home is in the flint beds of the chalk. Mr. Eley pursues his researches in his rectory garden in Essex, and so may his readers who reside anywhere in the eastern counties or in drift districts. By following his example, they may obtain an astonishing number of spicules and Foraminifera—those highly interesting microscopic fossils, deriving their name from the holes (*foramina*) discovered to prevail in their shells,—so that in many species the shell is pierced all over, like a cullender.

Having made a collection of such fossils, the questions will arise—Where did all this Essex drift of pebbles come from? How did it travel? What means of conveyance had it? These questions have been earnestly discussed by geologists, and particularly within the last few years. The old theory was, that the boulder drift travelled by water, and was transported by diluvial action. The phenomena observed and recounted in this book militate against that theory; and the recently received and in all probability the true theory is, that glacial action was the transporting cause. The whole matter is well stated by Mr. Eley, in a manner elementary, yet informing. Though the book itself is a specimen of pebble drift, composed as it is chiefly of the observations of eminent geologists, yet it is well worthy of attention, and is more suitable for beginners than works of higher pretensions. We heartily wish it a favourable reception both amongst clergy and laity. There is some geology in every garden, for in all there is soil if not flint; and all gardeners should be geologists.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. Zoological, 4.—General.

## FINE ARTS

*Catalogue of Antiquities, Works of Art, and Historical Scottish Relics, exhibited in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1856.* (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)

THIS is an instance of an illustrated catalogue of an antiquarian exhibition which deserves to become an antiquarian classic. It records the "auld world" wonders exhibited at the Archaeological Meeting in Edinburgh, July 1856. It is profusely illustrated with delicate and careful woodcuts, and by several steel engravings of merit. It is, in fact, a sort of antiquarian album or keepsake, and is at once a reminiscence of the Edinburgh meeting,

an incitement to future convocations, and a useful encyclopædic book of reference. The moral that it teaches is, that our national antiquities want classifying and centralizing. If there is no hope, even from the most sanguine men, of ever seeing them united in the national museum, which at present contains relics of almost every country but its own, let us at least hope that some national work may be produced where all antiquities that are worth recording and are useful as types of epochs or transitions shall be engraved and described; at least, let there be some encyclopædia of antiquities which the artist, the historian, and the poet may consult with certainty, as a stock-taking ledger of bygone national art so far as hitherto investigated. At present, the student, and even the full-fledged antiquary, has to hunt about over piles of reports and magazines and catalogues before he can be sure that he knows even half the types of the Briton chief's gold collar, or half the varieties of form of his flint arrow-heads. Should this be, in a country of so antiquarian a bias as ours? We buy, and buy, and buy—we rake, and rake, and rake,—and yet our history and our archaeology, though perpetually increasing, lies scattered in random and unindexed papers. How can there be any real progress hoped for in history or archaeology till all known papers and all known relics of ancient Art existing, at least in England, are classified and catalogued for reference? A student has gone a great way when he has learnt where knowledge can be got, as Dr. Johnson once said in terser antithesis, when somebody asked him why he seemed to so much enjoy reading the names of books in a friend's library.

To return to the Catalogue, and its special merits. In the first place it contains a dry, but careful, and exhaustive recapitulation of the discussion on the respective authenticity of Mary Stuart's portraits. Like the controversy on her crimes and virtues, it seems, however, never likely to be finished,—in spite even of Mr. Albert Way's acuteness and learning.

A short summary of how the vexed question at present stands may not be uninteresting to our readers. The earliest portrait of this doubtful woman was probably François Clouet's (surnamed Janet), painter in ordinary to Henry the Second. This Clouet was the son of a Brussels artist, and he left a son of the same name, also a court painter, which is confusing. Mary's first portrait is supposed to be that painted by Clouet in 1555, and sent to her mother, Mary of Lorraine, then in Edinburgh. Drawings of this picture, and attributed to the same artist, exist at Castle Howard, and in the Library of Ste.-Généviève in Paris; but unfortunately Mary was then only fourteen, and these drawings show a grown-up woman,—so they go to the ground. There is at Madrid a picture of her as a child, and one in the Louvre of her in a bridal white dress and dishevelled hair, as she may have appeared in her sixteenth year when she espoused the Dauphin in Notre Dame. Of Mary, or the White Queen, the fair widow of eighteen, there are many portraits and drawings at Paris, and a hideous one at Hampton Court.

Prince Labanoff, a great enthusiast about this Siren of Scotland, thinks no one but Porbus and Janet painted her from six till eighteen, the time of her residence in France; but in 1566 we find in Scotland, among her *valets-de-chambre*, a Jean de Court, a painter, who it is supposed is the same as one of that name who succeeded Janet as royal painter. One thing is certain, that portraits of her were common, for Elizabeth had one, and Mary gave one of herself to ambassador Hatton, and one which she carried about with her went, after her execution, to Elizabeth Curl, and was bequeathed by her to the Seminary at Douai. Walpole's opinion was that the Westminster tomb and the Morton portrait were the only reliable testimonies. The latter was painted when she was a prisoner at Lochleven. Mr. Way says of it:—

"The Morton Portrait has been repeatedly engraved. Chalmers selected it for the frontispiece of his 'Life of Mary,' vol. i.; it was engraved by W. T. Fry for 'Lodge's Portraits,' vol. iii.; and by J. C. Armitage, for Miss Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of Scotland,' vol. vi. The portraits to which Walpole adverts as copies of that remarkable painting, although they may bear a strong general

resemblance to it, are not precisely of the same type, and they vary materially in treatment and costume. The first, formerly at St. James's Palace, and now at Hampton Court, where it is attributed to Zuccaro, bears an inscription near the lower corner, on the right, with the date 1580, and Mary's age, thirty-eight. It is a full-length, on canvas; she appears standing near a table on which her left hand rests; the right hand holds a rich rosary, appended to an ornament in form of a Greek cross, at her waist. A crucifix hangs on her bosom. This interesting portrait was exhibited by Her Majesty's gracious permission in the Stuart Collection formed in London by the Institute, in June, 1857."

One thing is certain, that in August, 1577, some artist was taking the portrait of the imprisoned Queen, who was then at Sheffield Castle, in the strictest seclusion and in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Zuccaro it could not have been, for the painting mentioned seems to have been a miniature secretly executed, and intended to be sent as a private present to the Archbishop of Glasgow. The Hardwick portrait is attributed, but with no great proof, to the Dutchman, Richard Stephens; but portraits of Mary have also been attributed to Holbein, who died in London when she was only twelve years old,—to Titian, who never saw her,—and to Vandyck, who was born exactly eleven years after her execution. Perhaps, after all, most is to be said for the Windsor Castle portrait, which Mr. Way thus describes:—

"The fatal scene in the Hall at Fotheringhay is introduced in the background; above appears an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with supporters and banners; there are also Latin inscriptions in letters of gold, setting forth in strong terms the persecution of Elizabeth, the sufferings of Mary, and her devotion to the Catholic faith. \* \* In the Notes to Dallaway's edition of Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' it is said to be a copy by Mytens, made for Charles I., from some old picture. \* \* If Mrs. Jameson's supposition be correct, this portrait may be a copy obtained by James II. from that formerly in the Seminary or Scots College at Douai, to which it had been bequeathed in 1620 by Elizabeth Curl, one of Mary's attendants at her execution. It was preserved in the flue of a chimney during the Reign of Terror, and removed to the English Convent at Paris, whence it was brought to Scotland in 1830; it is now preserved at the Roman Catholic establishment at Blair, and has recently been engraved for Miss Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of Scotland.' Another full-length portrait, apparently of the same type, according to the description given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was in the Collection of the Earl of Godolphin, sold by Christie about 1805. Of the same type, apparently, with the addition of an arched crown upon her head, is the very interesting portrait to be seen in the south transept of the Church of St. Andrew, at Antwerp. It is the head and part of the bust only, of life size, introduced in the upper part of an inscribed marble monument commemorating two of Mary's attendants, Barbara Mowbray and Elizabeth Curl, who were present at her execution, and took refuge at Antwerp, when Queen Elizabeth, on a remonstrance from King James, permitted the faithful servants of the Queen of Scots to leave Fotheringhay. There can be little doubt that this painting was copied from that before described, bequeathed by Elizabeth Curl to the College at Douai."

When we remember that it was the fashion of Mary's time to wear different coloured false hair (Queen Elizabeth had at one time eighty wigs), we at once see the difficulty of getting at the truth. Add to this party feeling in artists, who being Papist paint her angel, being Protestant paint her devil. Remember, also, that for years it was the custom for artists to paint imaginary portraits of Mary the martyr. How can we place much reliance in a pack of portraits that contradict each other, and do not agree even as to whether the Scotch Dalilah's eyes were brown or grey, or whether her hair was brown or black? Who can forget the gallery of monster Marias exhibited some years ago in Pall Mall? Hear, too, O ye credulous Scots, the following dreadful revelation of the much-puzzled Mr. Way:—

"It has been asserted that Medina, who came to England from the Netherlands in 1686, made a great traffic in portraits of the Queen of Scots. He was persuaded by the Earl of Leven to go to Scotland, where he painted many of the nobility, and died at Edinburgh in 1711. John Alexander, a descendant of Jameson, passed several years in Italy, and on his return to Scotland painted portraits and historical subjects. It is stated that his favourite subject was Queen Mary: a portrait of her, executed about 1710, for Anderson, author of the 'Diplomata,' appears by the painter's correspondence to have been copied from one in the Duke of Hamilton's collection. It is probable that Mary's portrait was repeatedly produced for the Scottish market by James de Wett, the Dutch painter employed, in 1684, to execute the royal series at Holyrood, from Fergus I. to Charles II. (See the Contract, 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' vol. iii. p. 329.) The multiplication of miniatures by Bernard Lens, during the last century, some of which had been handed down as undoubted originals, contemporary with Mary's time, has been mentioned."

Here, at last, baffled and perplexed, we fall back, like other inquirers, on the one small certainty, which not even the most daring sceptic has yet



impugned,—we mean the Westminster Abbey monument erected by James the First in 1606 to the memory of his mother. In 1612 twenty-five years after her burial in Peterborough Cathedral, the body of Mary was brought to London. Singularly enough, even here much doubt and difficulty exists, and all that is known from the Pell Records is that Cornelius Cave was the master mason employed. It probably cost about 900*l.*; but it is not known whether Powtlan and De Critz, who were employed on Queen Elizabeth's monument, had any hand in Mary's. The monument shows an oval well-proportioned face,—full chin,—strong nose, and well chiselled mouth,—altogether the face, though less masculine, is not unlike Elizabeth's.

The Catalogue carries us through the history of English Art, from the rough flint arrow-heads found in Irish bogs, and from the stone axes dug up in Pictish camps, down to elaborate hawking gloves and lures and Limoges ciboriums. The book is especially strong in examples of early British weapons and cinerary urns. The very earliest and most aboriginal period is indicated by the stone arrow-heads, unbarbed and without tangs. The hammers of hardened clay, the stone axes, with hollows for tying on the hafts; the flail balls, the querns, the stone weights for fishing nets,—the unriveted spears, the finer work of the amber and jet necklaces, the spiral torcs, the cable armlets, the bronze javelins, gold collars, and the Runie brooches, with the riband and snake twisted ornaments, such as Haco's men left strewn on the Scottish land at Largo.

Then curious examples of staves and bells, preserved as relics of the early Scotch and Irish missionaries, are given, which show how the mere walking-sticks of the early good men were by worse and later men idolatrously lapped up in gold and jewels and regarded as objects of worship.

The mere history of the discovery of some of these curiosities sounds like a romance. One mace, just such as Bruce might have smote a Bohun with, was found with the blade broken at Bannockburn; then there is a helmet found jammed in a cleft of rock,—a heap of gold Danish ornaments, hidden near a sea cliff,—a splendid torc found in a fox earth in Needwood Forest,—a relic bell found on a mountain,—Chinese seals found in Ireland,—a stone axe found in a sunk canoe in the Clyde. Indeed, there is a poem in every celt and a novel in every old spear-head.

The records of the Pretender are very numerous and specially interesting. Brainless and worthless as that adventurer seems to us to have been, they show the arts with which he used by small presents and tokens to keep up hope in the sanguine hearts of his too faithful and suffering followers.

Few volumes of poems, indeed, contain half as much to rouse and kindle the imagination as this small antiquarian octavo. It shows us the early Briton, at first the blue painted ape-man, striking the deer with his reed tipped with flint, or braining his enemy with his stone mace. Then changing to the chief in the wolf's skin, with the golden necklace and armlets, and the bronze spear in his hand guarding his Druid circle. A century or two, and we see the robed Saxon, with the steel axe, crushing through the stinging crowds of Norman archers. Then comes the Norman, hidden in mail, riding down the Welshmen or trampling from burning town to gory castle. Then on to the two-handed swordsmen who fell in the centre of circles of dead at Flodden,—on quick to the hawking horsemen of Claverhouse, and the buckler-bearers of Culloden.

In these days, when antiquarianism, whether used by the historian, the novelist, or poet, must be used with a minuteness and accuracy such as even Sir Walter Scott never dreamt of, this book is a most useful one.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

##### Why were Academies founded?

A Correspondent writes:—"I am not going to worry your readers by dissertations on that Athenian gentleman, Academus, in whose garden the philosophers who took his name afterwards met,

—nor am I going to discuss the various schools of Art. As for the Italian guilds and *scuolas*, they were more properly religious federations than schools; and just as now a great part of an Academician's duty lies in attending an annual dinner, that costs 300*l.*,—so of old it used to consist in the less selfish, but equally foolish, procession with wax torches on the festival of St. Luke, the patron of painters.

"Much has been written, not wisely, but too long, on the change in the seventeenth century from the Italian system of family tuition to public Academies. It began when Louis the Fourteenth, in 1648, made Le Brun the President of a Royal Academy of painting. In 1769, England, a slow outsider in the race, saw an Academy start from the forcing-bed of intrigue. Spain started in the race in 1752; Prussia in 1699; Austria in 1705. In 1823 Ireland joined the ranks; in 1838, Scotland; and New York in 1805.

"What turned the schools into Academies? When the schools had produced Raphael, Michael Angelo, and all the painters from Giotto to Le Brun, even in England Reynolds, Barry, Hogarth, Wilson, and Flaxman had nothing to do with Academies. What magic then is there in this word Academy? and why from 1648 to the present day, in the latter ages of Art, have they arisen as if they were divine institutions? I will tell you, in the words of a great painter—himself not merely a Royal Academician, but a lecturer on and Professor of Painting—who must have written (for he never quarrelled with the body) not angrily like Barry, or bitingly like Haydon,—and who probably expressed the opinion not only of the best informed artists, but also of the more enlightened thinkers and patrons of his time. Less than an Academician I would not quote, for Fuseli, at the end of his twelve lectures, fiery and redundant, inflated and overdone (which is probably the reason they are still given as prizes to Academy students), says, as if answering my not yet enunciated question:—All Academies '*were, and are, symptoms of Art in distress, monuments of public dereliction and decay of taste.*' They were, he says before, less designed 'to promote than to prevent the gradual debasement of Art.' If this be true, that Academies were symptoms of Art in distress, let the symptoms of Art recovering her legs be that she pushes over the Academy, with all its sham, silent Professors of Ancient Literature and Ancient History—its chaplain who prays for no one—its secretary who does not write—and its treasurer, who lays up in the useless hoard the 5,000*l.* collected by the exhibition of unacademic pictures. If Academies were the crutches of sick Art, now Art is well let us light the fire with the hateful reminders of her feebleness and disease.

"Fuseli goes on to say that the very proposal of artificial premiums to excite talent shows that an age is unfavourable to Art; and he adds, killingly, 'We have now been in possession of an Academy more than half a century,—all the intrinsic means of forming a style have been at our command,—professional instruction has never ceased to direct the student,—premiums are distributed to rear talent and stimulate emulation,—and what is the result?' Then, speaking of the Academic system of rewards, he says, 'accidental or partial honours cannot create genius, nor private profusion supply public neglect.'

"We have also another opponent (but a less declared one) of the Academic system in Mr. Ralph N. Wornum, Manager of the National Gallery, who must be well acquainted with the Academic system, and how the Academy spends its 5,000*l.* a year. He says ('Lectures on Painting, by the Royal Academicians,' edited by R. N. Wornum, Bohn, 1848, p. 35) that some people think Academies were founded to promote and others to preserve Art. After a little fencing, he says, 'It is a fair question how far either of these purposes has been served:—as to the preservation, *perhaps* an affirmative may be acceded; but as regards the promotion, it is very doubtful, beyond the creation and preservation of a uniform style of Art throughout Europe generally.' Which mild judgment, being interpreted, means, that it creates an art which is monotonous, injurious, and bad. Mr. Wornum

goes on to say that oral instruction is the only remedy to prevent a class of students, all obliged to copy the same model in the same manner, from becoming in mind and manner alike stunted, puny, dull, and mediocre, for the tendency of Academic education is technical, which is mindless.

"Now, has the Academy encouraged this corrective oral education, which is to destroy the dangerous monotony that makes men as like as buttons? No; the students have Lectures on Perspective once a year, which no one understands and no one listens to unless they are those who by attending can get a step towards the Life School. It is a general belief now among educated men that with a little geometry perspective-laws come by instinct to all really artistic minds. In the autumn there are anatomical lectures delivered by a surgeon, who is generally utterly ignorant of what Art-students want,—who neglects the superficial parts they require for study,—who makes the younger students laugh with dull professional jokes, and confuses the elder with useless refinements. The fact is, that any ordinary anatomical folio will teach superficial anatomy to a quick boy, and anything deeper must be got by dissecting, not by seeing another man dissect. Twice a week, from January to March, come the Painting Lectures, good, but too learned for any but the elder men. To destroy the monotony in other ways, the library is generously opened, in a restricted way, three times a week,—the learned librarian, who gets 80*l.* a year, probably being busy the other days cataloguing. Mr. Wornum concludes his condemnation by summing up and deciding that—'*Academies are not necessary to the production of great artists; and that the rise of Academies has been coincident with the decline of Art.*' Perhaps some later Wornum may lay it down that the destruction of Academies is always coincident with the revival of Art.

"So this is what the Academy collects 5,000*l.* a year for, and pays 664*l.* a year in salaries for, besides 300*l.* for the useless annual dinner, and the fees to the Hanging Committee, and those granted to members for attending Council meetings, as duty and interest oblige them.

"Our third witness, Dr. Waagen, the great German Art-authority, the Director of the Gallery of Berlin, is a great enemy of Academies. He talks of the 'cold general rule' that deadens natural talent, and explains 'why out of so great a number of Academic pupils so few distinguished painters have arisen.'

"He also complains, with perfect truth, of the injustice of bestowing academic honours, and the profits they bring, upon successful and ephemeral mediocrity. We must quote the words themselves, for they are truer and better than some of the learned Doctor's Art-criticisms. He says:—'They [the R.A.s] attain a preference over all the artists that do not belong to the Academies, which the Academies watch over very jealously, and thus introduce into the freedom of Art an unsalutary degree of authority and interference. It occurs often that a very mediocre artist, of which every Academy counts some few among its members, stands much higher in the state as an Academician than the most talented artist who does not belong to an Academy.'

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—This day week, Saturday, Sept. 3, a private view of the Liverpool Society of Arts will be held. We hear that, in addition to works by Messrs. Duncan, Gavin, Herring, and other native artists, the Exhibition will include several examples of the Düsseldorf school, two by Leu, one by Achenbach, and about twenty others; together with works from other Continental schools, Paris, Belgium, and Bremen.

We have received a mezzotint engraving, published by Cuff Brothers, of Preston, of a portrait of the late Rev. J. Clay, from a painting by his son, Mr. A. B. Clay. It is the work of Mr. J. Richardson Jackson, and is a very creditable performance and a clever reproduction of the portrait of a good and philanthropic man, whose exertions on the subject of prison discipline have made his name mentioned with reverence wherever good men meet. The phrenologist will find a good argument here for his belief in the globular prominence of



the forehead about the organ of benevolence. The shrewd, discerning eyes—the close mouth and the full will of the chin are strongly marked, and are unmistakeable marks of the man of goodness, charity and action.

The cartoons of Peter von Cornelius, from his earliest works to the last, have been placed together in the Berlin Academy, forming in themselves an exhibition, which will be shortly opened to the public. These cartoons fill several large rooms of the academical building.

The fifteenth day's sale of the Thirlestane House Collections included a number of old pictures—the descriptions and prices of which we append. The sale commenced with—Jacopo Palma, The Holy Family, 160 guineas (Butler).—Albert Cuyt, Count D'Egmont, a whole-length portrait, in a black dress, with hat and feathers, accompanied by a dog, 300 guineas (Eckford).—Velasquez, Don Juan of Austria, son of Philip IV., in armour, hat with red plume, 130 guineas.—Rembrandt, Tobias and the Angel, 175 guineas.—Philip Wouvermans, The Miseries of War, from the collection of Van Lanckeren, of Antwerp, 1,035 guineas (Farrer).—Andrea Sacchi, The Ascension of the Virgin, 200 guineas.—Jacopo Palma, The Holy Family, St. John pointing to the Lamb, 120*l.* (Colnaghi).—Francia, The Virgin and Child, 185 guineas (Nieuwenhuys).—Nicolo Poussin, Apollo and Daphne, 190 guineas (Farrer).—Giovanni Gentile Bellini, Mahomet II., in a red dress, wearing a turban, painted at Constantinople A.D. 1458, by Bellini, who was sent from Venice to execute the work, 185 guineas (Eckford). The fifteenth day's sale realized 5,300*l.* The following are the most important lots in the seventeenth day's sale:—Schidone, The Girl with the Hornbook, formerly in the Palace of Capo di Monti, Naples, 405 guineas (Scott).—Sebastiano del Piombo, Lovers' Quarrels, said to be portraits of Raffaella and La Fornarina, 150 guineas (Agnew).—Velasquez, Lot and his Daughters, 140 guineas (Eckford).—Giorgione, The Woman taken in Adultery, 300 guineas (Rhodes).—P. P. Rubens, A Lion Hunt, engraved by Soutman and Le Bas, 150 guineas (Eckford).—David Teniers, The Alchemist, 675 guineas (Agnew).—Guercino, Samson and the Honeycomb, 390 guineas (Eckford); the companion picture, Christ and the Woman of Samaria, 505 guineas (Agnew).—Ludovico Caracci, Cleopatra, 150 guineas (Whitcombe).—Giorgione, A Musical Party, exhibited at Manchester, 750 guineas (Farrer).—Carlo Dolci, St. John, 2,010 guineas (Scott).—Benvenuto Garofalo, The Stoning of St. Stephen, 1,530 guineas (Eckford).—Guido, The Virgin, with the Sleeping Infant, 110 guineas (Eckford).—Lorenzo de Credi, The Virgin, with the Infant Saviour, 300 guineas (Farrer).—P. P. Rubens, Christ delivering the Keys of Heaven to St. Peter, in the presence of four other disciples, 460 guineas (Rhodes).—Andrea del Sarto, Charity, figures of life size, 210 guineas (Drax, M.P.). The seventeenth day's sale realized 10,575*l.* The eighteenth day terminated the sale of this collection of pictures. Among the more important examples was—Murillo, The Virgin, with the Infant Saviour, 200 guineas (Nieuwenhuys). The last day's sale of the pictures and works of Art amounted to 3,750*l.* Total of the eighteen days, 95,725*l.*

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE vocal music to be now dismissed defies the application of any principle of selection, being as miscellaneous an assemblage of matters, old and modern, sacred and profane, home and foreign, good, bad and indifferent, as we have been called on to deal with.

*Six Songs for Soprano or Tenor.* With German and English Words; the Poetry by O. von Redwitz. Book I.—*The Same.* The Poetry by Lenau, Geibel, Eichendorff, &c. Book II. Composed by Otto Goldschmidt. Op. 8 and 9.—*Three Sacred Part-Songs.* The Words from the Old German, rendered into English by W. Bartholomew and A. D. Coleridge. Same Composer. (Addison & Co.).—Of the Part-songs we spoke when they were performed by Mr. H. Leslie's choir, for whom they

were expressly written. The third, an Easter Hymn, is very good.—The twelve secular songs display delicate taste, and are superior to many modern German vocal compositions because they possess a better *cantilena* than is customary among writers who, *ex proposito*, undervalue, to the point of sometimes positively ignoring, vocal elegance. Vigorous or various they could hardly be. There are certain writers of words for music whose names on a title-page we have learnt to fear; and among these are Von Redwitz and Eichendorff. No doubt their fancies are graceful, and their verse is smooth; but there is a twilight colour and a sickly monotony in their treatment of Love among the rocks or among the roses, as may be—of remembrance, of longing, of home-sickness—so closely resembling no-meaning, that English people more positive and practical must become as tired of their vaporous subtlety as they were of the affectations of the Merrys and Jerninghams, whose weak syrup was offered to us, at the close of the last century, in place of

a beaker full of the warm South, or a no less invigorating cup of water from Castaly. If marked music is to be built on such words, it must be by some composer either disregarding their faded sentimentality, or else richer in primal melody than Herr Otto Goldschmidt. This judgment, however, will be thought by our German friends pedantic, shallow, and positive. We offer it in defence of the musician. Nos. 2 and 5, Book II., are of themselves charming enough to justify the above re-statement of an old impression. Herr Goldschmidt should, and could, write far better vocal music, were he clearer in his choice of words.

Two specimens are here from Signor Verdi's latest opera, 'Un Ballo in Maschera,'—a *Ballata*, "Volta la terra"—and a *Cantabile*, "Alla vita che t'arride" (Lonsdale).—The former is queer and tormented; the latter is insipid.—"La Mesta Primavera, Romanza," by F. Schira (same publishers), indicate that queerness and torment are increasingly resorted to by the Southern composers who would conceal the fact that the form of Italian melody is well-nigh dried up. If we cannot approve of harsh, startling intervals in a German *Lied*, there introduced under pretext of verbal pungency,—how much more objectionable are they when dragged in, as here, merely to produce the semblance of originality!—Four compositions, "Addio a Roma," "Addio a Lugano," a third adieu, "Ah! mi si spezza," and *Malinconia*, by Fabio Campana (same publishers), though not particularly new: are more acceptable to us than the above, because they are less affected. The second is, perhaps, the best.—A popular hymn to *Pio Nono*, by *Maestro* Gaetano Magazzari (same publishers), might be put forth in satire. If this—a poor imitation of a flimsy Italian opera march—be the work of a master, what must the productions of his school be? There is hardly an English amateur that would turn out so very poor a popular hymn.

"Breezes of Evening," Part Song, by Charles Oberthür, Op. 151 (Wessel & Co.), has pretensions, the accompaniment being elaborately wrought. But unity of style is somehow wanting to it, and the effect does not repay the difficulty. Neither is the *cantilena* of remarkable grace or value. The "Vierstimmige Gesänge"—a selection of miscellanies for part-singers—(Lonsdale) is selected carelessly. To instance, the *bravura*, with a burden that closes the first act of 'Euryanthe,' hardly comes within the designation of "part songs," being rather an opera *solo* and chorus with a florid orchestral accompaniment.—The *Hymn of the Crusaders*, arranged by Dr. Gauntlett, is more legitimate; an old grave melody, not unlike the popular 'Alla Trinità,' skillfully harmonized.—Among other reprints and disinterments issued by the same publishers are "Col Reggjo Placido," from 'Agrippina,'—a unisonal bass song, forming part of Mr. Rophino Lacy's Handel Series,—also the arch ballad, "A Wealthy Lord," from Haydn's 'Seasons,' published (why we are at a loss to understand) with limping Italian words, by Signor Maggioni.

Two Occasional Hymns, Op. 14, by Edmund T. Chipp, and the Anthem composed for the Confirmation of the Princess Alice, by W. G. Cusins (Addison & Co.), are in different styles of sacred com-

position, respectively creditable to their writers. Of the two, Mr. Chipp is the more ambitious—making perhaps too prolonged exhibition of his known skill on the organ, in the symphonies to his hymns.—To this paragraph may be added announcements—of a "Jubilate," by the Rev. J. Green (published for the composer),—and of *Psalmodia simplex et selecta* (Tallant & Allen). The latter seems to us neither simple nor select.

*River that in Silence windest*, is a setting, and not a very good one, of one of Prof. Longfellow's lyrics, by Edward Cutler (Lonsdale).—*An Invitation to Brighton*, by Mrs. H. G. C. (Boosey & Sons) could not well be less inviting.—"Burns's Flowers," a *Dürge*, by S., music by J. W. (Jewell), is chiefly noticeable for its lithographic title-page.—*Annabel Lee* (same publishers) is a common-place ballad, by R. E. Best.—*Fail me not* (Wessel & Co.), by M. W. Balfe, is one of our popular composer's most careful songs, expressive and agreeable to sing.—*Three Songs*, No. 1, *To Music*; 2, *May Day*; 3, *Farewell*, by E. H. Thorne (Addison & Co.), may be characterized as above the average.—*Speak gently of the Erring*, by William West (Shepherd), is a song well meant as far as the words go, but of no worth as a tune.—*Starry Crowns of Heaven* (Addison & Co.) is one of Miss Procter's thoughtful and original lyrics, set as a duet for two soprano voices thoughtfully and originally, by John Hullah; not equal, however, to his charming and fresh two-part song, *The Starlings*.—*The Murmuring Sea and Sing, Birdie, sing* (Wessel & Co.) are by Wilhelm. Ganz: the first is the best.—An elegant canzonet, *She loves me best of all, and Sleep, dearest, sleep* (Addison & Co.), by Signor Randegger, have merit, the latter particularly; expressly if it be sung with fashioned and quaint words to which it was originally written, as a cradle song.—*The Shooting Star* (Wessel & Co.), by Francesco Berger, like the generality of his music, is elegant, if not very vigorous.

### UNIFORM MUSICAL PITCH.

A timely piece of reading is to be found in a book by M. Adrien de La Fage (Dentu), on 'Tonic Unity and the Establishment of an Universal Diapason,'—being the substance of some letters which appeared in the *Gazette Musicale* in 1856; here republished, with additions and appendical notes. Timely, however, is not synonymous with well-tempered.—M. de La Fage takes that side of the question towards which we lean,—namely, that the attempt at uniformity is less called for than has been stated;—further, that, if fixity be ever so stoutly agreed on, by a Government adopting a report, collected on evidence, attracted by theory—to enforce such fixity is simply impossible. Such are the views which have been suggested again and again in the *Athenæum*,—but they are made somewhat suspicious, on being put forth by M. de La Fage, by the sore and aggressive tone of his glosses and intimations.

Let us, however, group together one or two remarks of interest with one or two comments. These may help to show that dissentients may dissent from conviction, not fractious perversity.—It may be remembered that, on reading that Report of the French Commissioners, which led to the measures adopted by French autocracy, we questioned, not the sincerity of the collectors, but the validity of the evidence. It appears that others, more scientifically competent to speak, have shared our question on the subject. Stress, it may be recollected, was laid in the Report on the comfortable pitch of the Carlsruhe A,—a quarter of a tone below that of the Opera at Paris. On this, M. de La Fage remarks,—being corroborated in his caution by M. Aristide Cavallé-Coll, the great French organ-builder (no bad authority):—

It is very possible that the tuning-fork sent, from Carlsruhe, to the Commission may not have been precisely that of the orchestras of the town. In fact, at the last Festival at Baden, directed by M. Berlioz, the Carlsruhe musicians, without the slightest difficulty, tuned their instruments with those from other towns, where the diapason was as high as, or higher than that of Paris; so that there could not have been a quarter of a tone difference. It is not, then, impossible but that the fork sent was simply the *kapellmeister's* own.

Something of the kind had already struck us as



probable, from remembering caprices and accommodations elsewhere, which have no authority in deciding the question. In 1839-40, the visitor who went to Dresden to hear the church music of the Saxon capital was warned beforehand that in the Catholic Church—of which, if we mistake not, Morlacchi was then chapel-master—and where were a Silbermann organ with some choice Italian stringed instruments,—he would hear a diapason nearly half a tone flatter than it was anywhere else—and why?—to accommodate the voices of certain Italian artificial *soprani*—relics of an elder world—who at that time belonged to the choir of the Catholic Church.—One or two other extracts from the comments of M. Cavallé-Coll, as discussed by M. de La Fage, are worth quoting:—

"He" says our author, "disapproves of the use proposed by M. Berlioz of an organ-pipe, as regulating the orchestral pitch of theatres; since nothing is more variable than the tone of an organ-pipe, owing to the change of temperature."

No want of knowledge on the part of M. Berlioz concerning organs will surprise those who are familiar with his writings on instrumentation; but the fact must be pointed out, as indicating the slack and random way in which a subject of such great delicacy as this can be treated by its jurors. A remark or two more are worth having.—

"We conceive," writes M. Cavallé-Coll, in 'L'Ami de la Religion,' "that the real cause of rise of pitch—of which no one will accept the responsibility—is artistic progress, and not the ignorance or caprice of such or such other maker, composer, or instrumentalist. The progress which is accomplished equally in all civilized countries, and the march of which nothing can stop, is here manifested as in science and mechanical art. We habituate ourselves insensibly to the ameliorations which it produces; but, if we look back, we see then the distance which we have passed over."

This is the one practical view of the question. Sumptuary laws (to illustrate by a parallel) do not belong to our time.—*Delia* will spend on her back what *Jemima* puts on her table.—One conductor will have his brilliant fancy;—another, who has been used to "potter an immensity" (as Mrs. Fanny Kemble phrased it) over a flat old organ, will indulge his sleepy notions.—One railway company will carry its express at the rate of forty miles an hour; another (as in Belgium) complacently manage fifteen, and perhaps complain of going too fast. As practically could a normal yellow, red, or blue be imposed on an Academy of Painters to check a Turner *redivivus* in the sun-glare he flings about his 'Rock Limpet,' or an Allston, when he is trying at a 'Uriel' in the sun.—Then, too, as a Correspondent suggested to the Society of Arts, the taste of the time for brilliancy has been fed and fostered by modern composers, at the instance of those very singers, who, when they become effete, or have not learnt to sing, are the first to complain of it.—It was said to us, the other day, by a master as shrewd as distinguished,—"If you write a song now-a-days, the first change which the singer wishes is his favourite high note put somewhere." Every *mezzo-soprano* now-a-days will finish her air on the tone an octave above its original close with a penultimate shake. Signor Tamberlik stings his gratuitous c sharp into the 'Otello' duet, to add effect to Signor Rossini's final phrase;—Madame Miolan-Carvalho ends her Shadow Waltz in 'Le Pardon' on D flat in *alt*, in place of D on the line.—All who *can*, will get up. The waters are out; there is no calling them back. Here, again, is a morsel of evidence, by M. de La Fage, worth weighing:—

"I do not approve," says he, commenting on the passage just paraphrased, "all the developments which M. Cavallé-Coll has given to his idea; but, like himself, I consider that during the past half-century orchestras have doubled in intensity; that consequently, with the *letting-down* principle, which would take us fifty years back, it would be necessary for the Commission simultaneously to propose the exclusion of those brass instruments which were not employed at that epoch, and which, were the old pitch adopted, could not be properly played now-a-days."

Last of all, comes yet one difficulty more—a difficulty, obviously, of great weight; and not small delicacy:—

"The verification of tuning-forks" [*vide Athen.* No. 1653, p. 25] "brings out many questions. Two or three of these are obvious. \* \* \* What would happen if a skilled verifier,—such, for instance, as was M. Cagniard Latour,—were to examine a fork, officially accredited by M. Lissajous, and were the vibrations not to be exactly accredited? What if M. Lissajous himself, verifying, at some interval of time, the same fork, found different vibrations at different inter-

vals? Better than myself, he knows that such things may happen."

So, too, does Mr. Hullah; whose evidence given—given, too, anxiously, on the side of uniformity, at the meeting of the Society of Arts—was the testimony of a man more anxious for truth than for the St. Martin's Hall *La*. His two identical forks, when exposed to different temperatures, he assured the meeting, became different in vibration. What was more, when fork A and fork B were cooled to the same coldness, the *ex-hot* fork did not recover its old and cold composure.—The immutability of metallic vibration may be a new question; but we have not found that it has been sufficiently established by the scientific gentlemen who have in this case undertaken a subject the importance of which is far greater to Art than to Science.

OLYMPIC.—This theatre closed its season on Saturday night, with the performance of three pieces that have become popular—'A Doubtful Victory,' 'Payable on Demand,' and 'Retained for the Defence.' Mr. Robson, on this occasion, performed with even more than his usual care, and brought out the part of *Reuben Goldsched* in strong relief. Perhaps, he may have been stimulated by a peculiar motive. They who have the best right to judge of this character, have somewhat vehemently objected to the author's delineation. The Jews have denied the truth of the portrait, and repudiated the supposition that such a Hebrew as that intended to be portrayed ever had a Christian wife. The actor may feel all the more interest in justifying the assumption, and asserting the *vraisemblance* of the character. We may add, that the Jew, as Mr. Robson paints him, looks natural enough.—On the fall of the curtain, Mr. Robson delivered a vaudeville address which, in a witty fashion, rendered a *résumé* of the business of the season. Among the most successful of the productions, it named 'Boots at the Swan,' a piece not new, yet destined never to grow old, 'Ticklish Times,' 'The Porter's Knot,' 'Nine Points of the Law,' the burlesque 'Mazepa,' 'Payable on Demand.' Mr. Robson announced the re-opening of the house "on or about the 24th of September next."

NEW ADELPHI.—'The Wreck Ashore' was revived on Thursday week, the cast on the whole being efficient—*Miles Bertram*, Mr. Billington; *Grampus*, Mr. Stuart; *Jemmy Starling*, Mr. William Smith; *Marmaduke Magog*, Mr. Paul Bedford; *Alice*, Mrs. Billington, and *Bella*, Miss Kate Kelly. Mr. Bedford was great in the Beadle; Mr. Smith vivacious in Starling. The performances at this house continue experimental; and we are yet left in doubt as to the course intended to be taken by Mr. Webster.

PRINCESS'S.—It is now seven years since 'The Wife's Secret' was last acted, and its reproduction as one of the series of closing pieces by the retiring management is rather a welcome event. The play, remaining still in manuscript, cannot be performed by any persons except Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who during the interval we have named have been otherwise engaged. The success of this production is due to its decided cleverness; however, it is not without grave and serious faults. The plot is transparent; the *dénouement* is anticipated from the first act. The distress is prolonged for an unnecessary act and a half by an old-stage mode, which has been frequently treated with ridicule. The lady had only to pronounce the words, "my brother," or the officer who intruded on Sir Walter Amyot's castle to state the name of the person of whom he was in search, or Sir Amyot himself to ask his name of the officer, and the curtain must have fallen in the middle of the fourth act. That one or more of these things should have taken place was most natural; but the author's object was to exhibit the husband's jealousy and the wife's indignation at the height,—a worthy object enough in itself, but which should have been brought about by more artistic means. The cleverness to which we allude lies in such manipulation of the dialogue, such maintenance of the passion at a climax, that the absurdity of *not* immediately arriving at a pos-

sible explanation is concealed from the audience. The speeches in which Mrs. Kean expresses the immaculateness of Lady Amyot's virtue, and the enormity of her husband's guilt in coarsely suspecting her of any, are fine examples of dramatic eloquence, and are most powerfully delivered by the actress. Her attitude of itself is a study. The moral sublime was never more grandly reached, or more potently preserved. The final agony was a concerted piece of acting between the husband and wife, that could only have been produced by that perfect previous agreement which such an intimacy implies, and the excellence of which can hardly be exceeded. But the merit of the acting was not confined to the principals. Miss Murray, as *Maud*, was not only good as a chambermaid, but adroitly adopted the alternate manners of saint and sinner as they were wanted, without overstepping the modesty of refined life, and was correspondingly amusing; in obtaining which result she was not unassisted by Miss Chapman, who performed the Page with an elegant pertness, that suited well her slender figure. Mr. Meadows as *Jabez Sneed*, was, of course, capital. Altogether, we were gratified at once more witnessing at this house a performance that depended purely on its acting merits, though perhaps more on the part of the actors than of the author.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Bradford Festival now over is said to have outdone expectation in that matter so important (yet not *all* important) on such occasions, the financial receipts,—and thereby to have made an advance towards that permanent establishment which all lovers of good music must desire. The reconsideration of prices of admission and arrangement of seats has thus been proved judicious. Of the engagements we have already spoken. The performance, under the circumstances, could hardly fail to be superior, though claiming no report in detail, for obvious reasons. Yet a word is due to the rising English singers who took part in the music—especially in praise of Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. That love of good music should not exclude enterprise is a text on which such frequent expatiation has been made in these columns, that we will not return upon it now. Enough to say that Mr. Jackson's *Cantata*, 'The Year,' cannot be accepted as equivalent for the two new and successful works by Messrs. Hatton and Macfarren, produced (in addition to a Psalm by its composer) three years ago. It would have been only gracious in the Bradford Committee to have given either of the two composers in question a commission for some new composition; supposing it devoutly resolute, as seems to have been the case, to perform nothing (save the inevitable 'Messiah'), which the Leeds people did in 1853, and assuming it as entirely out of the question that any foreign work should have been thought of. But wisdom and foresight in organizing such entertainments with a liberal prudence do not spring up armed *cap-à-pie*, after the fashion of Minerva; and assuming that the third Bradford Festival has gained on its predecessors in some respects, we hope that the fourth, three years hence, will show progress in matters no less essential than those pertaining to pounds, shillings and pence.

We are more disposed than ever to wedge in the recommendation of attempts at novelty wherever it be practicable, from observing the annual increase of concert-tours. These generally consist of a quartet of singers, an accompanist, and sometimes a solo instrumentalist. While Madame Goldschmidt, Signor Belletti, and Herren Goldschmidt and Joachim are conquering the Sister Isle, Mlle. Tietjens will head four singers (including Signor Giuglini) from the Drury Lane Opera,—while Mlle. Piecolomini, with three other playfellows from the same theatre (one of them M. Béart), has a roving commission in another direction.—Thirdly, there is Madame Rudersdorff's party, helped on its way by Herr Molique,—fourthly, that of Madame Louisa Vinning, to whom M. Kéményi is joined as *solo* player. All of these parties must, it is obvious, beat the towns and villages of England with



the same programme; since though some among them advertise themselves as open to engagements for "Oratorios," these can only be the hackneyed works which, without any disrespect to individual cleverness of the singers, can but be sung mechanically. Between execution and that prepared under other conditions there is all the difference that exists betwixt barrel-organ and organ. However convenient such arrangements may be for managers, and however advantageous to young performers is the opportunity of frequent appearance before the public, for composers and for audiences the "concert tour" system works badly.

Signor Costa is understood to be engaged in composing a new Oratorio:—the text, as before, is by Mr. Bartholomew.

"You are, I think, mistaken," writes a Correspondent, "in supposing that Henry VII. (whose reign was anything but 'sumptuous,'—say, rather, distinguished by its avaricious stinginess from those immediately before and after it)—was the 'first English sovereign on record who treated music as an art.' The last two Kings of the White Rose had far more love for the art, and more sumptuous establishments for its enjoyment, if records are to be trusted. Edward IV. had a regular band of musicians as part of his court establishment, 'fraternitas ministrallorum regis'—'Parliam. Rolls,' quoted by Pauli, v. 445. And Herr von Rozmital, the German who visited England in that reign, attests the number and excellence of the Royal Chapel:—'*Musicos nullo usquam in loco jucundiores et suavioris audivimus, quam ibi, eorum chorus sexaginta circiter cantoribus constat.*' From *Rymer* we learn that these court-musicians were handsomely salaried.—Crookbacked Richard, short and troubled though his reign was, showed, if possible, a still greater love for music. Pauli, quoting from the Harleian MSS., says—'A well-trained musical performance was a pleasure which he could never dispense with, either in church or in hall. A choir of men and boys forms part of his suite wherever he goes, ready to perform in the chapel or in private,—and his accounts make frequent entries of the troops of trumpeters and minstrels.'—In regard to the above, we may be allowed to explain that there was no mention of "sumptuousness" as generally characterizing the reign of Henry VII. The comment contained in the note is, perhaps, less at variance with the text animadverted on than may seem. It should, however, have been more precisely stated that, not until the period adverted to, that of Henry VII., did Music begin to emerge from that state in which, be the materials for art ever so many, the thing itself can hardly be said to exist. Hence,—not from inadvertence of the fiddle or psaltery, the minstrels and the chapel-singers of elder Sovereigns,—do we conceive the reign in question not a bad starting-point,—our estimation of most specimens of an earlier date not being Mr. Chappell's, but including such an epithet as *asembarbarous*.—This, to pursue illustration a step further, we should extend to elder and more famed music still—that of the Greeks, among whom, in their great age of perfect sculpture and tragedy, something passed for music which with us would no more pass for art, than the chant of the Bayaderes or the old grim tones of the Ambrosian and Gregorian rite.

The Surrey Concert-Room is again open. The music there is now under the management of Herr Schallehn.—Canterbury Hall has added the fourth act of Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth' to the first one, the performance of which was dwelt on some weeks since. Acts second and third are advertised as being in rehearsal.

The *Opéra Comique* of Paris, which, during the time of incubation of the new opera by M. Meyerbeer, has been exclusively devoted to that object, is now about to renew its repertory. Two or three new works have already appeared in addition to those which we have been promised. One of these was 'Le Rosier,' by M. H. Potier, in which two new singers, Mlle. Guerra, a Milanese lady, and M. Ambroise were tried. The gentleman is described as an acquisition to the ranks of comic acting-singers. The second novelty, 'Voyage autour ma Chambre,' by M. Grisar, is described

in the *Gazette Musicale* as having gained complete success. The principal character is in the hands of that consummate actor, M. Coudere.—Shortly is to come 'La Pagode,' a two-act opera, the essay-piece of a young composer, M. Fauchonier, in which Mdlles. Bousquet and Geoffroy ("of whom," to quote the *Journal des Débats*, "many favourable things are said") will "come out."

Mdlle. Poincot, who for some years belonged to the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, and has since been singing in America, is about to appear at the *Teatro della Scala* at Milan.

To add to the list of the foreign ephemera of the time, may be mentioned a victory *Cantata*, given at the *Grand Opéra* at Paris—'The Return of the Grand Army,' the music by no French, but a Belgian composer, M. Gevaert. There has been also a *Cantata* at the *Opéra Comique* by M. Duprato, in which Mdlle. Wertheimer, a clever mezzo-soprano, personated the Muse of History, with a success which the *Journal des Débats* advertises as one of those happy moments which decide the place of an artist.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Shakspeare's Sonnets.*—Dr. Drake first put forth the idea that "W. H." implied the initials, inverted, of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. Mr. Boaden, with better reason, contended that they stood for William Herbert, the young Earl of Pembroke. Let us examine the dates of the Poems, as a guide to elucidate this question. In 1593, Shakspeare published his 'Venus and Adonis,' which he calls "the first heir of his invention" in his dedication "To the Right Honourable Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield." In 1594, the poem of 'Lucrece' was published, with a dedication to the same nobleman, his titles being set forth in full, by "your Lordship's in all duty, William Shakspeare." The Sonnets were first published, "never before imprinted," being expressed in the title-page, in 1609, for T. T., whose identity is ascertained from the entry at Stationers' Hall; "20 May, 1609, Tho. Thorpe, a booke called Shakspeare's Sonnets." T. T. dedicates these verses "To the only begetter of these insuing Sonnets, Mr. W. H." &c. But such a style would not be proper for the Earl of Pembroke, who had succeeded to his father's title in 1601. Is it certain that "Mr. W. H." is alluded to by Shakspeare in his Sonnets? Many of the stanzas are addressed to a woman, who appears to have slighted the Poet's affection, preferring the love of his friend. One line in stanza xx, as originally printed,

A man in hew all *Heus* in his controwling,  
led Tyrwhitt to conjecture that "W. H." stood for W. Hughes. But who was W. Hughes? and how was he connected with the Poet? Mr. Collier considers that "T. T.," or Thorpe, may have been indebted to some one bearing the initials "W. H." for obtaining the Sonnets in a collected form, which had been scattered among various parties,—and that for this reason he inscribed them to "W. H." as their "begetter." Although I humbly beg to differ from Mr. Collier in the value which he places on the discovered "Perkins' Folio, yet I heartily concur in your indignant rebuke to those who impute such unworthy motives to him, as would, if true, rank him with an Ireland, and thus brand the loving labour he has bestowed on the great Poet's works with a stigma which time cannot efface. The opinion I have ventured to state to the great tragedian, who retired a few years ago, alas! from the stage, is, that the much-talked-of Folio fell into the hands of one who was either the manager, or prompter, of a theatre, whose calling is shown by the many instances wherein a pen has been drawn through passages for the sake of curtailment, as well as by the minuteness of the stage directions. The genuineness of the volume is one thing; its value as a reference is quite another question.

G. R. F.

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**LETTERS PATENT.**—Newly-invented Application of Chemically prepared India-Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELEY**, Sole Inventor and Patentee—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a fitting to the gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs wires or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity is imparted wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.**

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### DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA

**TUBING.**—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—"From **SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.**"—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many household and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—N.B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the **WATERBURY WHEAT OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT** has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,**

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Kills Mice and Sparrows on the spot.—In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead. Agents: Barclay & Sons, 35, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton & Co., Bow-churchyard; E. Yates & Co., 25, Budge-row, London, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom. **Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, IPSWICH**, removed from Eye, Suffolk.

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SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

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**CERY-LANE**, is the clearest house for PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 6d.—Super Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100.—Large Blue Office ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1000, or 5000 for 31s.—Sermon Paper, 4s.—Straw Paper, 2s. 6d.—Foolscap, 6s. 6d. per ream.—India Note, 5 quires for 1s.—Black-Bordered Note, 5 quires for 1s.—Manuscript Paper, 3d. per quire.—Copy Books, 21s. per gross.—P. & C.'s Steel Pens, as flexible as the Quill, 1s. 3d. per gross. Price Lists free. Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the customer. **PARTRIDGE & COZENS**, Manufacturers and Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

### METALLIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

### JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to

inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for the purpose of drawing and writing, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE OF TEMPER, QUALITY OF MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the inscription of the name of the pen, a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

**WRITTEN SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS,**

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Bookellers, and other respectable Dealers in School and Office Merchandise, and by all Druggists.

Can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-st., Birmingham;

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How to Buy—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings; to be had post-free of P. & S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93 and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 134 Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet. Brussels Carpets, 2s. 3d. per yard.

### RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which causes no pain) to be forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

**MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**

### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light, and texture, and are made and drawn on the ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.

**JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

### THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.

### HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS make a

most agreeable, effervescent, tasteless Aperient morning draught, and are acknowledged by every one who tries them to be infinitely superior in every respect to any Seltzer Powders, effervescent more brisley, are quite tasteless, are painless in operation, and effective in result. Mixed as suggested in the directions, even children take them with a relish. Sold in 2d. boxes, by **HOOPER, Chemist, London Bridge**; also by SARGENT, 150, Oxford-street, and on order by all Druggists through the London wholesale houses.

### DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour, whilst the texture and taste of the ALBULATED LEMON during digestion. Combined with the AGENT, it forms an highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by **DINNEFORD & Co.**, Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

### THE following is an EXTRACT from the

Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longmans, Green, & Co., 15, Abchurch-lane. It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which is also formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best medicine for hæmorrhoids, a mucous purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogæic purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane.

### DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, dis-

covered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send, post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their remitting him six stamps.—Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

### GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL

**COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and baldness prevented by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s. Othello, 8, Bassein-street, London. Wherever sold, gratis, or by post for four stamps, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy."

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

### DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c?—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce Moustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling out, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair in baldness from whatever cause, and at any age. Price 2s., sent in bottles from anywhere free by post on receipt of 24 penny stamps by Dr. RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish Town, London.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The liver, that large

and important organ, which secretes bile, and transmits it to the duodenum and gall bladder, is exposed to serious and sometimes fatal derangements. It is necessary, therefore, to watch carefully the first symptoms of derangement, and to treat them at once. On the right side of the belly, on the left side, a dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, are among the diagnostics or signs that the liver is more or less affected. For all disorders of this vital organ **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are a specific. By checking the over supply of bile, regulating the secretion, and giving tone to the stomach, they effect a speedy and permanent cure.



IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR PIG.

# THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As used in HER MAJESTY'S STABLES, and also on H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT'S FARM, Windsor.

IN making purchases of Compounded Cattle Foods—other than “Thorley’s”—it has been found that much disappointment has arisen. On the introduction to public notice of any new ingredient, many imitators are certain to spring up, particularly when the article is not a patent one; but, happily for the reputation of Thorley’s Food, no single instance is on record of a direct failure, when his instructions are fully and faithfully carried out. It is not possible failure should ever ensue, excepting when the Food has been kept too long, or in a damp place; for the ingredients of which it is composed are so certain to bear out the truthful report of Dr. Hassall, the analysis of Dr. Apjohn and Professor Way, the merited testimonial of Dr. Brown, that no difficulty exists in strongly urging upon the attention of intending purchasers the absolute necessity of first satisfying themselves they are to be supplied with Thorley’s Food; and, secondly, to secure a strict and honest administering of it. Failure will thus become totally impossible, and condemnation only justly awarded to the production of those whose manufacturing ingredients differ so essentially from his.

**For HORSES** it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the Animal Functions in Health and Vigour.

**For MILCH COWS** it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the Milk.

**For BEASTS** nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly.

**For SHEEP and PIGS** its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

In feeding Domestic Animals the addition of this Food may be attended with a subtraction of other food to the extent of one-third, thereby rendering its application one of economy; while at the same time it materially assists the digestive powers of every animal, in extracting a larger amount of nourishment from the ordinary food, which would otherwise be lost, consequent upon the impaired or defective action of those organs.

The following extract from the *Lancet* of the 8th of January, 1859, cannot be too generally disseminated:—

“We have examined and carefully analyzed the sample of Thorley’s Food for Cattle sufficiently to be enabled to state of it, that the ingredients of which it is composed are numerous. Of these, some are used on account of their nutritious properties; others from containing sugar and oil, and therefore on account of their fattening qualities; and, lastly, others on account of their tonic and aromatic and gently stimulant properties. The combination is certainly a good one, and well adapted to increase the digestive powers of Horses and other Cattle. It is not intended as a substitute for oats or ordinary cattle food; but it enables animals, by the increased vigour which it imparts to the digestive organs, to extract more nourishment from the food given them, especially from the cheaper articles, such as chopped hay and straw. Professor Apjohn’s Report is strictly correct.”

Such a testimonial, extracted from our leading medical journal, edited by a gentleman of the highest attainments and character, cannot but be demonstrative of the singular efficacy of this remarkable compound; added to which, with praiseworthy anxiety, and to afford the public every guarantee for the purity and nutritious character of the food, it has been submitted to the examination and analysis of that eminent analytical chemist, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., whose Report has been published *in extenso* in the *Mark Lane Express* of 10th January, 1859, and in which the following remarks appear:

“Comparing Thorley’s Food for Cattle with other cattle foods with the composition of which I am acquainted, I unhesitatingly assert that it is infinitely superior to any others at present known to me. In all those of which I have a knowledge, I have found ingredients to be present which have been added solely on account of their cheapness, that is, for the purpose of adulteration, and to the exclusion of other valuable but more expensive articles. In some of the foods I have detected ingredients which are positively hurtful. I consider, then, that the use of Thorley’s Food is attended, not with an additional, but with a considerable saving of expense. I am glad, therefore, to be enabled to recommend—which I do strongly and conscientiously—THORLEY’S FOOD FOR CATTLE as a highly important and valuable compound for the feeding of all descriptions of cattle.”

## IMPORTANT NOTICE:—

Bingley Hall Cattle Show, Birmingham, November 29, 1858:—

Class 6, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Shorthorn Steer, catalogue 59, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq., Broad Hinton, Swindon.

Class 2, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 20, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 20, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Devon Steer, catalogue 81, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 7, First Prize and Gold Medal, and 20*l.* extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorn Cow, catalogue 67, the property of R. Swinerton, Esq.

Class 14, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Longhorn Cow, catalogue 85, the property of R. H. Chapman, Esq.

Class 1, highly commended, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 4, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, Packington.

Class 18, commended, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Short-wooled Sheep, catalogue 174, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford.

Five Prizes were awarded at the Gloucester Agricultural Show, Nov. 23, for Cattle fed on Thorley’s Food.

Smithfield Cattle Show, December 7, 1858:—

Class 9, No. 55, First Prize and Gold Medal, Silver Medal and extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorned Steer, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq.

Class 12, No. 90, Third Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorned Cow, property of Charles Barnet, Esq., Stratton Park, Biggleswade.

No. 347, First Prize and Silver Medal, fed on Thorley’s Food, best Pig in extra stock, the property of William Baker, Esq., of Purwell House, Christchurch.

Class 6, No. 39, First Prize 25*l.*, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, property of Robert Swinerton, Esq., Wedderburn.

Leicester Agricultural Show, 1858:—

Class 7, Prize 10*l.*, Mr. William Winterton, of Wolvey Villa, Heifer of the Durham breed, fed on Thorley’s Food.

Thornbury Great Monthly Market, December 1858:—

“We must not omit to notice some extraordinary fat oxen, which were exhibited by John Hatcher, Esq., of Marlwood Grange, near Thornbury. We understand that they were fattened on Thorley’s Cattle Food, which article seems to have a wonderful effect on cattle generally, by keeping them healthy, creating an appetite, and causing them to thoroughly digest their other food. It is extensively used in this neighbourhood.”

The above are a few of the many Prizes obtained through the use of this invaluable compound, which is adapted for all kinds of stock, and now in general use throughout the world.

Sold in Cases containing 448 Packages, each Package One Feed—with JOSEPH THORLEY’S signature, price 56*s.* per Case; and in Casks, containing the same quantity loose, with Measure enclosed and signature burnt thereon, price 50*s.* Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

OFFICES—77, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Steam Mills and Manufactory—CALEDONIAN-ROAD, within Five Minutes’ Walk of King’s Cross Station.

Post-office Orders must be made payable to JOSEPH THORLEY, General Post-Office, St. Martin’s-le-Grand.

For export, the 56*s.* Cases only are shipped.

*The Public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.*

Editorial Communications should be addressed to “The Editor”—Advertisements and Business Letters to “The Publisher”—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took’s-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 27, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

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No. 1662.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.  
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED to the ARTS.

Director.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON,  
D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given—

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
7. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30l. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20l.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10l. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1l., 1l. 10s., and 2l. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

## THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART at 37, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin- street, Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square, St. Thomas Chapthorpe, Goswell-street, Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long- acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princes-road; Hampstead, Dispensary- building; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will re-open on the 3rd of October.

Application for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district, and at South Kensington.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birch-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBS, Sec.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SESSION 1859-60.—RESIDENT HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

For the promotion of Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, the Governors have instituted Three Hospital Assistantships, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their education in the school. The Hospital Assistants will reside and board in the Hospital for one year free of expense.

Two House-Surgeons are annually elected by competition from among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.

Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.

General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 8l. This Fee may be paid by instalments.

Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Mr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.

T. W. NUNN, Dean.

## NOTICE.—The SHEEPHANKS EXHIBI- TION of Fifty Pounds per Annum, tenable for three years, will be assigned to the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

This Exhibition will be assigned upon an Examination, open to all Undergraduates of the University, in the subject of Theoretical and Practical Astronomy. The Examinations will be held on or soon after October 10.

Persons desirous of competing for this Exhibition must send their Names to the Master of Trinity College, at his Lodge, on or before September 30.

The person obtaining the Exhibition must remove to Trinity College, if not already of that College.

W. WHEWELL.

Trinity College,  
March 30, 1859.

## SELECT EXCURSION to the HOLY LAND, EGYPT, and the CRIMEA, calling at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, and other principal Ports in the Mediterranean.—In com- pliance with numerous requests, and on condition of a sufficient number of Subscribers coming forward, it is proposed to put on a splendid Screw Steamer, to be afterwards used as the British Floating College for Naval Instruction and Marine Engineering, for the Trip, under the direction of the Principal and his Staff, thus affording the Public an opportunity of enjoying a most intellectual and delightful Excursion.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to GRIM-  
LAY & Co., 63, Cornhill, and 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.,  
and 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing Cross, W.C.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY of MEDICINE.—Session 1859-60.

The SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY the 3rd of October, on which day MEETINGS of the Professors, Students of the Faculty and their friends, will be held at 3 and 8 P.M.

The Courses of Lectures, &c., will commence on TUESDAY, October 4.

Classes, in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day:—

### WINTER TERM.

Anatomy—Professor Ellis.  
Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.  
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.  
Surgery—Professor Erichsen.  
Practical Physiology and Histology—Professor Harley, M.D.  
Medicine—Professor Walshe, M.D.  
Dental Surgery—Mr. G. A. Ibbetson.  
Practical Anatomy—The Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily by Professor Ellis, and Mr. William F. Teevan, Demonstrator.

### SUMMER TERM.

Materia Medica—Professor Garrod, M.D. F.R.S.  
Pathological Anatomy—Professor Jenner, M.D.  
Medical Jurisprudence—Professor Harley, M.D.  
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Midwifery—Professor Murphy, M.D.  
Paleontology—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.  
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Professor T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.  
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S.  
Practical Instruction in Operative Surgery—John Marshall, F.R.S.  
Analytical Chemistry—Professor Williamson throughout the Session.  
Logic, French and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, according to announcement for the Faculty of Arts.

### CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Hospital Practice daily throughout the year.  
Physicians—Dr. Walshe, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner.  
Obstetric Physician—Dr. Murphy.  
Assistant-Physician—Dr. Hare.  
Surgeons—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen.  
Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary—Mr. Quain, F.R.S.  
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Wharton Jones.  
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Thompson.  
Dental Surgeon—Mr. G. A. Ibbetson.  
Clinical Lectures by Dr. Walshe, Dr. Garrod, and Dr. Murphy, also by Dr. Parkes, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical study of disease, and who gives a series of lessons and examinations on the physical phenomena and diagnosis of disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.

Surgical Clinical Lectures, especially by Mr. Quain, and by Mr. Erichsen.

Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases by Mr. Wharton Jones.

Practical Instructions in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Appliances by Mr. Marshall.

Practical Pharmacy—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the College.

Prizes—Gold and Silver Medals for excellence in the examinations at the close of the courses in most of the classes.

Liston Gold Medal for Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Fellows' Medals for Clinical Medicine, two gold and two silver.

Fillister Exhibition for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy, 30l.

Longridge Exhibition for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, 40l.

An Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship for the Promotion of the Study of Surgery, 45l.; tenable for three years.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College, who receive boarders into their families. Among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.

The LECTURES to the CLASSES of the FACULTY of ARTS will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 20th of September.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, September 20, for new PUPILS. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY the 21st, at a quarter-past 9 o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz. from the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past 9 to a quarter-past 3 o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October, those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, the 12th of October.

August, 1859.

## MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE, in connexion with the University of London, and Univer- sity College, London, UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

### PROFESSORS.

Rev. JOHN JAMES TAYLER, B.A., PRINCIPAL, and Professor of Biblical and Historical Theology, with the Truths and Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, Professor of Mental, Moral and Religious Philosophy.

RUSSELL MARTINEAU, Esq. M.A., Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.

### SCHEME OF STUDIES.

The entire course of a Student embraces six years, viz., three Undergraduate, succeeded by three Theological years.

The proficiency of every Student in the subjects on which he has attended classes, either in University College, or in Manchester New College, is periodically tested by examinations, held by the Professors, or other Examiners, appointed by the Committee of the last-named College, at the end of every term, and a public examination at the close of the Session.

### Undergraduate Period.

During this period the Student is chiefly engaged in the classes of University College, in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy. If he be on the Foundation, Manchester New College defrays the fees for these three courses; but does not encourage him to disperse his attention over more. Should he intend to graduate, he is expected to matriculate in the University of London, not later than the end of his first year, and to take the degree of B.A. by the end of the third year, so as to bring an undivided interest to the studies of his Theological Period.

The discipline of this preparatory period is mainly subsidiary to the classes of University College, and to the examinations, in prospect, for Matriculation and Graduation.

### Theological Period.

The College, now mainly a Theological Institution, adheres to its original principle of freely imparting theological knowledge, without insisting on the adoption of particular theological doctrines.

Should any Student wish, during his Theological years, to attend any of the general classes of University College, he may do so with the sanction of the Principal, but at his own cost.

### THEOLOGICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL COURSE.

- (a) Christian Truths and Evidences.
- (b) Christian Institutions.—Practical and Pastoral Theology.
- (c) Ecclesiastical History.—To Gregory VII.
- (d) History of the Hebrew Canon, and of the Septuagint Version. Historical Books. "The Law." "The Prophets." Critical Examination of Messianic Passages: Systematic Reading of the Septuagint.
- (e) Hebrew Language and Literature.—Systematic, philological and literary training, reading and lectures.
- (f) New Testament.—Introduction to Criticism and Interpretation. Three First Gospels.—The Epistles and Acts of the Apostles—and the writings of John (Gospel, Epistles, Apocalypse)—with special introduction to each of these three Sections.
- (g) Weekly Exercises in Elocution and Composition.

### PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE.

- (a) Intellectual Philosophy.
- (b) Moral Philosophy.
- (c) Religious Philosophy.
- (d) History of Christian Doctrine.
- (e) Regular Greek and Latin Reading.

The College Session commences on the first Friday in October. The Classes are open to the public on payment of the regular fees. Candidates for admission on the Foundation are requested to send in their applications and certificates, with as little delay as practicable, to either of the Secretaries, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, 21, Brown-street,  
Manchester.  
CHARLES BEARD, Gee Cross, near } Secretaries.  
Manchester.  
Manchester, September, 1859.

## MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE, in connexion with the University of London, and Univer- sity College, London, UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

### THE AINSWORTH SCHOLARSHIP.

THE COMMITTEE of MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE offer to those of its students who shall obtain a Gold Medal in the M.A. Examination at London University, a SCHOLARSHIP of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. Competitors for this Scholarship must graduate as Students of Manchester New College either on taking their Bachelor's or Master's Degree. If the former, they must have previously spent not less than two years at Manchester New College; if the latter, not less than one year.

The Ainsworth Scholarship is open to any Lay Student of University College who has previously enrolled himself as a Student of Manchester New College, and through his Undergraduate course under the direction of the Principal of that College, and attended the classes for religious and ethical instruction which it provides for its Lay Students. Subject to these limitations, the Scholarship is open to every Gold Medalist at the Examination for the Master's Degree in any one of the branches of Classics, Science, or Philosophy.

Payment will be made to successful competitors in two yearly payments of Fifty Pounds. The Scholarship will be continued until notice to the contrary is given. Two years' notice will be given previous to its withdrawal.

Further particulars respecting the Scholarship and the plans of study at Manchester New College, may be obtained on application to R. D. Darbishire, Esq. B.A., one of the Secretaries of the College, Brown-street, Manchester; or to the Rev. J. J. Tayler, B.A., Principal of the College, at University Hall, Gordon-square, London.

September, 1859.

## UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

THIS INSTITUTION will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT, under the superintendence of the Principal, EDWARD SPENCER BEESLEY, Esq., M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, for the reception of Students at University College during the Academical Session.

Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, Terms of Residence, &c., may be obtained, on application, at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal.

August, 1859. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.



**CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON TICKETS,** at the uniform rate of HALF-A-GUINEA EACH, admitting from the 1st September until the 1st May, 1860, may NOW BE HAD at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; at the Railway Stations, and the usual Agents.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND CONCERT,** SATURDAY NEXT, September 10th.—Mlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Vaneri, and Mlle. Titiens; Signor Giuglini, Signor Corsi, Signor Mercurelli, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Badiale, and Signor Vialletti. Conductors, Signori Arditi and Biletta.—Admission, by Season Tickets Free or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.**—The THIRD and LAST GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS and FRUIT this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, September 7th and 8th. Admission, Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling; Thursday, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Season Ticket-holders admitted Free.

## NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD, DENBIGH, 1860.

The Committee offer a PRIZE for the best English Essay on each of the following subjects:—

- I. On the History of the Language and Literature of Wales, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1080.—Prize 15 Guineas.
- Note.—In treating upon this period, the Essayists are recommended to review the arguments advanced by Mr. D. W. Nash in his work entitled 'Talesin; or the Bards and Druids of Britain.' London: John Russell Smith.
- II. On the History of the Language and Literature of Wales, from the Year 1080 to the Present Time.—Prize 15 Guineas.

For further particulars apply to E. W. GEE, Esq., Hon. Sec., Eisteddfod, Denbigh.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—Sir R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION, 1859—60.

Dean of Faculty—JOSEPH HENRY CORBETT, M.D.

L.R.C.S.I.

Professors.

Anatomy and Physiology	J. H. Corbett, M.D. L.R.C.S.I.
Practical Anatomy	D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.
Practice of Medicine	Denis J. Egan, M.D.
Practice of Surgery	Purcell O'Leary, B. & L. A.M. M.D.
Materia Medica	F.B.S.
Midwifery	J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.
Natural Philosophy	John England, A.M.
Chemistry	J. Blyth, M.D.
Practical Chemistry	
Zoology	Joseph Reay Green, A.B. M.R.I.A.
Botany	R. De Véricour, D. & L.
Modern Languages	Geo. Sidney Read, A.M.
Logic	

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, at the North and South Infirmary, by the Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions. Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital.

THE MEDICAL SESSION will be OPENED ON FRIDAY, 25th October, 1859, at 2 o'clock, by an Address from the Dean, and the Lectures will commence on the 2nd of November. The Department will be opened for Dissections on the 15th of October, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded to Students in Medicine, thus—Six Junior Scholarships, of 50 guineas each, commencing their First, Second, and Third Year, two to each year; and Two Senior Scholarships of 40, each to Students commencing their Fourth Year.

By order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

Queen's College, Cork.

## LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1859-1860 on THURSDAY, October 13th.

### PROFESSORS.

F. S. Cary, Esq.—Drawing.
Richard Cull, Esq. F.S.A.—Reading aloud.
Rev. E. P. Edgry, M.A.—Greek.
James Heath, Esq. M.A. Lond.—Ancient History.
A. Heimann, Ph.D. Prof. of German in Univ. Coll., London.—German Language and Literature.
John Hullah, Esq., Prof. in King's Coll. London.—Vocal Music.
Harmony.
Richard H. Hutton, Esq. M.A. Lond.—Arithmetic and Geometry.
Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D.—History of Fine Art—Geography.
George MacDonald, M.A.—English Language and Literature.
Mons. Adolphe Rogon—French Language and Literature.
Signor Vital de Pivoli—Italian Language and Literature.
Newenham Travers, Esq. B.A. Oxon.—Modern History.

### FEES.

For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 12. 18s. a year, or 7. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 1s.

For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 11. 12s. 6d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1s. for those meeting once.

For Pupils attending one Class only, 2s. 2s. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1s. 6d. for those meeting once.

THE SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 29th. The Fees are 5s. 5s. a term for Pupils under, and 6s. 6s. for those above, Fourteen. Entrance Fee, 1s.

Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

## S. T. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S-ROAD, CANONBURY, ISLINGTON, near LONDON.

This English and French Institution, for Ladies, Day Pupils, and Boarders, on the principle of Queen's College, will RE-OPEN, D.V., on the 16th of September. The Classes, in all the various departments of Collegiate Education, will be resumed on that day. Ladies of any age wishing further instruction in Art, Literature, or Science, can be received as Boarders for a Term or longer. This Institution on all hands offers desirable advantages for intending Governesses. Fees, including Board and Education, from Fifteen to Twenty Guineas per Term. Any further particulars may be obtained by application at the Institution. Prospectuses sent upon request.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

## LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,

Clapham Rise.  
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE THURSDAY, September 15th.

The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October.

Mrs. D'Erville Hope will re-commence her Lessons on Monday, October 10th; and on Saturday, October 15th, a Class will be formed for Harmony and Thorough Bass.

September, 1859.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—The Lord BISHOP OF LONDON.

Principal—The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Lady Resident—Miss PARRY.

The CLASSES of this College will meet, for the Michaelmas Term, on MONDAY, October 3rd.

The PREPARATORY CLASS, or School for Girls under Thirteen, will OPEN on MONDAY, September 28th.

Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders.

Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Subjects, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to MRS. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

## KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTION FOR LADIES, North End, Fulham.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. JOHNSON.

Director of Education—Mrs. JOHNSON.

The object of this Institution is to provide resident Pupils with a complete and systematic course of education and instruction, upon a plan that combines the advantages of a school and a college; with more than usual attention to individual peculiarities, and to the useful as well as the elegant requirements of after-life. The lecture arrangements include courses of English literature, Mental Philosophy, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and the application of Science to Education, Domestic Economy, and the Preservation of Health.

The NEXT TERM begins Sept. 12 and ends Dec. 18.

## EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 5th Geo. 4.

The NEXT SESSION of the EDINBURGH ACADEMY will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 3rd October, at ten o'clock, when Mr. CARMICHAEL will open the First or Junior class.

On Friday, 30th September, and Saturday, 1st October, attendance will be given at the Academy from 12 to 3 o'clock for the enrolment of New Pupils. Any additional information may be obtained from Mr. Paterson, Clerk to the Directors, No. 21, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

(See also Advertisement in this Paper of 20th ult.)

BOARDERS are received by—

The Rector, 62, Great King-street;  
Mr. Thompson, 3, Brandon-street; and  
Mr. MACLEAN, Chance Lot, Brompton.

13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL.

## LADIES' SELECT CLASSES: not more

than Twelve in each Class.

Principals—SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA and SIGNORA G. CAMPANELLA, née Lindley;

Assisted by a resident English Governess, and by the first Masters.

The CLASSES RE-COMMENCE AFTER the HOLIDAYS, on the 12th of September.

Signor G. Campanella gives Lessons in Singing and Italian, in School and Families. Prospectuses and any information may be had from him at his residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

## EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.

In this Establishment, an attempt is made to combine the advantages of Private Tuition with those of Scholastic Life. The club and College walls, under the Vice-Principal, a Clergyman, within the College walls, under the Vice-Principal, a Clergyman.

Terms: School, 50 and 60 guineas per annum; College Class, 70 guineas; with separate Bed-rooms, 100 guineas. No extras.

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## LITERATURE

*Memoir of the Life and Labours of the Rev. Jeremiah Horrox.* By the Rev. Arundell Blount Whetton. (Wertheim & Co.)

WE are well inclined to lend our aid in introducing to the unscientific reader a name with which he is not familiar, the bearer of which stands in the foremost rank of astronomical discoverers, though not more than twenty-five years old when he died. Had his life been spared until the quantity of his achievements had become commensurate with their quality, he would have been as well known to our generation as Newton, or Boyle, or Halley. We do not mean to go very fully into his merits; but we take occasion from the appearance of the above work to put together some gossip of the day in which he lived, which may serve as supplementary to the biography contained in it.

We mean to call him *Horrocks*. Mr. Whetton takes the spelling from the register at Emmanuel College, and from the practice of his friend Crabtree and his editor Wallis. The spelling of names was somewhat arbitrary in the seventeenth century. The Scottish Reformer was often spelt *Knox*; and Butler may have meant a pun when he talked of those who

Proved their doctrine orthodox  
By apostolic blows and *knocks*.

Flamsteed spelt the name of his friend Towneley in every way in which the letters would sound the word: and Rigaud adopted *Townley* on the authority of the *Philosophical Transactions*. But no books are more common at second-hand than those which belonged to Richard Towneley, with the book-plate in them bearing the name thus spelt. The name of *Horrocks* still exists in Lancashire; and is borne by a long-lived race; one of the family, the son of one of Cromwell's drummers, is asserted to have been alive in 1843. The late member for Preston, John Horrocks, is another instance. The *Index to Notes and Queries* will lead to more information. And it was thus that Horrocks spelt his own name. In the work which once belonged to him, which was picked up by Professor De Morgan, and deposited in Trinity College Library, it was so spelt. Until somebody shall be proved to know better than Horrocks himself how to spell his name, we intend to follow him, and we have no doubt the world at large will do the same.

The little changes which take place in names may veil curious facts. *Haak* in Dutch must become *Hook* in English; was Theodore Haak an ancestor or relative of Theodore Hook? Christian names run in families; and the one before us is by no means a common one. Theodore Haak was very well known in his day. He was one of the earliest Secretaries of the Royal Society, and has even been said to have been the first who broke ground for the formation of that body.

We now come back to Towneley. Christopher Towneley of Carr, as some say, of Towneley, as others say, was a man of property in Lancashire at the beginning of the seventeenth century: Richard, just spoken of, was one of his line, no doubt his son. Jeremiah Horrocks was born at Toxteth, now a suburb of Liverpool, in 1619. Christopher Towneley, an active patron of science, and, we must suppose, the first former of the library which descended to Richard, was the friend of "the ingenious Edward Sherburne, Esq., clerk of his Majesty's Ordnance," as Collins calls him.

Having introduced him, we must go on with him; gossip has its laws as well as other things. This old Royalist, who seems to have been very well off, for we find him offering 20*l.* for three folios which he wanted—an enormous price in those days—published, in 1675, a poetical translation of the first book of Manilius, intended to draw the attention of the young nobility and gentry to the doctrine of the Sphere. A nice notion this book is of a manual, for the letters of the poetry are twelve to the inch, and the page of the bound book is of sixteen inches by ten and a half; the whole with a splendid frontispiece by Hollar. But though Sherburne probably did little with the young gentry, he left a book which is of first-rate value for its biographical notices. He informs us that Christopher Towneley was the means of introducing to one another four "lights of the first magnitude in the Northern Hemisphere," that is to say: First, William Milbourn, a clergyman near Durham, who made original advances in algebra and astronomy; his papers were destroyed by the Scots in 1639. Secondly, Jeremiah Horrocks, the subject of our article. Thirdly, William Crabtree, a clothier at Manchester, some of whose observations are published with those of Horrocks; and who was his colleague and co-spectator in the matter of the transit of Venus. Fourthly, William Gascoigne, the now celebrated inventor of the micrometer, who was killed at Marston Moor. With these, as north-country mathematicians of nearly the same standing as to age, Sherburne mentions Jonas Moore, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, well known as the constructor of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital; George Wharton, equally well known in those days as the royalist Astrologer; Jeremiah Shackerly, known by publication of an astronomical work, mainly derived from Horrocks; and Nathan Pighells, a successful observer, of whom we now know nothing. All these were collected in answer to Dr. Wallis, who had asserted that the north of England was deficient in scientific learning. Wallis was probably biased by the character of the two Universities,—Cambridge, then as now the especial resort of north-country students, was not a school of exact science; nearly all the mathematical and astronomical learning came from Oxford. We must conjecture that, as in more recent times, there was a large quantity of mathematical learning in the north of England which was not connected with any University.

We cannot finish the story of the Towneleys and their library without a reference to Davis and Dickson, patten-makers, of St. Martin's-le-Grand. They were also second-hand book-sellers, and their stock was chiefly mathematical and astrological. It was very extensive, and the prices were very high; sale seemed to be a secondary consideration: and of the book trade they appeared to know nothing. They used to offer their copies of Taylor's *Logarithms* for twice the price at which they were sold by John Murray, for the Admiralty, as new books; and no representation of the absurdity produced the slightest effect upon the inflexible patten-makers. The secret seems to have been that Mr. Davis was himself a mathematician and a writer, and a bibliotaph by nature. The publishing catalogue of the firm—for they were publishers—contains several books of his as well as of others. When Mr. Davis died or retired, Mr. Dickson, who probably confined himself to pattens, sold all the books by auction, in 1834. There were three sales, in more than six thousand lots, yielding at least twice that number of books. Among them were

many of great rarity; and, in particular, so large a number of books bearing the plate of Richard Towneley, that it is clear the patten-makers must have purchased that library. Several works which had belonged to Horrocks were found; including the one above alluded to. Should any one possess an astronomical work, containing handwriting, and having, with a proper date, the Towneley book-plate, the chances are considerable that it belonged to Horrocks. The coat-of-arms must be described to the uninitiated in heraldry as three black stars over a black bar, with a falcon for a crest. The matter will be made almost certain if the book be one of those which are in the printed list of Horrocks's little library. That list was written in the book referred to before, and is printed in the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1837, and, again, in the work at the head of this article.

The late W. R. Whetton, the father of the author now before us, while engaged on the biographical department of the History of Lancashire, felt the want of a life of Horrocks, and determined to supply it. He died in 1835, and his son, with the assistance of his father's papers, has carried out the design, adding a translation of one of Horrocks's chief works, the '*Venus in Sole visa*.' This work was not included in Dr. Wallis's edition of Horrocks, partly because it had been published abroad by Hevelius. How much a life was needed may appear from this, that in the '*Biographia Britannica*,' a reference in "*Wallis*" directs us to look for "*Horrox*" in the Supplement. No such thing is there: the reason no doubt being, that the editor of that work, who surely did not lack contributors who were apt at finding materials, could not succeed in procuring a biography of Horrocks.

Mr. A. B. Whetton has done his work with much ability. He is not generally versed in the minutiae of the history of science, but he has stuck to his points, and, in what relates to his subject, he has made himself fully competent, and performed his task with fidelity, without exaggeration, and in an interesting manner. A person who should open the book at the passage in which Mr. Whetton speaks of decimals:—"This method was invented by one Simon Steven, a native of Bruges, in 1602, and it prepared the way for the discovery of logarithms by Sir John Napier within twelve years afterwards,"—might, if well informed, take a strong prejudice against the book. For it was not one Steven, but the celebrated Stevin, or Stevinus, who published his decimal fractions in 1585, not in 1602; and the laird of Merchistoun, transferred into Lord Napier by most, and into Sir John Napier by Mr. Whetton, made no direct use of decimal fractions in his logarithms, and showed no great acquaintance with Stevinus. Such slips are dangerous to those who have not a character established in their subjects. When the very learned Dr. Peacock, writing on the history of arithmetic, speaks of Stevinus and Simon of Bruges as two different persons in the same paragraph, we may smile for a moment at what we know to be a mere slip: it would have been otherwise with a writer on history. This same Stevinus is, like Horrocks, one of the men whose reputation was not well recognized till long after his death. He has been called the Archimedes of Belgium; we rather prefer to call him the Galileo. When, some years ago, the Belgian Pantheon was under consideration, and Stevinus was of course on the list, a member of the Academy of Brussels, who belonged to some past age, raised his voice either in or to the Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the nomination, on the ground that Stevinus was



nothing but an obscure writer, respectable enough in his own day. This called forth a pamphlet which is perhaps the severest castigation a member of a learned society has received in our time. We believe it was printed only for private circulation: and report gives the authorship to Mr. Van de Weyer. At the head stands the assertion of Sterne's Uncle Toby that Stevinus was a great man; and at the tail is given such a list of eulogies from all parts of Europe as must have opened the eyes of the unfortunate assailant to some knowledge of Stevinus and of himself.

To return from this digression. Mr. Whetton, though not strong about Stevinus, has made himself strong about Horrocks. Writing in performance of a filial duty, and doing what men of science should have done, and did not do, such a slip as we have noticed, merely to put it on its right footing, is no more than an advantageous foil to the manner in which the essential parts of the task have been performed.

Horrocks is said to have been born in the year 1619. We do not know on what contemporary authority this common assertion is made, and Mr. Whetton takes it for granted: our earliest books say "about 1619." If we admit it, we have him entered at Emmanuel College at the age of thirteen, and doing duty as a clergyman at Hoole when he was only twenty years old. We are aware that very young boys were sent to the Universities, and that the bishops were not so particular about age as they are now. Nevertheless, the canon which regulates the age of admission was as much the law then as now; and when we couple with other things the marvellous astronomical *erudition* displayed by Horrocks, we are strongly inclined to suppose that he must have been twenty-three years old in 1639, instead of twenty, when he began to do duty at Hoole. It makes no difference as to his fame; but we must remember that though genius may be of any age, learning must have time. The gentleman who now occupies Horrocks's pulpit, in the writing we shall presently mention, states that the birth took place in "1616 or 1619." How he got his information he does not state; perhaps, like ourselves, he has added three conjectural years to bring the young curate within the law.

It was hardly known, until very recently, that Horrocks was a clergyman, and it has been even doubted: but Mr. Whetton makes it clear beyond controversy. What Horrocks himself says almost proves it. On Sunday, the 24th of November, 1639, o.s., he was obliged to leave the telescope, when, for aught he knew, the transit of Venus over the Sun, on that day to be seen for the first time by human eyes, might be on the point of beginning, *ad majora advocatus quæ utique ob hæc perergera negligi non decuit*. Now, though an officiating clergyman, and he, too, a young curate in a strange parish, could certainly not venture to omit a service for an astronomical observation, however new or rare, it is absurd to suppose that a mere parishioner would hold himself obliged to go to church when a celestial phenomenon of once in a century, then to be seen for the first time, and calculated and predicted by himself, was just on the point of beginning. We should call a person who held himself so obliged an undevout astronomer, and mad into the bargain; just as we should have called the Duke of Wellington an irreligious soldier if he had sent his armies to the church service on the memorable Sunday of Waterloo. And we have no doubt that Horrocks, had he been free to choose, would have praised God at the telescope, and not in the church.

Of the various labours of Horrocks, of his clear anticipations of gravitation, of his improvements of the lunar theory, and other remarkable points, we shall not speak. We leave our readers to Mr. Whetton's work, and to the admirable account given by Mr. Grant in his 'History of Physical Astronomy.' Newton himself is Horrocks's trumpeter, as the Index to the Principia will show. But here we must explain, for fear of misapprehension. A little while ago it was asserted in *Notes and Queries*, as a thing not commonly known, that the great Wren was an able mathematician; and the Index of the Principia was referred to as a brief proof. An admirer of the architect was so disturbed that he wrote a long article, proving by unanswerable quotations that Wren did not derive his reputation from the Principia, but was famous before that work appeared. No doubt of it: a mention in the Principia proves fame already acquired. In the case of Horrocks, however, this proof might easily have been wanting. It was only in 1673 that Wallis was able to publish as much as could be recovered of Horrocks's papers, and the Principia appeared in 1687.

Horrocks died January 3, 1641. He had planned, on the 16th of December, to visit his friend Crabtree on the 4th of January, "if nothing unforeseen should occur." There has been some discussion as to the time when Crabtree, the twin astronomer of the Transit of Venus, departed this life. But Sherburne, who had ample means of knowledge, says they both died in the same year. He also says that the papers published by Wallis were not the tenth part of what Horrocks left.

Horrocks tells us that he began to apply to astronomy in his boyhood—meaning, no doubt, when at Cambridge. He says he had no one to instruct him, and no one to study with him: so that he learned entirely from books. He had not even the means, by aid of any Cambridge writer, of finding what books he ought to study. So then, a boy of fourteen, destitute of all aid except from his own wonderful gifts, made up his mind, as he says, to be the rival of Tycho Brahé and Kepler. In the few years which were given to him he so far succeeded as to produce in quantity enough for the lifetime of an ordinary reputation, and this of a quality which makes it no great exaggeration to call him the forerunner of Newton, and no exaggeration at all to call him by very far the greatest English astronomer of his day, and very high among those of all time.

Thirty years ago, an amateur astronomer of Preston, Moses Holden by name, when lecturing in the south of England, was frequently questioned about Horrocks. This seems to have drawn his attention, and he ended by setting up, at his own expense, a tablet to the memory of Horrocks in St. Michael's Church, at Toxteth. Two years ago, Mr. Brickel, the rector of Hoole, called attention to the subject, and in a very accurate and well-written broadside, or whatever else a loose sheet of printed foolscap ought to be called, invited subscriptions for a monument. Our readers will remember, perhaps, that we set our faces against calling upon the whole country to do what Lancashire ought to do for itself, if it were to be done at all. We heard no more of the matter; but from Mr. Whetton's book we learn that the plan succeeded, and that the church at Hoole has been beautified and enlarged by the erection of a chapel of thirty free sittings, "dedicated to the memory of Horrocks," and containing a memorial window with an inscription.

*Sparks from a Locomotive; or, Life and Liberty in Europe.* By the Author of 'Belle Brittan's Letters.' (New York, Derby & Jackson; London, Low & Co.)

A young English lady in a public car—that is, a railway-carriage on a northern line—called Col. Fuller a "foreigner." The epithet, as Col. Fuller complains, is a sad one. Yet it has advantages. A foreign eye is a fresh eye. Your rough old salt is not the man to note "the green abounding beauty" of the sea, or catch the mysterious voices "moaning for the sleep that never comes." Men who live on Alpine heights are not keenly alive to that beauty of the sunrise which hurries the tourist up the Rhigi and the Alpen horn. Everything grows trite by daily use. Hence the peculiar charm we feel in going over familiar scenes with a friend to whom they are strange; the revival of novelty in our own sensations; the springing of beauty in points on which we no longer dwell; the subtleties of character, the harmonies of outline and colour, which the worn eye may have ceased to note.

To us, a foreigner has many uses. He brings us news; not merely on his tongue, but in his gait, his speech, his manners; and not only of himself, but, to a certain extent, even of *ourselves*. In his courtesy—his manliness—his integrity—we read something safe and final about the institutions under which he may have grown. In the mirror of his mind we may also behold an image of ourselves—often an extraordinary, sometimes a very ugly vision. Yet we like to see it. A plain woman loves to consult her glass. A sturdy Briton, though his opinion of himself and his country may be wisely humble, is sometimes in the mood to catch an "intelligent foreigner" by the button, and make him confess all that he may please to think about us and our ways of life.

Col. Fuller, whose "sparks" fly about like fire from a house rather than down like those from a locomotive, is an excellent witness, shrewd, good-natured, witty, full of experience, yet wholly new to our peculiar world. His run through England—and, indeed, through Europe—was at railway speed, allowing no time for the greenness to wear off. Trained to the pen, he dashed down what he saw with the hurry and the brightness of a sun-picture.

Our visitor came to England in the Asia. On the very first day of the voyage, "on the removal of the cloth, George Francis Train, Esq., one of the liveliest, wittiest, and best-tempered of men, proposed that the company present should resolve themselves into a mutual-admiration society." This led to the institution of a daily paper on board—the articles of which were published with the nuts and claret. All the talents seemed to spring up at a word of demand:—"Not only was every man of our company a singer, an orator, and a wit, but a poet and a journalist as well. Lord Bury contributed a story, entitled the 'Posthumous Papers of Dr. Blanco,' not surpassed by any similar production of Dickens. Train gave us volumes of statistics, and poetry by the yard; while a young man on board, by the name of Burns, a clerk in the New York house of Morton, Grinnell & Co., threw off gems in rhyme worthy of his great namesake." Bravo! The Asiatic Lottery—the name of this daily paper, from *Asia*, the vessel, *Lott*, the captain thereof—was disposed of at the end of the voyage by raffle, and, being won by a lady, was given to Lord Bury, "to whose facile and felicitous pen the 'Asiatic Lottery' is indebted for its most brilliant gems."

Col. Fuller stepped into the hospitalities of Mr. M'Henry, of Liverpool. The first Eng-



lishman met in England gives our witness a favourable impression of English enterprise and success. Mr. M'Henry "is one of the largest financial operators in Europe," but his genius is capable of small things as of great. "In the midst of his more gigantic schemes, Mr. M'Henry is projecting a mammoth hotel in Liverpool on the American plan; a Water-Cure establishment in Wales; and has, within a few days, purchased the *London Spectator* (formerly edited by the great Sam Johnson), and placed Mr. Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, in the editorial chair."

Col. Fuller went to Great Malvern for the water, and to the Burns dinner at Dumfries for the whiskey. The first he praises, and at the second he was praised. He made a good speech, which we have read over again in his book, as well as all the kindly things said after dinner in welcome of the American guest. A train carried him from Dumfries to Edinburgh, the city of monuments:—

"Among them all, none has impressed me so pleasantly as the Monument to Sir Walter Scott. This exquisite inspiration of Art has afforded me a new sensation. It leaps into the air like a flame, and lifts the imagination up with it. The form is a gothic pyramid, two hundred feet high, designed by Kemp, a self-taught architect, and it covers, like a pointed cap, a colossal statue, in a sitting posture, of the King of Novelists. The likeness is admirable, and the expression indicates all the noble attributes of genius so happily blended in the character and in the creations of Scott. It is a pleasant fact to record that the last 1,500*l.* required for the completion of the Scott Monument was raised by the efforts of the greatest living poet of Scotland—Charles Mackay—who, when the work halted for the lack of the above-named sum, addressed letters to all the leading authors in Great Britain, soliciting funds for the purpose; and soon succeeded in raising the amount. The letters received by Dr. Mackay in answer to his appeal, have been carefully preserved by him in a book, which is one of the rarest volumes of autographs I have ever seen."

Col. Fuller expresses an opinion on the trial of Madeline Smith:—

"Drive on, to the College of Justice in Parliament Square, and gaze mutely and intently at the venerable old pile. And what says my red-haired guide? Nothing of Jeffrey, of Blair, of Forbes, of Dundas, or of Melville; but—'there, sir, is where Madeline Smith had her nine days' trial!' In this little modern tragedy all the ancient gloom and glory of the place is forgotten. But I confess that the mention of the fact gave a new interest to these ancient Halls. I had read every word of that famous trial; and had fully acquitted the fair and beautiful prisoner of murder; for if she did not kill the contemptible villain who threatened to murder her reputation, by proclaiming his own shameful triumph over her frailty, she hardly did her duty to herself or to her sex."

Americans generally have strong opinions on the question of the "subjugation of woman by man." We were not aware that any of them went so far as the dogma of "Poisoning no Murder"—when it is done to prevent scandal. At length the visitor reaches London:—

"The distances are truly magnificent; and, between such extremes as Peabody's Banking House in 'the City,' and Lord Bury's mansion in 'Belgravia,' one begins to get some idea of the immensity of the town; but it is not until after driving through a continuous, compact street, or series of streets, to the distance of sixteen miles, that we have a 'realizing sense' of the expansive limits of London."

The first thought of a Republican is to see the Queen. The wise Greeks had the same curiosity. Col. Fuller goes to the opening of Parliament—the Parliament of the present year—and here is his picture of the scene:—

"What a pageant of splendour and of grandeur was here presented! The floor of the house was

packed with the wives and daughters and sisters of the peers, in full dress, leaving only a narrow space in the centre, which was occupied by peers and bishops in their brilliant scarlet robes. The entire gallery which surrounds the House was filled with a row of elegantly-dressed ladies, only broken by a line of reporters, occupying seats directly opposite the throne. Behind the reporters, the benches, one rising above another, were filled with ladies. Presently the trumpets sound—the signal that the Queen is approaching. She leaves the Palace in her magnificent state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by her ministers and household officers, in carriages but a little less sumptuous than her own; escorted by the Life Guards, all mounted on noble black horses; the whole *cortège* forming a most magnificent spectacle. In alighting from the carriage, Her Majesty's foot presses an electric wire, which fires a cannon in the Park. The Usher of the Golden Rod gives a signal; and, suddenly, every lady in the House throws off her opera cloak, or shawl, or mantle; and a more beautiful revelation can hardly be imagined; surely not described.

Flashed all their arms in air;  
Flashed all their bosoms bare,  
Stunning the gazers there—  
Lovely six hundred!"

Now for the Queen!—

"The Queen enters, arrayed in her most royal robes, with a glittering tiara of diamonds on her head; while the Crown of England is borne on a velvet cushion behind her. She ascends the throne, which looks like a great golden chair, elevated three or four steps; and, as soon as the two maids of honour have adjusted her long train of crimson velvet, takes her seat, looking every inch a queen. Another gentle silken sound, and everybody is seated, while the silence is profound. Ten minutes elapse in waiting for the Members of the House of Commons, who come tumbling in at the opposite end of the Hall, and as soon as silence is restored—and such silence I never before heard (for it is almost audible)—the Queen took her speech from the hand of the Lord Chamberlain, who stood by her side, and read it in a very deliberate, distinct tone of voice—and, as Shakspeare says, 'with good emphasis and discretion.' Not a word was lost; and, when she had finished, she appeared to me ten times as majestic as before she began. Her voice is very pleasant, and her intonation showed that she understood and meant what she uttered. But it sounded odd to hear that little woman talk so supremely of her power, her authority, her army, her navy, her ministers, her people, &c. &c. And yet there was a touch of the 'moral sublime' in the dramatic situation of the scene—in the palpable evidences of the surrounding 'divinity which doth hedge a queen.'"

Col. Fuller is severe on the Prince Consort, and, indeed, generally on the *men*. His delight is evidently in the "bosoms bare" of the "lovely six hundred." For instance, at Hampton Court, he turns with a shrug from grisly saints and martyrs hairy to the sweet picture of—Nell Gwynn:—

"The room in which I lingered longest and left most reluctantly, was the one principally devoted to Sir Peter Lely's beauties of the Court of Charles. His women surpass anything I have ever seen on canvas; and his Nell Gwynn (as the Duchess of St. Albans, bearing a remarkable resemblance to the beautiful Mrs. L.—, of New York), haunts me like a dream. There is a light in her eye; a sweetness in her lip; a smile on her face; and a fountain of inspiration in her fair, full bosom, to melt the iron heart of an anchorite. I have never seen but one lovelier vision, and that, blessed be the Divine Artist, is a breathing, living, loving 'statue of flesh!'"

The harder sex is much less to his mind; and even in the historical crowd at an opening day, his fancy wanders fondly back to the lovely six hundred:—

"The great men of England, who were present on the august occasion, did not particularly impress me as men of great personal dignity and power. I saw no head as massive as Webster's, as noble as

Clay's, or as striking as Calhoun's. Among the peers, Lord Derby looked most like a leader; but among the bishops, I saw no very marked evidences of divine or human 'authority;' and, as for the Duke of Cambridge, the military head of the army, no phrenologist would select him from a crowd as one 'born to command.' But the ladies of the nobility are decidedly better looking than their lords. I have never before seen so large a collection of fine, fresh, rosy-looking women. The majority have fair complexions, blue eyes, exuberant busts and luxuriant heads of hair. On coming out of the House of Lords, the crowd was very great, and progress was very slow; but it afforded a fine opportunity of a daylight look into the faces and eyes of the leading belles of England; and although there was danger of being smothered in a crowd of peeresses, yet I suppose it would have been like the 'dying of a rose in aromatic pain.'"

Of the beauty of our English roses the gallant American never wearies. Of course, he is writing for a New York audience; and fair readers on this side of the great deep may like to hear what a clever writer thinks it necessary to insist on with his countrywomen in such delicate matter of comparison. Listen:

"I find it no uncommon thing in England to meet 'unprotected females' in the cars, and the higher the social position of the ladies the greater is their simplicity of dress and affability of manner. So far as health, comfort and fitness are concerned, the American ladies have much to learn from the English, especially in their travelling costume. We see no fiery or frippery here in the railway carriage; and silks and satins in the street are apt to excite rather uncomplimentary suspicions of the wearers. The 'Balmoral' is almost universally worn; and even fiery red stockings are by no means uncommon. Long dresses are never seen out of drawing-rooms, and there they are worn both long and low. The English women have magnificently exuberant busts; and they 'don't care who knows it.' Full dress, for dinner or for the theatre, consists in 'low neck and short sleeves,' and this is observed *de rigueur*; while all gentlemen are expected to appear in black dress coats and unimpeachable gloves. At the Theatre Royal, in Liverpool, the other evening, I was about entering the boxes with a lady on my arm, who wore on the back of her head a little 'love of a bonnet,' about the size of a japonica flower, when she was arrested by an usher, who politely informed her that the forbidden bonnet must be left in the ante-room."

There is one drawback to his delight—or would be, if the Colonel were a Chinaman, which we are thankful he is *not*. The busts are divinely beautiful—how about the feet? Look, ladies, to your Balmorals:—

"I have seen but one pretty foot in England. I used to think the old nursery story about the 'old woman who lived in a shoe,' entirely fabulous; but since I have seen the pedestals of some of these lovely living female statues I have formed a more favourable opinion of the veracity of 'Mother Goose.' But it is very evident that a large foot is not considered a detriment to female beauty in England; as the ladies make no effort to diminish the size of their feet by wearing pinching slippers. On the contrary, they wear clumsy gaiters, with heavy soles, which make their steps anything but fairy-like. And in this they show their good sense. One half of the consumption cases among the American women are owing to wafer-soled shoes, which render walking both difficult and dangerous. And so they sit pining in satin chairs in their over-heated rooms, sucking cough candy, and waiting for the doctor, and his shadow the undertaker; while these buxom English beauties are tramping about in their water-proof boots, or darting through lanes and parks in their saddles. To appear delicate or lackadaisical is no part of an English woman's ambition. Health and vigor of body are considered of primary importance, not only for comfort's sake, but as the most essential qualifications for satisfactorily and successfully performing the duties of wives and mothers. And they dress, and eat, and exercise accordingly. On calling on Lady — th



other morning, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in London, I found her dressed in a plain, purple coloured woollen robe, made of cheap and coarse material, and yet so tastefully fitting her fine figure that I was struck with the elegance and the comfort of the *ensemble*. An ultra fashionable belle of the Fifth Avenue would hardly 'come down' to her visitor in so simple a costume; or if she did, it would be with a confusion of apologetic words and blushes."

—It is wise in our gallant critic not to let that "one pretty foot" out of its slipper. The advice given or implied is, however, of the kindest and best.

Col. Fuller dines at clubs, dances at Casinos, visits famous people, and rattles off his opinions about the wine at one, the loveliness at another, and the talk at the third. One of his rapid visits—that to Leigh Hunt—gains, from the death of the "famous personage," a momentary interest of a peculiar kind. The brief passage on it we transfer to our columns, as a note to the memoir given in another page:—

"On entering the little parlor, used as a 'study,' a tall figure, dressed in a morning gown, with a large cape, came forward and grasped my hand with a sort of feminine tenderness and enthusiasm, and said, 'I am glad to welcome a gentleman who has spoken such hearty words for Burns.' Tea was soon ordered; and for two delightful hours I sat listening to the fluent and unflagging talk of the contemporary, the companion, and the friend of Byron, Keats, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Lamb, Moore, Campbell, and all the men of wit and wisdom whose stars have sparkled and vanished in the literary galaxy of England during the last fifty years. Leigh Hunt is now nearly eighty years of age; and yet his complexion has the fairness and softness of youth. His hair is as white as the bloom of the almond-tree, and as full and glossy as the head of a child. His brow is broad and beautiful, and his eye as gentle and as clear as that of a woman who has never seen a cloudy day. His heart is as merry as a bird's, and his look and manner alternately playful and pensive, but without a shadow of sadness. The dear old man, with all his precious poetic memories—with his venerable juvenility—this genial octogenarian, this unfading rose in the snow—how like he seemed to his own glorious 'Abou Ben Adhem,' that sweet essence of all Religion distilled into a single drop; and which, by the way, as the author has kindly sent it to me, written in his own beautiful hand, I will here quote, although it may be already familiar to every school-boy in America:—

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)  
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
And saw within the moonlight in his room,  
Making it rich, and, like a lily in bloom,  
An angel, writing in a book of gold.  
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold;  
And to the presence in the room he said,  
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,  
And, with a look, made of all sweet accord,  
Answered, 'The names of those that love the Lord.'  
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'  
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,  
But cheerily still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,  
Write me as one who loves his fellow men.'

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night  
It came again with a great wakening light,  
And show'd the names whom love of God had bless'd,  
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

The poet has a copy of his favourite gem, exquisitely written and illuminated by Miss Procter (daughter of Barry Cornwall), handsomely framed, and hung near his writing-table. I shall not attempt to repeat the many wise words, admirable criticisms, and pleasant personal anecdotes with which he instructed and entertained me; but a capital illustration of Wordsworth was too good to be lost. 'He was a fine lettuce, with *too many outside leaves*!' Of Byron, he spoke with great sympathy and admiration; of the unfavourable maternal influences that warped his budding genius; and of the school-boy sneers at his lameness, which irritated his temper. But added that he was neither habitually moody nor morose, 'usually humming about in the morning, and reserving his more serious compositions for the night.' 'In Byron,' said Mr. Hunt, 'there was a

conflict of jealousy which the world never fully understood. *The Lord was jealous of the Poet; and the Poet was jealous of the Lord.*' Of Burns and the old Scotch Poets, Mr. Hunt talked in a strain of ardent and eloquent admiration, quoting with great glee:

Our gude man cam' hame at e'en,  
And hame cam' he.

The idea of 'buttons on blankets' seemed to amuse him infinitely. On leaving, the good old Poet-Essayist presented me with a copy of his latest work, 'The Town.'

After Col. Fuller's return from France and Italy—into which countries we need not accompany him—he reviews the Old World relatively:—

"After the Continent, England looks grander and richer, and more substantial than ever. The very earth seems firmer, and the men and women look more solid, more earnest, more worthy of immortality. If it is evening with the human race in Italy, and morning in America, surely it is high noon in England. With the sun on the meridian, the shadows disappear."

With this pretty compliment we close a book which we have read through, amused and pleased. It would be difficult not to part in good humour from a guest so much delighted with England and the English as Col. Fuller.

*Vicissitudes of Families, and other Essays.* By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. (Longman & Co.)

"ULSTER" has here given us an agreeable book on one of the most interesting branches of genealogy. That study connects itself with physiology at one end, and with politics at the other; but it has equally striking relations to Art. Our novelists hardly dream of the material for fiction which lies buried in county and family histories,—books which, except in rare instances, are hopelessly unreadable. Sir Bernard Burke, in this instance, comes as a "medium" between that world and the ordinary reading public, and takes advantage of his position with taste and skill.

The 'Vicissitudes of Families' are images on a small scale of those of nations. The mind can grasp *them*,—while it retires bewildered from any attempt to picture the fortunes of a whole people. We feel the degradation of the Greeks most acutely when Plutarch tells us that one of the descendants of Aristides became a juggler. And what a lesson the details of the process would be, if we could recover those! A pedigree is a ladder by which we mount into past ages, and on any round of which we find a convenient resting-place for staying to look about us.

On the whole—directing our attention to the "vicissitudes" of houses specially—is not the wonder rather that so many survive, than that so many have fallen under the infinite varieties of fortune and time? Take the old Norman aristocracy of England, and consider the slaughters, attainders, changes of dynasty, changes of society, through which its few survivors have come down; the problem being in every generation to rear a representative who should continue the line and preserve the land! Ought we really to wonder that there are so few—some half-dozen—descendants of William's barons in the peerage, for instance—and a larger handful in the gentry—which, reinforced by those in both classes who come from his inferior aristocracy, can still be counted in a very few minutes? Perhaps not. Byron had hardly more rivals in blood than in poetry; yet he had a bend sinister to get over before arriving at Erneis and Radulphus, of whom he says,

—two-and-thirty manors

Were their rewards for following Billy's banners;

—and his family for a long interval had sunk below the baronial rank. Vicissitudes! The history of families consists of nothing else, almost; and if we wanted to cure one of Mr. Thackeray's "snobs" of snobbism, we should make him go through a course of Dugdale, Fuller, Collins, Banks, and Brydges. Genius is hardly rarer than very illustrious and unbroken descent. Some people think that genealogy makes its students who possess pedigrees vain; but the good side of the science is that it shows a man very soon how little *his* can be at the best in the old European hierarchy.

A few facts about the vicissitudes of families in our own country may have a value for the social philosopher.

*Imprimis*, the great old Norman aristocracy is virtually defunct,—we mean that part of it which was really highest and strongest. The Mortimers, Lacys, Bohuns, Bigods, Valences, Warrens are altogether gone. That some of their blood exists somewhere, is probable enough,—but the stream is lost in the population, like a stream in the sea. The highest honour of our best families is to be able to trace a rill or two of it as tributary to their own. This constitutes the glory of the Howards, Devereuxes, Mannerses, and some thirty more. Of the remainder we virtually know nothing. Our aristocracy, like our modern ships, is not built of British oak only, but of timber from all parts of the world.

Again, it is worth notice how few of our decayed houses have managed to restore themselves by *industry*. A ruined, good family is far more likely to shine in war, or statesmanship, or letters, or art. Is Mr. Mill's remark right that the old *noblesse* were a squandering class? and does this account for their not getting on in trade? We never hear of Talbot & Co., the great cotton-spinners, or Hastings & Vere, the mighty brewers; and the cases of the Gurneys and Drummonds just exist as if to be the necessary exceptions. On the other hand, the families of mercantile origin do not last as long as one would expect. They flourish for a generation or two, and fall again; and in some counties a great part of the land changes hands twice or thrice in every century.

So many are the chances, too, of the failure of a direct male line that few persons descend from the loins of the more illustrious men of their race. There are no descendants of Bacon, Shakespeare, Spenser, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Cromwell, Sir Philip Sydney, and hundreds more—though their *stock* is not extinct. The Duke of Montrose, indeed, comes from the great Montrose; the Duke of Cleveland from Sir Harry Vane; the Earl of Shrewsbury from the warrior who first bore the title; and Lord Derby from the Thomas Lord Derby first earl of his house. But these are only a few cases, and the law would seem to be the other way. A very great man embodies all the virtue of the race, and nature takes a rest, as it were, in his branch by cutting it short, while the line of some obscure cousin flourishes upon his fame or wealth. Where the line, however, ends in heiresses, they often carry some of its peculiar qualities into other houses, and so modify *their* male line, which yet (as portraits go to prove) would seem to have elements of permanence through all intermixtures. Here we touch on the very obscurest point of the study. A person would appear to be the direct product of the union of his various ancestors, and yet most individuals resemble one family amongst their ancestry more than another. In obscure families the results of this fact are often startling. A forgotten ancestral nigger, for example, "crops out" in the dusky hue of one of a batch of brothers and sisters as fair as their neigh-



bours,—like the thick lips of the Polish Princess amongst the Hapsburgs.

But we are forgetting Sir Bernard Burke while dipping into the philosophy of his subject. The most attractive part of his book is not that which relates to England, but to his own heraldic kingdom. Many of us have heard before how Cromwell came to be represented in the last century by a grocer, and the Umfravilles by the master of a workhouse,—how a certain butcher in a country town not long since was entitled to quarter Plantagenet,—and a toll-keeper descended from the Dudleys kept his “pike” near the very towers of their old castle. But Sir Bernard has fresher material to deal with in the results of the Encumbered Estates Court—a subject full of picturesque horror, and which might well claim a book to itself. As he says:—

“The gentry of Ireland are now, in many cases, dispossessed: new manners and new men are filling the land, and the old time-honoured houses are passing rapidly away. Whoever collects instances of fallen families, some thirty years hence, will have a fruitful field to gather in. No one will gain-say the beneficial influence the Encumbered Estates Court has exercised in a national point of view, or fail to trace to its introduction into Ireland the dawn of the prosperity which is now shining on that most improving of countries. That it has worked infinite public good is undeniable; but it is equally certain, that the general benefit has been effected at the cost of much individual misery. The condition of the country is increased by it, as the state of a boat’s crew, tempest-tossed, with only a slender basket of provisions, is improved by some of the unhappy sufferers being thrown overboard and drowned. But the relatives of the doomed cannot but lament, and even the unconnected spectators of such stern and sharp justice cannot remain unconcerned. No cases of vicissitudes would be so pathetic, no episodes of decadence so lamentable as those that could be told, in connexion with the transfer of land in Ireland, but the wounds are too fresh, and the ruin too recent, for me to enter on so painful a theme. Many a well-born gentleman—torn from his patrimony—has sought and found on the hospitable shores of Australia and America, the shelter and happiness denied to him in the land of his birth, while some I might mention, who staid at home in the vain hope of retrieving the past, or who were too old to enter on a new career, ended their days in the Poor House. What story of fiction is more striking than that of Mr. D’Arcy, of Kiltullagh and Clifden Castle, in the county of Galway, who, after the ruinous sale of his estates, took orders and became a missionary in the very district which used to be his own? or, what more marvellous instance of the depreciation of property, than in the sale of Castle Hyde, in the county of Cork, the inheritance of Mr. Hyde, a scion of the Clarendon Hydcs, and first cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was deprived of his fine old place in the worst times of the famine?”

And he follows this up, presently, by the story of the “Princess of Connemara”—the last and least fortunate of the Martins of Galway. The Famine overtook this unhappy lady when her estate was encumbered with a mortgage held by the “Law Life Assurance Society,” and here is the result:—

“The year of famine came on, government works were commenced, and the tenants soon ceased to pay any rents whatever, and as a natural consequence the owners of so many thousand acres were no longer able to pay up the instalments due upon their mortgage. Men acting in large bodies are seldom so merciful as when they are individually responsible for their debts, and the Law Life Assurance Society formed no exception to this rule of general experience. They insisted upon the due performance of their bond, and that being under the circumstances impossible, this vast Connemara property came into the Encumbered Estates Court, and the famous old race of Martin of Ballinabinn was sold out: the times were the worst possible for

an advantageous sale; and the Assurance Company bought in almost the entire of the estate, at a sum immeasurably below its real value, and quite inadequate, even with the produce of the remnant of the lands bought by other parties, to the liquidation of its heavy liabilities. Not a single acre remained for the poor heiress of what was once a princely estate, and while others were thus fattening upon her ancient inheritance, the ‘Princess of Connemara,’ without any fault of her own, became an absolute pauper. The home of her fathers had passed away to strangers, leaving nothing behind but debts and the bitter recollection of what she had lately been. A more painful example of family decadence will not easily be found, though the roll of such events, as I have already shown, is sufficiently extensive. \* \* In this total wreck of all her fortunes the ill-starred ‘Princess of Connemara’ retired to Fontaine l’Évêque in Belgium, where for a short while she supported herself by her pen; but so scanty were the means thus obtained that she at length resolved to abandon the Continent for America, hoping to find in the New World an ampler field for her exertions. Some friends of the family now came forward with a small subscription to enable her to carry out this object. Much it could not have been, for we find her embarking on the voyage in a sailing vessel, although she was far advanced in pregnancy. A premature confinement was the result in this den of misery, without medical attendant, without a nurse, without any one of the aids so indispensable at such a moment of danger and suffering. Can it be a matter of surprise to any one that she died soon after she touched the shore; or, as some will have it, before she left the boat?”

But who does the reader suppose is now the Chief of the O’Neills of Clanaboy? Sir Bernard Burke, who lives in the same town, shall tell us:—

“Sergeant-Major Bryan O’Neill, youngest son of Sir Francis O’Neill, the sixth baronet, is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is a tall and distinguished looking man, in whose appearance and manners, notwithstanding his age and poverty, and the ordeal through which he has passed, may be traced the high lineage and noble blood of Clanaboy. And thus I close this sketch of the decadence of a branch of the royal house of O’Neill, in which the mutability of fortune is signally displayed. The descendant of Prince Niul of Scythia and Egypt, of Milesius, King in Spain, of the royal author, Cormac Uadhdha, of Con of ‘the hundred battles,’ and Niall the Great, of the chivalrous Niall Caille, and Hugh Boy, and Brian Balv, and Henry Caoch, and the gallant and dashing Colonel of Charles the First’s dragoons at the battle of Edge Hill, the cousin of three peers and of a duke, and the lineal descendant of a hundred kings, is reduced to the humble lot of a discharged pensioner of the crown, at two shillings and twopence a day, and occupies a room in a small shop in an obscure street, where his eldest son is a coffinmaker!”

A little of the Celtic sympathy so lavishly shown for the French Generals of Irish descent might be bestowed, we think, on this old soldier; but perhaps he is disqualified by having fought loyally under the British Crown. There is hardly a sadder story in this painful but interesting work.

*Christian Philosophy*.—[*Die Christliche Philosophie*]. By Dr. Heinrich Ritter. (Göttingen, Dieterich; London, Nutt.)

THE reader must not be misled by the title of this work into a supposition that it is a treatise of the practical kind, inculcating as much wholesome philosophy as may be supposed compatible with the Christian character; since it is nothing of the sort. It is neither more nor less than an elaborate history of the metaphysical philosophy of the whole civilized world, so far as this may be considered under the influence of the Christian religion. Dr. Ritter is not only pre-eminent as an historian of philosophy; he is also

especially historical in his very idea of philosophical science. Agreeing with Hegel, that the successive systems respectively represent the ages of their production, he does not, however, assume an *absolute* principle of construction. Philosophy, with him, is never wholly independent of public opinion. This is the proposition which he lays down at the commencement of a recently-published work on ‘Logic and Metaphysics,’—and he now largely illustrates it by showing the vicissitudes to which philosophy is subject while influenced by a public opinion, of which Christianity is the basis.

Separating the whole history of mankind into that of ancient and modern nations, Dr. Ritter arrives at the conclusion, that by the Christian religion alone is drawn the line of demarcation which effects this division, and that the Christian nations alone have inherited from the races of classic antiquity the mission of civilizing the world. True, the Germans were in their forests while the Romans were in their forum, and, therefore, in one sense of the word, are just as old as any other branch of the Indo-Germanic race; but it was not till they were christianized that they took a part in the work of civilization. Universal history has its outsiders as well as the chronicle of particular countries; and every one knows perfectly well that the dynasties who rule the islands of the Pacific, though highly interesting to the traveller and the geographer, lie beyond the ken of the historian properly so called.

It is not, therefore, by a mere caprice that the term ancient is so exclusively bestowed on the Greeks and Romans,—that the young sculptor, advised to study the antique, does not for a moment imagine that he is to betake himself to the Assyrian relics in the Layard collection. The Oriental influence only comes into the old Western World through the medium of Alexandrian dreamers, trained in the later Greek schools, and of polytheistic Romans, ready to include every conceivable deity in a vast pantheon. Thus the history of Christian philosophy begins where that of the classical nations leaves off; but Dr. Ritter takes pains to show that the old world was the foundation on which the new generation took its stand. Paganism and Christianity could not amalgamate, perfectly antithetical as they were in every particular: the former patriotic, the latter cosmopolitan; the former sighing over the glories of an heroic past, the latter looking with faith towards an ideal future. But notwithstanding this antagonism, and notwithstanding an epoch of comparative indifference, during which two literatures, both in the same language, ran side by side without influencing each other, the Christians were trained in the learning of the old nations, and had firmly established themselves on classic soil before the broad conversion of the races previously deemed barbarous was effected. Hence the line of demarcation between the ancient and modern world is also a link of connexion; and, though writers of the Milner school may regret the Platonic influence which is visible among the Alexandrian Christians, the impartial thinker will come to the same conclusion as Dr. Ritter, that this phase among others was necessary to a religion that brought with it not only a new revelation of theological truth, but also gave a completely fresh turn to the civilization of mankind.

The humanizing effect of Christianity, as shown in literature, is illustrated by Dr. Ritter, in a comparison between the representatives of the ancient and modern world:—

The Greeks and Romans had not by their side any nation to be compared to them in point of culture; the other peoples with whom they held



intercourse they generally regarded as mere barbarians. The modern nations, already inclined to attract into their sphere popular elements other than their own, could not, when they became acquainted with Greek civilization, resist its influence; they sought perforce to master the arts, the language, the literature of the Greeks. Here we have a natural advance in the diffusion of civilization. Those who come later must seek to appropriate to themselves the results of an earlier development, that these may not be lost. But, on the other hand, how much greater is the susceptibility of modern nations for everything foreign! We not only throw open our markets to the products of the entire world, but we try to acquire the languages, traditions, art, history of every race. For the smallest song of every poor, rude, fallen nation we have an ear, and little as it may practically concern us, we strive to catch the peculiarity of its tongue. Not only the preponderating forms of an overwhelming civilization compel our attention, but our curiosity is excited by things the most minute and humble, because we fancy that we can hear in them some hidden sound of human nature. How much more comprehensive and profound are the attempts of the moderns to penetrate into the spirit of foreign nations than anything we find among the ancients, with respect to the civilization of their neighbours! Of the great heroic poems of the Iberians, which were known to the ancients, —of the prolix Oriental works, of which they make mention, they have not considered anything worthy of incorporation into their general knowledge. They were in the habit of subjugating foreign nations; they drew from them a supply of slaves and soldiers; but they did not condescend to gather information respecting their culture. We are accustomed to regard the Ancients as representatives of humanity; to us their works are objects by which we enlarge and refresh our knowledge of man, but in themselves they present the image of an insulated nationality rather than the example of a state of mind that can comprehend and appreciate the human in every form of its manifestation.

Only the first volume of Dr. Ritter's interesting book has yet made its appearance. This, in addition to the general survey of the subject to which we have more particularly referred, recounts in detail the progress of Christian philosophy among the ancients, both before and after the recognition of Christianity as a State religion, and then brings the narrative down to the later schoolmen, with a separate chapter on those Arabian philosophers who at one period seemed on the point of snatching the hegemony of civilization from the hands of the Western world. Thus, a tolerably complete course of patristical and scholastic philosophy is presented to the studious public; and, let us add, that the book is readable to a degree which, forty years ago, would never have been expected in the work of a German metaphysician. The remaining portion will continue the record from the era of the Reformation to the present time.

*A Treatise on the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts. With an Appendix.* By Reginald John Cust, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Commission. (Amer.)

DESPERATE diseases require strong treatment, and the state of Ireland in 1849 appeared well nigh desperate. The Irish Incumbered Estates Act was the remedy prescribed by the legislature, and in less than four years 1,700,000 acres of land had been conveyed under its provisions. Those inferior "jems of the ocean," the West Indian Islands, were philanthropized into a state as deplorable as that of the "first jem" itself. Estates which at one time realized many thousands a year came to return a few hundreds only, and then were thrown out of cultivation altogether, except where the local attorney managed to realize a small profit by cultivating or letting parts of the estate, concerning which

small matter he was often too considerate to trouble the owner in this country with any accounts. In the mean time, the jointures and other annuities charged on the estate by former owners, continued at their original amounts, and the state of the West Indian Islands in general was as bad as possible.

At this juncture our legislature determined to try the prescription which had proved such a powerful restorative in Ireland. An Incumbered Estates Act was concocted for the West Indies in 1854. Somehow, although the services of an Honorable Mr. Phipps were secured as Chief Commissioner, this act would not work; and it was not until after an amended act had been passed in 1858 that a sale by auction under the Court was effected. The provisions of the West Indian Act as amended are very similar to those of the Irish Act; but there is this great difference in the mode of administering the dose to the different patients: Ireland, having a hand in the passing of the Act, became subject at once to its provisions. In the case of the West Indies, the acts do not come into operation until an Order in Council to that effect is made, and this order cannot be issued until the Colonial Legislature has petitioned for it, and made provision for the local expenses. Some of the islands have looked upon this provision in the same light as a schoolboy would view a permission to be whipped, on his own application and on paying for the rod, and, accordingly, St. Vincent and Tobago are the only islands that have hitherto presented the necessary petition. It seems very doubtful whether the Act will ever be called into operation as to the other islands; for, lo! while the medicine is mixing the patient gets better. A returning flush of health has spread over the islands, —a reaction from the state of stupefaction into which the colonies were thrown by the emancipation and the destruction of the apprenticeship system, has appeared. The introduction of labourers by Coolie and Chinese emigration has commenced in earnest, and Lord Brougham, with the rump of the old anti-slavery party, is waiting upon the Duke of Newcastle with tales of the revival of the slave trade, of which the Duke does not believe one word.

No one now denies that the emancipation was a great and glorious work; whether, indeed, it might not have been more wisely carried out, whether the immense sacrifice of property which has followed was a necessary effect of that noble change, is a question on which much has been said, and on which, therefore, in our limited space, it is best to say nothing. It is enough that the great majority of the planters have been ruined by this philanthropic effort. Are they entitled to no more gentle treatment than being subjected to an Incumbered Estates Act? They want labour, and they want capital. May not emigration to the West Indies exist without the slave trade? and might not the black philanthropy of 1833 be nobly supplemented by a little white philanthropy of 1860, which might show itself in measures which should facilitate the granting of improving leases by persons having limited interest in the land, or who are under disabilities, or even by grants of money for purposes of improvement?

We write in vain. The anti-slavery party is proud of its magnanimity in carrying emancipation and voting twenty millions sterling for compensation. Our miserable, uncultivated — or, at best, half-cultivated — islands are the honourable scars which they gained in that heroic act, and have the unusual advantage of being scars upon other people. At any rate, if the colonies are to flourish, it shall not be for the benefit of those old enemies of the anti-slavery

party — the planters, who, with some honourable exceptions, opposed emancipation, but it shall be for the benefit of new owners, claiming under the Incumbered Estates Court.

We do not for a moment accuse Lord Brougham and his friends of a deliberate desire to continue that state of depression and misery which the great social revolution of 1833 has caused, but we believe that they, from old association, too closely connect the prosperity of the West Indies with slavery. In spite of the elaborate efforts that have been made by some of them to show that the abolition was no cause of the distress that followed, but was rather a boon to the planter, no sooner is there an appearance of revived activity, than the Society smells slavery. We trust that the inquiry now contemplated may satisfy these suspicious gentlemen that the present immigration is free from the evils which they dread, and that the approaching convalescence of the West India Islands may justify a milder treatment than these Incumbered Estates Acts.

To those who are concerned in the operation of these Acts the present will be found a very useful book of reference, containing as it does all the forms and directions which have been issued, with the decisions up to this time of Mr. Stonor, the present Chief Commissioner.

1564—1621. *The Life of Daniel Chamier, with the Journal of his Mission to the Court of Henry IV. in 1607*—[Daniel Chamier, &c.]. Published for the first time from the Original Manuscripts, with numerous and hitherto unedited Documents. By Charles Read. (Paris, Agence Centrale de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français.)

THE name of Chamier is known to the student of the history of the Reformation, in connexion with the grave scholastic literature, the sufferings, heroisms, and the dear-bought triumphs of those eventful times. In England, it is more familiar to us in its connexion with certain light and ephemeral literature illustrative of naval life. The respective bearers of this name are of the same family, —a family of Dauphiné, where Daniel, the most celebrated of French Protestant controversialists, was born, in the year 1564. He was born and reared, he lived and died, in fearful times. His father, a "doctor of the canon law" at Avignon, was one of the vanguard of the soldiers of the Reformation; and in that capacity he was often hunted down, with his family, by the well-mounted dragoons of orthodoxy. On one of these occasions he was compelled to fly on foot, with a wife and six children, from Vivaretz to Nismes. A passage in the biography, by the old English dissenter, Quick (the original is in the library in Red Cross Street), graphically describes how this journey with weary little children was in part effected:—"To wear away the pains and irksomeness of their travel, he takes with him a bag of nuts, and threw them before him in the way, which these poor lambs running after to pick them up, did thus, insensibly, lose the sense of the length and trouble of their journey."

One of these little ones was Daniel, "the great Chamier," as he is called, to this day, by the grateful Protestants of France generally. After severe training he was ordained to the ministry, and, subsequent to some office of probation, he was "set in the golden candlestick at Aubenas." It was a candlestick, the lights in which were speedily trodden out by the armed enemies of the Reformation, who would have slain Daniel, but that he fled to Valz, "where he passed the river without any other clothes on his body than his bare shift, and so



by the gracious providence of God escaped the hands of those barbarous murderers." The latter manifested in what spirit they would have negotiated with the minister, by the treatment which they awarded to the ministerial gown left behind him in his modest little pulpit:—"They made the poor gown suffer a most severe penance, disciplining it, and scourging it most unmercifully many times a day, and, for many days together, bragging and boasting of what cruelties they would have inflicted upon the just proprietor had he fallen into their hands."

When better days came on, Daniel Chamier was enabled to hold in peace the offices of pastor and professor at Montlimart; and we may appropriately cite here a curious paragraph from the old biography by Quick, who resided, with a great-grandson of Daniel for his friendly neighbour, in the then pleasant locality which he calls "Bun Hill":—

"How long this Academy continued at Montlimart I know not. That it flourished I am very certain. For there was a very great conflux of youth unto it by this good token: The vineyards of Montlimart are all open. And the boys took their opportunity in vintage time, and before, of plundering and spoiling the vines. For in the foreign academies and universities you do not meet with that strict and regular discipline which is religiously observed in our renowned universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Their way of education being quite contrary to ours, not observing that reverence, nor paying that deference to their Rectors which is regularly and duly paid unto the Heads of Houses with us. In truth, they are trained up unto such familiarity with them as breeds contempt, unto a liberty which without the cords and curbs of restraining grace cannot but degenerate into licentiousness. And I made this sorrowful observation when I assisted at some foreign synods how their young ministers would carry it insolently and saucily towards the elder; and condoling with them about these affronts put upon them by these rude and ill-bred youths (the bad fruits of their unmannerly education at the university) those ancient divines would shrug up their shoulders, and sighing tell me, there was none other remedy than patience. It is true in France the younger ministers did observe a little better decorum unto their seniors than in the Reformed Confederate Netherlands. But the looseness of their youth in both nations is deplorable. Their unruliness at Montlimart, and the many disorders committed by them made the town grow weary of their company, and the Academy was transferred unto Die another city in this province."

It was during the period that Chamier exercised his responsible offices that he was despatched to the court of Henri IV., to obtain from that monarch his sanction to various objects, attainment to which on the part of Protestants, opposed as it was by Roman Catholics, was authorized by the Edict of Nantes. Let us notice, by the way, that if the assertion of Varillas, that Chamier was one of those employed to draw up this edict cannot be substantiated, he was assuredly among the most determined of those who, as long as Henri lived, kept that King, as far as so slippery a King could be kept, to the observance of the promises solemnly made in the great "Edict."

It is to the journal recording the chief incidents of this mission that we now address ourselves. It is only necessary to premise that Chamier's sole object was to obtain a service from the King,—chiefly, a sanction touching the establishing of an "academy" for Protestants, which might have been performed in five minutes. Chamier was kept "on and off" just five months. The very idea of so honest and zealous a minister coming to court enraged the perversely monarch. "Ah," said Henri, one day, when dining with the ex-shoemaker, Zamet de Lucques, Baron de Murat, and "lord of seven-hundred thousand dollars," "that Chamier

is a seditious fellow; if, in speaking to me, he dares utter a word that offends me, I will put him into a place he little dreams of." This speech was reported to the missionary, who sets it down in his journal without comment; and subsequently, on being informed that the monarch would be angry if Chamier styled the Roman Catholics "Papists," he registers this too, with the observation that, "the King shall call them what he chooses, but I will call them 'Papists.'"

At length commenced his efforts to obtain, what had been promised him, an audience of the King. One day the poor minister follows him through the alleys of the park at Fontainebleau, but at the end of the day he is told to "call again." At a later day, the Duke de Bouillon places him, by order or permission, at Henri's chamber-door, from which, when that easy personage issues, and that after a weary interval, it is only to remark, "I cannot speak with you to-day, M. le Connétable being present,—I will have no one by when you speak to me"; and so the petitioner goes back to his inn, to count his fast vanishing pistoles, and to take patience till the next appointed day arrives; and then, on presenting himself, he is kept waiting, only to be dismissed with the knowledge of the important fact, that His Majesty could not see him, as he was about to take medicine. He is bidden to come another day, with like result, and then is ordered to attend when the King dines in public. "Accordingly," he writes, "I went to the King's dinner, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. When it was over, the King withdrew to the Queen's apartments; but I waited on till word was sent me by M. de Lomenie, that nothing further could be done that day, but that I must go the next day for the King's rising, and accordingly I went," and, after long waiting, he was commended to return "after dinner." "At the close of the dinner," says Chamier, "the Cardinal Du Perron arrived, and the King received him with great caresses. When His Majesty retired to the Cardinal, I bowed to him. He then said to me, twice, 'I will speak with you by-and-by'; and then, turning to the Cardinal, he said, in my hearing, but in a lower voice, 'Of all the ministers, that fellow yonder is the worst!'"

So again came many a disappointment, but Chamier on one occasion seems to have encountered the King by chance. Henri was with M. de La Force, whom he left on seeing Chamier approach. The latter began at once by thanking him for past favours, requesting him to sanction the establishing of the college at Montlimart,—and finally besought the King to believe nothing to his (the minister's) prejudice. The respectful intimation that he asked nothing but in accordance with the tenor of the Edict of toleration appears to have irritated the King, who, deferring other matters, dwelt upon Chamier's character as an officious man:—"If there is a cat to be whipped," said he, "I believe it is you who must do it." Henri alluded to the father of Chamier as a man of better quality of temper,—and added a caution to take care what he was about, or, said the gracious sovereign, "I will expel you the kingdom, not merely as a minister, but as a French subject, for I account myself king over all—ministers, priests, and bishops." Chamier defended himself fearlessly as the two walked together through the park, till they found themselves in the mud. Then the King called for his horse, and the heroic monarch, sadly, yet wisely, afraid of wet feet, handed the minister over to Father Cotton, the Jesuit, who treated him with an excess of politeness, which was not destitute of a particular object. The great Sully, good reformer as he was, went more directly to

this object than the Jesuit. "Don't be obstinate," he remarked, "when with the King. Give way; confess that you have offended him, even if you have not done so!" There was something honest about the famous Jesuit, too. "He is a seditious fellow, that Chamier," said the King to him, in the hearing of M. de St. Auban, who reported it to Daniel;—"Nay," answered Cotton, "he appears to me an able and learned man."—"Appears!" exclaimed Henri, scornfully, "appearances are deceiving."

They were deceptive assuredly on more sides than one. Amid notices of how Chamier caught what may be called fragmentary audiences of the King, at which he resolutely held on by the Edict of Nantes, the good Daniel registers a conversation between the Cardinal Du Perron and the Protestant Duke de Sully. The former could not imagine how the Duke could allow his opinions to stand in the way of his advancement or of his service to France. "There are more than mere opinions in the way," said the Duke; "my conscience will not bend itself to transubstantiation, communion under one element, and the worship of images." To which the Cardinal replied, "that there were expedients for these little difficulties; that as to transubstantiation and images, he might believe as he liked about them; and that for the other matter, it would be easy to grant a privilege to him and his whole race always to receive the sacrament under both elements!" But neither the courtesy of this Cardinal, nor the politeness of Paul V., who regretted that he had not time to make a trip to Paris to effect the conversion of the Duke, nor the epistolary energy of Clement VIII., could move Sully. "Whatever they say," remarked he to Chamier, "about changing my religion, tell them everywhere not to believe a word about it!"

Hitherto Chamier had obtained no assurance from the King that the acts of those whom he represented should be sanctioned as far as they were authorized by the Edict of Nantes. A long course of appointments and disappointments had to be run through before this desired end was gradually obtained. Henri grew more gracious as the gout, by which he had been tormented, disappeared; and the most Christian King graces the last scene with a fine burst of variegated light about him. He compared himself very favourably with respect to many of his predecessors, and pointed to his ultimate success as a proof that what he had done was rightly done in the sight of God. "I know," said he, "that I am very unworthy of so much favour, for I neglect to do all the good that I might, and do much more evil than I ought; but my intentions are good,"—and here, adds the journalist, "he seemed to me to sob." Chamier was not quite sure, but he gave the benefit of decent semblance to a king who professed what he disbelieved rather than lose the crown of France. On the 28th of March he set out on his journey southward, from whence he had departed on the previous 30th of October. His purse was lighter by many a score of pistoles than when he commenced his mission; but he took back a pretty ring for his handsome and excellent wife, and a recommendation from the Duc de Bouillon to be extremely careful how he and his co-religionists acted in perfecting their religious and civil rights, as otherwise "the King, contenting himself with general terms, may force you into illegal acts—just as he would have them!"

Altogether the great King does not carry with him a very sweet savour in this journal; but as a recent convert he was the more zealously wroth against the moderator of that famous assembly "at Gap in Dolphiny," at which the Pope was declared to be Antichrist, and the



declaration ordered to be inserted among the articles of confession. With regard to the journal itself, we may add, that it is not so entirely unknown as the editor seems to think. His own abstract, almost as copious as the original document, and published at Paris in 1854, is now on our table. The whole of the diary will, however, probably be new to most of our readers; and it assuredly forms a striking chapter in the episodes which connect the early history of the reformed churches in France with those chronicles of the period subsequent to the demise of Louis the Fourteenth, which have been so admirably compiled by the pastor Coquerel, under the title of 'L'Église dans le Désert.' The biography by the old dissenting minister, John Quick, is as well worth studying as the Journal by Chamier itself. But the incidents of the great scholar's life have been rendered more or less familiar by the memoir of himself and his descendants, which appeared here in 1852. It will be sufficient for us, therefore, to say here, that he continued, by his acts, speeches and writings, to defend and further the cause of the Reformation, till "God was pleased to send chariots of fire and horses for him, as he did for Elijah, to carry him home to glory." This was in October, 1621, at Montauban, where he exercised the office of Professor of Theology. The Protestant city was in arms for its religious and political rights, and was being besieged by the royal and orthodox army of Louis the Thirteenth, in whose name both parties fought with equal energy. Old John Quick thus roughly and strikingly paints the picture of Chamier's "translation":—

"On the 16th of October 1621 the royal army made a general assault against Montauban intending to take it by storm. The slaughter was exceeding great on the king's side. For the defendants fought for their lives. The assailants for revenge and victory. All night the cannon roared most dreadfully. There were about 900 shot made against two bastions, that of Paillas and of Moustier. The breaches made by them were so wide that four horsemen might ride in a-breast through them. But the next morning, being the Lord's day, the thunder raged much more furiously and was double to what had been the night before. This obliged the poor citizens to double their devotions in the temple, and the soldiers their military prudence and courage in the places of assault. Several hundreds of the royalists both common soldiers and officers never were so rudely disciplined before as now by the Huguenots, who made the zealous catholics undergo the severest penance for their religious attacking of them. Blood, wounds, broken limbs, dislocated bones, and death in its most grim and ghastly appearances were those kind presents they tendered them for beating up their quarters so early. The ditches and counter-scarps were all filled with multitudes of dead bodies. No consecrated medals, no blessed Agnus Dei, no holy chaplets, nor crucifixes, nor amulets could preserve these daring assailants from the mortal blows of the defendants. When their captains pressed on their companies to the assault and encouraged them by their example, crying: 'Come, follow us!' the poor soldiers were overheard to answer. 'Where the devil will you lead us? What else can we meet with in these entrenchments but present death?' And indeed they met with it as soon as the words were out of their mouths. For they were killed in the very spot, and lie stretched out stark dead as they were banning and damning their evil fortune. Great was the loss and carnage of the royal army this day, and yet very inconsiderable as to number was that of the protestants. When the retreat was sounded by the king's command (for he was there in person to give life and vigour unto the storm) and the assailants were withdrawn, the city counted but ten men lost on their side. But there was one of the ten who was better worth than the whole army, it was Mons. Chamier, who being in the way of his duty, praying unto God to own his poor distressed Montauban, and encouraging the soldiers to stand

their ground manfully, for they fought to preserve the chastity of their wives, their own and their children's lives, liberties and estates, the honour of their God, his gospel, their true and holy religion, their conscience and precious souls that they might not be polluted with nor enslaved unto idolatry. Whilst he was praying and thus exhorting a cannon bullet coming by struck him in the breast so that he fell dead in the place, and the bullet by him. Thus fell this great man. There were several most remarkable passages in and about his death."

Over the great author of the 'Panstratia' and the 'Corpus Theologicum' all churches mourned. It is greatly to the credit of many members of the Church to which he was most energetically opposed, that the man against whom, when he was alive, they struck most furiously, was after his death mentioned by them always with profound respect, often with great affection. His works were to be found not only in such libraries as that of our Bishop Hall, but in those of Romish princes and prelates, who purchased his *folios* with avidity. In the annals of the religious history of France there is scarcely a greater name; but the name and the memory alone survive there. The family is extinct save in its female line, which flourishes in England. The great-grandson of Daniel, bearing also the same baptismal name, quitted France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and ultimately settled in England. His son, another Daniel, had a daughter, Judith, who married, in 1749, the Rev. Jean des Champs, minister of the French chapel in the Savoy. Their son, John Ezekiel, assumed his mother's family name of Chamier, and of his six sons there still survive the Rev. William Chamier, minister of the English church in Paris; Henry Chamier, who has occupied the highest civil offices in the Presidency of Madras; and Capt. Frederick Chamier, who entered the naval service of England exactly half a century ago, and who is the author of 'Ben Brace,' 'Tom Bowling,' 'The Life of a Sailor,' and other productions which have more amused some of our generation than they could have delighted his great ancestor. Be this as it may, that great ancestor has a most lively biographer in John Quick, who is one of those sprightly writers who not only tell a story well, but love to graft an anecdote on it when they possibly can. We cite one of these "*à propos*," because it is not only good in itself, but it exhibits a pleasing social trait of a bitterly controversial time:—

"This brings to my mind a story of the like nature. Mons. Calvin was visited by Monluc, Bishop of Valence. His host conducted him to Calvin's house. Monluc knocks at the door. Calvin opens it in his old gown and birette on his head (A birette is such a cap as our attorneys wear in Term-time, or the servitors in our Universities). The bishop demands to speak with his master. Calvin answers, that himself was the master of that house. What, said Monluc, are you the famous Mons. Calvin, the pastor and professor of the church and Academy of Geneva? 'I am the same,' saith Calvin, 'the humble minister of God's word in Geneva;' and invites the bishop into his poor lodgings, who after some discourse passed betwixt them as learned men, desires to see his library, and then and there discovered to him his quality. Mons. Calvin treats this great prelate with all becoming respect. Who demanding of him what salary he received from the Lords of the city for his great labours, Mons. Calvin answered, that which they were well able to give him, and wherewith he was very well satisfied. How much, said the bishop, pray, Mons. Calvin, let me know? He told him his stipend annually was two hundred crowns. The bishop at this answer was amused. How, said he, do you preach and read a lecture in divinity, and moderate in the Academic disputations, and assist the Consistorial Assemblies once every day of the week, and undergo such immense and unwearied labours for such a

sorry stipend? O ungrateful Geneva! and repeated his exclamations over and over. 'Well, Mons. Calvin, said the bishop, leave this unworthy people that know not how to prize and recompense thy great merits, and come over to our holy Catholic church, make thy own demands, I will oblige myself to see them punctually performed.' But Mons. Calvin was above the world and the temptation of temporal riches and honour. The bishop desired to see his school, and as he was going out of it, he puts into Calvin's hand a bag of gold. Mons. Calvin with much modesty and civility refuseth it. But being overcome with the bishop's importunity he tells his Lordship that he would accept of it provided his Lordship do by another such bag as he would do with this. The bishop consents unto his motion. Whereupon Mons. Calvin rings a little bell and there doth presently come out a layman in a blue apron. My Lord, said Mons. Calvin, this man is one of the deacons of our church; and turning to him: Brother, said he, conduct us to the Corban, and open the Poor's-trunk unto us. The deacon doth it. Now, my Lord, said he, let your Lordship make good the promise; I give my bag of gold unto the poor; do you give another.' The bishop did it most freely upon the spot. For he was a noble and generous person, and would relate the story pleasantly among his friends how wittily Mons. Calvin got from him two bags of gold for the poor heretics of Geneva, and would never speak of him without terms of honour. Indeed by the laws of Geneva Mons. Calvin could not receive any pension or gratuity from a foreigner without the privy and consent of the Lords of that city. And by a canon of one of the national synods, the French ministers were forbidden the receiving of gifts or presents from any persons. No wonder that Mons. Calvin deposited his in the poor's-box, and Mons. Chamier his into the hands of his consistory."

The volume is ballasted by a very heavy and stony appendix, which is to be consulted rather than read;—but its great attraction is in the journal and the biography. These would have satisfied Father Cotton himself, who, for his love of pleasant talking and reading, and plenty of both, was distinguished by Scaliger by the by no means unpleasant appellation of *Gossip-ionymus*.

*Secret History of the Austrian Government, and of the Systematic Persecutions of Protestants. Compiled from Official Documents. By Alfred Michiels. (Chapman & Hall.)*

THE author of this book explains its purpose by declaring that Austrian history has hitherto been falsified by flatterers of the Austrian throne. In this assertion he is justified by Hormayr, Director of the Viennese Archives during twenty-five years. Besides, the empire of the Hapsburgs has not been a favourite subject with historical writers. Schiller attracted attention to it, and the dramatic career of Wallenstein put the romancists on a fresh scent; afterwards the elaborate work of Coxé seemed to occupy the ground; but the most important materials were secreted, while of those that had been given to the world, some of the best, such as the gigantic volume of Cardinal Caraffa, had been passed over. Ranke caught a few glimpses of the Imperial State Papers, but it was Hormayr, already mentioned, who laid bare the Austrian system. He was a man, says the compiler, of prodigious memory; his father had collected nine thousand portraits, and he could mention the name of every personage painted in that vast gallery; he knew by heart a hundred dramas, and could recite ten or twelve thousand verses in different languages, besides repeating three books of the *Æneid* backwards! We take this with a grain of salt; but it is indubitable that Hormayr, when he left Austria for Bavaria, carried with him an immense treasure of copied documents, notes, and reminiscences; in these, and in cer-



tain manuscripts which the Vienna Government sold as waste paper, and of which Dr. Vehse has made excellent use, the writer of the book before us—apparently a translation from a French or German original—has found his authorities. The narrative is a painful, almost a repulsive one; it is black with tragedy, it records a constant succession of crimes; still it is interesting, and not without value as a contribution to the history of modern Europe.

The writer undisguisedly impeaches the Austrian system as a monstrous combination of hypocrisy, perfidy, and violence. He is confessedly a partizan, and vilipends the Hapsburgs, with their agents, so systematically, that some readers may question his qualifications as an historian; but allowance must be made for strong feelings and a fervid style. Assuredly, if ever there were men whose atrocities it would be impossible to exaggerate, they were the desolators of Germany—the Second Ferdinand, with Wallenstein and his mercenary swarms. There was a touch of heroism in the Fifth Charles, there was a glow even on the cruelties of the Second Philip, but Ferdinand and his successor were idealized despots of the lowest type. Even Wallenstein, notwithstanding the nimbus that shines about his name, was very much of a mock theatrical, barbaric hero. Consequently, the story is monotonously dulled with the stain of blood; the reign of Ferdinand for years was a series of executions; the retrospect is crowded with wheels and gallows; Bohemia was ruled by the gibbet; the heads of the forty-seven martyrs fell at Prague; the heads and limbs of innumerable victims bleakened on gates and walls; the young, who escaped death, were condemned to wear red silk cords on their necks; women and children were slain; the peaceful classes were oppressed by military outrage and exaction: little wonder, then, if history has been loth to treat of times so utterly miserable. The truth is, however, that most of these episodes have been included in many works containing the modern annals of Germany, although, as M. Michiels says, new materials of great interest have recently been supplied from the archives of Vienna. Indeed, as illustrating the relations which have existed for ages between the Roman Catholic Church, the Jesuits especially, and the Hapsburgs, these revelations have a special value.

They are generally too minute, and often too ghastly, to be exemplified by extracts. Sometimes we are even disposed to question the good faith of Hormayr, as when he dilates on the sins of the Catholic Dean of Böunschobod and the Jesuit pastors. But, as we have said, anything is credible when associated with the fame of the Imperial Ferdinand and his minions. As for the Emperor himself, Michiels affirms:—

“Though so cruel to others, Ferdinand was full of care for himself. He trembled at the appearance of the slightest danger. Though his whole reign was one continued war, he never learned how to wield a sword. Only once, during Rudolph's war with the Ottomans, could he be induced to appear among the Imperialists, then encamped beneath the walls of Kanischa, in Hungary. But so great was his emotion, that he decided, before setting out, on making his will and invoking the aid of God. The future emperor at length quitted Grätz with enormous splendour, and, when he drew near the camp, he noticed a dense dust raised by oxen and pigs, that were being driven in. Ferdinand believed it was a squadron of marauding spahis; he was attacked by panic terror, and his alarm affected the whole *corps d'armée* marching after him. All these brave men, taking to flight, galloped off at full speed, in spite of the efforts made by Count Trautmansdorf to encourage the prince, traversed Hungary and Styria, crossed the Mur, and only regained their

courage when safe on the other bank. This was Ferdinand's solitary campaign: from that time his courage was only displayed in the forests upon inoffensive beasts; like Falstaff stabbing the dead, the gloomy emperor killed timid animals, in order to persuade himself that he, too, had a hero's heart.”

The volume contains an elaborate account, almost a memoir, of Wallenstein. The picture of his magnificence has been very carefully prepared:—

“Wallenstein's immense riches, his profound reserve and theatrical manners, were the principal means he employed to exalt the imagination of the masses. He always appeared in public surrounded by extraordinary pomp, and allowed all those attached to his house to share in his luxury. His officers lived sumptuously at his table, where never less than one hundred dishes were served. As he rewarded with excessive liberality, not only the multitude but the greatest personages were dazzled by this Asiatic splendour. Six gates gave entrance to his palace at Prague, to make room for which he had pulled down one hundred houses. Similar châteaux were erected by his orders on all his numerous estates. Twenty-four chamberlains, sprung from the most noble families, disputed the honour of serving him, and some sent back the golden key, emblem of their grade, to the emperor, in order that they might wait on Wallenstein. He educated sixty pages, dressed in blue velvet and gold, to whom he gave the first masters; fifty Traubants guarded his ante-chamber night and day; six barons and the same number of chevaliers were constantly within call to bear his orders. His *maitre d'hôtel* was a person of distinction. A thousand persons usually formed his household, and above one thousand horses filled his stables, where they fed from marble mangers. When he set out on his travels, a hundred carriages, drawn by four or six horses, conveyed his servants and baggage; sixty carriages and fifty led horses carried the people of his suite; ten trumpeters with silver bugles preceded the procession. The richness of his liveries, the pomp of his equipages, and the decoration of his apartments, were in harmony with all the rest. In a hall of his palace at Prague he had himself painted in a triumphal car, with a wreath of laurels round his head, and a star above him. \* \* Wallenstein's appearance was enough in itself to inspire fear and respect. His tall, thin figure, his haughty attitude, the stern expression of his pale face, his wide forehead, that seemed formed to command, his black hair, close shorn and harsh, his little dark eyes, in which the flame of authority shone, his haughty and suspicious look, his thick moustaches and tufted beard, produced, at the first glance, a startling sensation. His usual dress consisted of a justaucorps of elk-skin, covered by a white doublet and cloak; round his neck he wore a Spanish ruff; in his hat fluttered a large red plume, while scarlet pantaloons and boots of Cordovan leather, carefully padded on account of the gout, completed his ordinary attire. While his army devoted itself to pleasure, the deepest silence reigned around the general. He could not endure the rumbling of carts, loud conversations, or even simple sounds. One of his chamberlains was hanged for waking him without orders, and an officer secretly put to death because his spurs had clanked when he came to the general. His servants glided about the rooms like phantoms, and a dozen patrols incessantly moved round his tent or palace to maintain perpetual tranquillity. Chairs were also stretched across the streets, in order to guard him against any sound. Wallenstein was ever absorbed in himself, ever engaged with his plans and designs. He was never seen to smile, and his pride rendered him inaccessible to sensual pleasures. His only fanaticism was ambition. This strange chief meditated and acted incessantly, only taking counsel of himself, and disdaining strange advice and inspirations. When he gave any orders or explanations, he could not bear to be looked at curiously; when he crossed the camp, the soldiers were obliged to pretend that they did not see him. Yet they suffered from an involuntary shudder when they saw him pass like a supernatural being. There

was something about him mysterious, solemn, and awe-inspiring. He walked along, surrounded by this magic influence, like a saddening halo. His troops firmly believed that he was in communion with the spirits of darkness, that the stars had no secrets from him, that the crowing of cocks or the barking of dogs never reached his ear, that bullets, sabres, and lances could not wound him, for he possessed a talisman that rendered him Master of Fortune. They followed him as a personification of Fate. Though champion of Rome against the innovators, the gloomy captain only put faith in the dreams of the occult sciences. While a youth, he was accompanied on his travels by the mathematician and astronomer Verdungas, who taught him to read the stars. He also resided for some time at Padua, in order to learn from another professor. The rooms of his palace at Prague were covered with emblems of divination and allegorical figures. His ambition led him to the desire of penetrating the secrets of the future; the Italian astrologer, Seni, lived beneath his roof, and the visionary couple frequently passed the night in chimerical studies. Never did Wallenstein set out on a new enterprise till he had consulted the luminous Pythonesses of the firmament, for these dumb counsellors were to him Bible and Gospel. A peasant would not have behaved in a different way.”

In contrast with Wallenstein, and also with Ferdinand, is the portrait of the Emperor Leopold, who every morning heard three masses on his knees, who doffed his hat to a monk, who put off his dinner during a thunderstorm, and who was a sort of sceptred Quasimodo:—

“On his white and little gnomelike head weighed a vast peruke; he was very weak in the legs, and seemed to be always tottering. His stature below the middle height, the awkwardness of his gestures, and the stiffness of his manner, did not produce a favourable impression. His face was so projecting, his lower lip grew out so far beyond the upper, that his canine teeth were exposed: this conformation, peculiar to the Hapsburgs, though exaggerated in him, interfered with his speech, so that his language resembled a grunt. With this ill-shapen mouth he had the temerity to play the flute, which made him perfectly ridiculous. A black but very thin beard imperfectly covered his prodigious chin. He wrote so vilely that few secretaries could read his writing; and when he addressed an autograph letter to a crowned head, it was absolutely necessary to attach a copy to it.”

There is an interesting account of Leopold's illness, occasioned by poisoned candles, and of his cure by Francis Borri. Leopold, although a saint, was a believer in alchemy; and allowed his life to be saved by a quack, whom he afterwards gave up to be imprisoned for life by the Inquisition at Rome. As the narrative approaches later times, it moves, to some extent, over ground already traversed by Vehse and other writers. The character of Kaunitz, for example, is familiar to English readers. But in the whole of Michiels's composition there is a certain blending of originality and of illustrative detail, industriously put together, which render it an essentially readable book; while there is, besides, an abundance of anecdote, sketch, and historical variety.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.* By the Rev. T. W. Webb. (Longman & Co.)—By “common” telescopes are meant achromatics of various lengths, up to 5 or 5½ feet, with apertures up to 3½ inches; or reflectors of somewhat larger diameter. The author gives instructions on the way of using the telescope, and picks out objects from the moon, the solar system, the stars, and the nebulae, giving instruction what to see, and how to see it. Nor is such instruction unnecessary. Many possess moderately good telescopes, who really do not know how to use them; or at most they are up to Jupiter's satellites and Saturn's ring, just as the young French scholar used to be satisfied, perforce, with



Télémaque and Bélisaire. To young observers, and to old observers who have never been young ones, this book must be a boon. There is none like it in the field: the larger works, such as Smyth's 'Celestial Cycle,' from which Mr. Webb's materials are collected, are not arranged for the beginner's purpose, and are out of reasonable compass. The details before us are evidently the work of a zealous astronomer, who knows both the heavens and what has been written about them.

*Theory of Compound Interest and Annuities, with Logarithmic Tables.* By Fedor Thoman. (Lockwood & Co.)—This is a peculiar book, the work apparently of a foreigner; but it is very good of its kind. The tables are not those to which an English actuary is accustomed; they are logarithmic, and they consist only of the logarithms of amounts of one pound, and of the annuity which one pound will purchase. The rates are from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 per cent., variously divided. The number of questions solved is unusually varied; and the author has the mathematics of his subject at his fingers' ends. Accordingly, though this cannot be the only book of an English practitioner, we recommend it to the notice of actuaries and accountants. It does professional men good to see works which leave their beaten paths.

*On Thunder in Ethiopia.*—[*Sur le Tonnerre en Ethiopie.*] By Antoine d'Abbadie. (Paris, Imprimerie Impériale.)—A work by M. d'Abbadie, containing an immense number of observations made on the spot, must be a valuable present to the student of comparative meteorology. But it does not furnish us with any materials for comment.

*Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.* (New York.)—This company has lasted fifteen years, has now eleven thousand policies, insuring thirty-two millions of dollars, and possesses assets of upwards of five millions. Its experience has been favourable, and decidedly confirms the assertions made elsewhere of the superior value of married over single life. Hear this, bachelors and spinsters all! get married; live and let live. The work is most beautifully got up by the printer, and very clearly elaborated by the writer, who signs himself Sheppard Homans, Actuary.

*Letters from Alabama (U.S.), chiefly relating to Natural History.* By Philip Henry Gosse. (Morgan & Chase.)—Mr. Gosse's books are always welcome to us when he writes on animals whose habits and structure he himself has observed. Marine zoology is his proper province, and there he may be taken as a safe and entertaining guide. One of his books has proved that out of that province he is no longer at home. His 'Omphalos: an Attempt to untie the Geological Knot,' has had no other effect than to show that a good naturalist in other departments may be a very indifferent geologist. His 'Law of Prochronism,' as maintained in 'Omphalos,' is a most unlawful theory. It scarcely lived a brief hour, and was decently interred in that sepulchre which ever yawns for crude theories. How a really clever naturalist could so theorize might have astonished those who do not know that a man seldom makes a sound geologist unless he is "to the manner," or rather to the hammer, "born." He may be minute in insects, great in crabs, and eminent in sea-anemones, and yet dull in petrifications. These letters contain entertaining and familiar observations by a naturalist spending seven or eight months in the hilly region of the State of Alabama, and they principally bear upon entomology. The texture is of the slightest, and the science is of the most popular order. Here and there are a few pleasing illustrations of insect instincts and habits. Some of these we might have been disposed to extract, had not the whole contents of the little volume appeared in a magazine, which we never before heard of, but which, if we remember aright, the sheeted walls of certain parts of London now kindly inform us may be procured for the small sum of one penny weekly. Those who have not expended their pence in compliance with the invitation of the industrious bill-stickers may lay them out to worse account than in the purchase of the present reproduction.

*Proverbs of all Nations, Compared, Explained, and Illustrated.* By Walter K. Kelly. (Kent & Co.)—The object held in view by Mr. Kelly has

been that to which Dean Trench pointed when he complained of English books on Proverbs:—"Either they include matter which cannot fitly be placed before all, or they address themselves to the scholar alone; or, if not so, are at any rate inaccessible to the mere English reader,—or they contain bare lists of proverbs, with no attempt to compare, illustrate, or explain them,—or, if they do seek to explain, they yet do it without attempting to sound the depths or measure the real significance of that which they attempt to unfold." Taking British proverbs, for the most part, as his basis, Mr. Kelly arranges them according to their import and affinity, grouping under each translations of their equivalents in foreign languages, the originals being generally appended in foot-notes. Thus, we distinguish, as it were, natural families of proverbs, the several members of which have their significance enhanced by the light they reflect on all. Mr. Kelly, moreover, has classified his very interesting collection, labelling it under a number of different heads,—and his volume, as a treasury of that which has been defined as "the wit of one and the wisdom of many," promises to be popular.

*English's Folkestone and Sandgate Guide.* With Illustrations and Maps. (Folkestone, English.)—"Good wine needs no bush," and a local guide needs little characterization. We know the book by heart, even as Mr. Mackie dissertates upon it—worthies, geology, railways, botany, hotels, Flora, picturesque points, and reasons for staying at the place as long as possible. Mr. Mackie deserves well of the Folkestone commonwealth.

*Under Government: an Official Key to the Civil Service of the Crown, and Guide for Candidates seeking Appointments.* By J. C. Parkinson. (Bell & Daldy.)—It may be taken for granted that many clear-headed English youths, of competent education, aspire to take a ticket in that lottery which distributes emoluments, in the Government service, of from 80*l.* to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* sterling a year. For the edification of all such, Mr. Parkinson's little volume has been compiled, and we consider it the best of its class that has been issued.

*A Handy Book for Rifle Volunteers.* By Capt. W. G. Hartley. Illustrated with Plates and Diagrams. (Saunders & Otley.)—A very detailed, technical, and professional book on a popular subject. Capt. Hartley has evidently had large experience. He insists upon his own opinions, and furnishes instructions for a system of drill which—we are safe in saying—must be understood in order to be appreciated.

*An Essay on Toleration*—[*Essai, &c.*] By Adolphe Schœffer. (Paris, Cherbuliez.)—In this treatise M. Schœffer endeavours to reconcile the principles of an established and permanent orthodoxy with the laws of liberty and toleration. His argument, erudite and ingenious, spreads over a large area, including many controverted doctrines. It differs in one sense from that of Laboulaye, Jules Simon, and Prévost Paradol; but it is written broadly and generously, and, although many zealous readers might find it impossible to accept the writer's point of view, none can dispute the integrity and force with which he pursues even that which may be regarded as no more than a series of plausibilities.

*The English in India: Letters from Nagpore, written in 1857–58.* By Captain Evans Bell, Second Madras European Light Infantry. (Chapman.)—These letters originally appeared in the *Leader* and *Daily News*, and having been already before the public, and generally read and discussed, cannot of course obtain or require an extended notice in these columns. Their intrinsic merit is, however, so great, that we will not pass them by without recommending them to the attention of all who have not perused them, and to the re-perusal and study of those who have. They contain the soundest views on the most important subjects connected with our Indian Government, and are written in a clear, forcible, and pleasing style. The author is, in military matters, a disciple of the Jacob school. He is for irregular corps, with three officers to each; for the general reduction of the army to the number India can financially bear. To compensate for this reduction he is for governing, not for garrisoning India; for

attaching, encouraging, and trusting the natives, and especially the higher classes, so long systematically crushed and plundered by the English. He is for restoring the provinces impolitically and iniquitously annexed by Lord Dalhousie; for sweeping off the whole brood of red-tape civilians. Writing from Nagpore, one of the most important cities in Central India, he writes with authority, for he could see many of his theories practically tested; for example, the value of the support of the native princes, evidenced by the loyalty of the Banka Baf and the Nizam, who saved Southern India for us, and the hatred caused by the resurrections, confiscations and annexations of Lord Dalhousie and his followers, demonstrated by the determined and general revolt in the Jhansi districts. We repeat, that this little volume deserves to be studied by all who take an interest in the welfare of India; and we believe that it will have more than an ephemeral existence, and survive the autumn, which has strewed already most of the leaves that grew out of the Revolt.

*The Lazar-House of Leroc: a Tale of the Eastern Church in the Seventeenth Century.* Historical Tales, No. VI. (Parker.)—Though we have undoubted authority for saying that "brevity is the soul of wit," yet wit is not necessarily comprehended in brevity, or this tale would be witty beyond expression; for it gives an account of the persecution, banishments, and murder of Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople; of the Lazar-House in the Levant, and of the Basilian nuns, who devoted themselves for life to attend upon the sufferers; and all in the space which would be demanded by each subject for its due treatment: so that the little volume, though carefully written, has a certain disjointed and unsatisfactory treatment, which was not observed in its predecessors.

*A Wife's Home Duties; containing Practical Hints to Inexperienced Housekeepers.* (Bell & Daldy.)—"A Wife's Home Duties"! what an array of apparently trivial matters present themselves to our mental vision at the mention of the subject—a subject which is seldom fairly considered by the modern belle. We are not going to suggest a Middle Class Examination of all Candidates for the Home Office; we are too polite to the sex to insist on their knowing anything about the value of such unromantic things as beef and mutton, soap and candles, and we are too courteous even to affirm that a well-cooked dinner ranks almost as high as an embroidered smoking cap or Verdi's favourite air. The present little work may be useful to Misses fresh from school, who are about to form matrimonial ties, but to those who have been trained by a good mother, in a well-ordered home, these hints will surely be superfluous.

*Irene; or, Sketches of Character.* (Saunders & Otley.)—These 'Sketches' are of the purest water, as jewellers say of their diamonds. The colours sink into the canvas so deeply as to become indistinct. Nor is this the only peculiarity here. The diction is perplexing, and decidedly at variance with the rules of Lindley Murray.

*"My Name is Norval."* Travestied by F. R. S. (Carter.)—We were puzzled to account for the publication of this trifle until the repetition of a name in no fewer than thirteen places suggested to us the possibility of its owner being related to Captain Cuttle, and of his having inherited from that personage a desire of taking an observation of a particular patronymic. We cannot compliment the author on having produced a travesty of "Norval," but we candidly acknowledge that he has succeeded in producing one of "Carter."

The following pamphlets on Parliamentary and other subjects lie before us:—Parts I., II., and III. of *An Address to the Landed Gentry of England on the Land Bills before Parliament* (Smith),—*The Marquis of Normanby's Speech on Italian Affairs* (Ridgway),—*Observations on the Negotiations respecting the Affairs of Italy*, by a M.P. (Ridgway),—*Europe's Woe and England's Duty*, by Eusebes Clio (Wilson),—*Parliamentary Reform, Should the Colonies be Represented?* by T. C. M. Meekins (Butterworth),—*Immigration to the British West Indies. Is it the Slave-Trade revived or not?* by the Rev. W. G. Barrett (Bennett),—and a *Letter to Americans in Europe*, by a Countryman (Smith,



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## LEIGH HUNT.

The announcement that Leigh Hunt is dead will cast a gloom over many a heart, "in which his genius had made sunshine." There was such a happy cheerfulness in all his writings,—the brightness of his spirit shone so clearly in every line he penned, that those who knew him only by his books will feel pain in trying to realize the sadness of death in association with a library companion—a fireside friend—whose genial fancy made the driest disquisition pleasant, and who was always so ready to sympathize with human joy. His name, even met by chance in a newspaper, recalled pleasant readings; and the notices of his death will be the first purely sad thoughts to which his name has been prefixed. Not that Leigh Hunt avoided the painful topics of life, but that he had the power of taking away even the bitterness of tears. We remember, as an instance, one passage in his essay 'On the Deaths of Little Children.' We cannot recall the exact words,—but the meaning was, that those who lose one of their children at an early age are never, as it were, without an infant child. Their other children grow up into womanhood or manhood, and one loses the memory of their younger days; but of this one it is said, "Death has arrested it with its kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence." The thought is as true as it is bright and touching.

As a prose writer, Leigh Hunt is more known to modern readers by his purely literary essays than by the political writings which flowed from his pen in the vigour of early manhood. This is scarcely just to his powers. Many who have known him as the gentle man and thoughtful essayist have wondered to think that he should have had aggressive energy enough to attack the Regent in the day of his power; and they have made the memory of the Prince blacker than it is by regarding him as the oppressor of a mild and unprovoking poet. They forget that Leigh Hunt wielded one of the most vigorous lances in the forlorn hope of Liberals, who, long before "Reform" was popular, fought against the civil and religious bigotry of the time. His articles in the *Examiner* denouncing the Prince Regent were as bitterly hostile as any that came from the pen of Junius. Assuredly Leigh Hunt showed no weak shrinking when his hand laid on the lash, and it is in no way surprising that the Government were provoked into retaliation. It is said in "compiled" biographies of Leigh Hunt that he was imprisoned for two years for calling the Regent "an Adonis of fifty"; but the cause of offence was much more serious. The article for which Leigh Hunt was indicted appeared in the *Examiner* of March 22, 1812. It opened thus:—

"The Prince Regent is still in everybody's mouth; and unless he is as insensible to biting as to bantering, a delicious time he has of it in that remorseless ubiquity. If a person takes in a newspaper, the first thing he does when he looks at it, is to give the old groan and say, 'Well, what of the Prince Regent now?' If he goes out after breakfast, the first friend he meets is sure to begin talking about the Prince Regent, and the two always separate with a shrug. He who is lounging along the street will take your arm and turn back with you to expatiate on the Prince Regent; and he in a hurry, who is skimming the other side of the way, halloo, as he goes, 'Fine things these, of the Prince Regent!' You can scarcely pass by two people walking together, but you shall hear the words, 'Prince Regent';—if the Prince Regent has done that he must be —, or such as 'The Prince Regent and Lord Yar—,' the rest escapes in the distance. At dinner the Prince Regent quite eclipses the goose or the calf's-head; the tea-table, of course, rings of the Prince Regent; if the company go to the theatre to see 'The Hypocrite,' or the new farce of 'Turn Out,' they cannot help thinking of the Prince Regent; and, as Dean Swift extracted philosophical meditation from a broomstick, so it would not be surprising if any serious person, in going to bed, should find in his very nightcap something to remind him of the merits of the Prince Regent. In short, there is no other subject but one that can at

all pretend to a place in the attention of our countrymen, and that is their old topic the weather; their whole sympathies are at present divided between the Prince Regent and the barometer."

The stinging power of this tirade is unquestionable. Junius gives a greater sense of vigorous attack, but this paints the scandal of the Regent's life as a poet would paint it; you think not of the writer's opinion, but of the involuntary contempt and aversion of Englishmen of every class. There is something of the poet in the way he brings before you so vividly the life in the public streets until you realize how the Regent is the talk of the whole town. The groan of the man taking up his newspaper; the shrug of the two separating friends; "He who is lounging along the street will take your arm and turn back with you to expatiate on the Prince Regent; and he in a hurry who is skimming the other side of the way halloo, as he goes," &c., &c.; how all this stamps into the mind the main fact of the article—that the Regent and his doings were a public shame!

The article then notices a dinner of the St. Patrick's Society where the Regent's name was received with hisses, and it replies to some attacks of the *Morning Post* on the Society. It points out that in the very same number of the *Post* there appear some wretched commonplace lines, addressing the Regent as "Glory of the People," "Protector of the Arts," and adding, amongst other fulsome eulogies, "Wherever you appear you conquer all hearts, wipe away tears, excite desire and love, and win beauty towards you." Leigh Hunt thus comments on these and on other expressions:—

"What person, unacquainted with the true state of the case, would imagine in reading these astounding eulogies that this 'Glory of the People' was the subject of millions of shrugs and reproaches! that this 'Protector of the Arts' had named a wretched foreigner his historical painter, in disparagement or in ignorance of the merits of his own countrymen! that this 'Maccenas of the Age' patronized not a single deserving writer!—that this 'Breather of Eloquence' could not say a few decent extempore words—if we are to judge, at least, from what he said to his regiment on its embarkation for Portugal!—that this 'Conqueror of hearts' was the disappainter of hopes—that this 'Exciter of desire' [bravo! Messieurs of the *Post*]—this *Adonis in loveliness* was a corpulent man of fifty!—in short, that this *delightful, blissful, wise, pleasurable, honourable, virtuous, true, and immortal* prince was a violator of his word, a libertine over head and ears in disgrace, a despiser of domestic ties, the companion of gamblers and demireps, a man who has just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country or the respect of posterity!"

This is no ordinary newspaper invective. They are "words that burn," because Hunt believed them to be true. They are very different in character from what any denunciation of a man in power would be to-day. To defy the Regent's power was, as Hunt well knew, to brave perils of which the present generation of writers have little or no experience. Not alone was Opposition dangerous in those palmy days of Toryism, it was in the main unpopular; for the great war against Bonaparte carried with it nearly all English hearts, and victory after victory in Spain made the nation forget the loss of real liberty at home.

Of the energy of Leigh Hunt's attack there can be no doubt. Quite apart from the vices of the Prince Regent (and of these there is little question now), it seems to our mind a masterpiece of invective. In fact, the Regent was unfairly matched in the contest. Hunt brought wit and genius to back his political opinions—the Regent had on his side only a prison, which brought round the incarcerated wit new friends, and the glory of a martyrdom endured with cheerful constancy. Almost half a century has passed since Hunt wrote this article—since the Regent reigned. What a change from the bold "Roman hand" of the writing we have quoted to the thoughtful, considerate essays which came in later years from the same pen! What a change from the Court of Carlton House to the Court of Victoria!



Leigh Hunt's essays on general and literary topics were too many and too various to be all good. In his Autobiography he confesses to the emotions—sometimes keenly painful—of composition, and it may be said that on many subjects he felt too deeply to be perfect master of the best modes of expression. In many of his writings the sentiment is too much for the style. Just as emotion weakens the voice, the expression becomes involved and the sentences lag, because behind the words is the consciousness of a thought still unexpressed—still as it were glowing in the author's mind, but not yet cooled enough to come out cast in a solid figure. This is more especially the case with Leigh Hunt's favourite subjects—country walks, flowers, and old poetry: the colouring overruns the outline. But through all his prose writings there is the sunshine of a very happy spirit and the grace of a genuine scholarship: he could brush the dew off a spring flower and turn over the leaves of an old rare book with the same loving and knowing touch. He is not in his prose writings so much a part and parcel of English literature as his more ardent admirers might desire; but though not embodied among the rare good books of modern English prose (a small collection) he has given a prevailing flavour to the current literature of the day.

It is not easy to assign the rank of Leigh Hunt as a poet. He is associated with Keats and Shelley among the poets of intense human feeling. He has not Shelley's magnificent command of words; but he has not his fault of soaring high above common sympathy. He has much of Keats's tenderness; but he has not the straying discursiveness which makes all Keats wrote (save perhaps 'Hyperion') like a fine garden half-smothered in rich wild grass. Hunt's great fault is the excessive effort to express very nice distinctions of feeling, and he—the least sensual of men and of poets—seems forced to be sensuous in imagery that he may express shades of meaning with more impressiveness. Some of his shorter poems are quite free from any error of the kind; and those devoted to the home affections are models of natural and manly simplicity. His poetry, as a whole, is but little quoted; it has few passages fit to pass into familiar use by writers wanting a compact phrase or verse to add emphasis or illustration to their own thoughts. But his poems—especially his 'Story of Rimini' and his Italian translations—are read by many poets themselves, who insensibly borrow the rich Southern perfume of his verse and take a lesson from its power of suggesting a whole picture by strong light thrown on one or two points.

As a critic, Leigh Hunt has, we think, his most solid claim to a place in our standard English literature. Even his ephemeral notices of plays and players in the *News* (a journal which preceded the *Evening Standard*) were stamped with the fairness and freedom which marked his critical writings throughout his life. But, independently of the honesty of his nature, he possessed every requisite for superior criticism. He was a man of various reading, a good scholar, was catholic in taste, and widely sympathetic in feeling. The purely literary essays—the 'Indicator' and its companion publications—and the volumes, 'Wit and Humour' and 'Imagination and Fancy' are fine, almost faultless, specimens of genial criticism.

The distinct peculiarity of Leigh Hunt, however, seems to us that he has left on our literature and on our minds an impress greater than any of his single works—or than his collected works—will seem to justify. The truth is, that to those who knew the man nothing that he ever wrote seemed equal to himself. He seemed always to have reserved something better than anything he had spoken or written. This was, in fact, only the influence of his character, expressing itself without effort on his part on the minds of all who came near him. Even those who only knew him by his writings seemed able to read "between the lines" the noble spirit superior to the words. His whole life, known only in its more prominent actions, or in its minor details, was up to a very high standard. "He did nothing low or mean." He was a poet and a man of genius, and yet no plodding bookseller's

hack ever possessed more patience in collecting materials. He thought no toil too great in hunting out small facts that he might do his literary tasks with conscientious workmanship; a few pages of his antiquarian works (such as 'The Town; or, the Old Court Suburb') represented weeks of the most diligent drudgery in searches over parish registers and local records. As he advanced in life, from youth to middle age, he was a living refutation of the worldly maxims which attribute generosity to youth, and harder virtues to maturity and old age. In literature, as in daily life, as he grew older he became kindly and considerate to a fault. When he had passed fifty, he no more could have written the philippic against the Regent than he could have fought a duel. The indignation against wrong-doing would be as warm, the courage to face a prison would be as high, but to the "pith and moment" of the young journalist would be added the "pale cast of thought" of the man who had known suffering both physical and mental, and who could not, without some compunction, deliver his "swashing blow," as in the days of youth. This tenderness and delicacy were no signs of intellectual decay; they were the evidence of growth in one who was no mere literary partisan, but a man, sharing human sympathies and not able to carry into discussion the intensity of hot youth seeing no right save on its own side. We think there is something like a poem in this twofold life of Leigh Hunt—known to one generation as the fearless martyr to truth, to the other as a tender poet, an essayist touching nothing that he did not brighten.

In private intercourse Leigh Hunt was at first timid and reserved, almost to shyness—not from any mental awkwardness, but because of later years he never had robust health. Meeting strangers was always a kind of trial to him, though always ready to receive any with any claim on his attention. His conversation, at first broken and tentative, required but the full consciousness of sympathetic auditors and interlocutors to swell into as pleasant a stream of talk as ever

worked out its way to the light  
Thro' the filtering recesses of thought and of lore.

Not that Leigh Hunt was witty nor in any absolute sense humorous, but that when animated he said everything happily, and could give a quaint curious turn to the most commonplace conversation. There never was a man who more needed loving hands and voices around him; and it is a happiness to think that he never wanted them. It was joyous to see how, when sitting silent and depressed,—for physical delicacy affected his spirits,—he would brighten up at the pressure of a friendly hand, would answer readily to a cheery voice, and would share in any talk—the chit-chat of the day, the nonsense of the hour—with a zest which showed that his heart beat strongest in response to human love. We often thought that Leigh Hunt was more fitted for the old days of the patron than the modern times of the publisher. When a book was a great event,—when the writer was a man personally sought out and cherished for what he wrote,—Leigh Hunt would have been the personal darling of the few, whose love would have been brought home to him,—he would have "heard" reviews instead of reading them,—he would have received affectionate homage instead of publishers' cheques. It is pleasant to record that to a great extent the latter days of his life were saved from any serious pecuniary trouble by the pension of 200*l.* a year, granted by the Queen at the instance of Lord John Russell in 1847. Up to the last he took an interest in the literature and news of the day, and within the last few weeks he contributed some remarks on Shelley to the *Spectator*. He was passionately fond of music. Almost his last words were in applause of an Italian song sung by his daughter in the next room, and at the final moment he passed away without pain.

#### ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

VESUVIUS has within the last month or two displayed so much activity, and has committed such devastation, that it has become one of the standing topics of conversation and anxiety in Naples. Prof.

Palmieri, the Director of the Observatory on the mountain, makes the following report:—

"On the 4th of May I sent you my last statement regarding the protracted eruption of Vesuvius. From that time the lava has continued to flow almost in the same manner, has preserved the same character, and proceeded in the same direction. In proportion to the time, however, that it has been running it has made but slight advances, and that for two reasons—first, because it has fallen into a deep valley called 'Rio di Quaglia'; and, secondly, because the new lava has constantly risen over the older and hardened lava, thus forming a high mountain where before there was a very deep valley called 'Fosso Grande,' of which not the slightest trace remains. The continued elevation of the lava by successive superimpositions above the level of the Fosso Grande has occasioned frequent overflows, on one side towards the road, and on the other over the cultivated lands in the direction of the 'Tironi.' The lava always flows out in a secret manner, and proceeds by some subterraneous chambers after the manner of an aqueduct, which have been formed by itself,—and when it is in a large mass it often breaks in some directions the walls of the passage, and bursts forth an unexpected and unusual river of fire in a spot where it has not been seen for a long time. It happens, too, that when the body of lava diminishes a hole remains open, through which a river of fire may be seen running through the passage, and sending forth smoke and sublimations,—so that from a distance the aperture has the appearance of being a simple smoke-hole. In general this lava has a tendency to show itself towards the end of its course, and always better when there is a more rapid descent. On the evening of the 3rd of August the streams of lava towards the extremity of the current appeared to be almost spent; but on the following evening the stream appeared at a little distance from its source, in a site where it has not been visible for a year, and all supposed that another mouth had been opened here. This new branch of lava followed the direction of the 'scorie' of 1819, and moderated the impetus and the vivacity of those on the Rio di Quaglia and the Tironi. The character of this lava, which appeared on the 4th of August, is somewhat different from that of the other streams, even in colour. If the eruption is not finished, as it appeared to be, it is in a certain phase of declination, from which it may again increase considerably. In the month of June the seismograph signalled four shocks of earthquake, the last of which was on the 29th of the month, and was very strong; but from that day up to the 10th of August no other has been marked. The apparatus of variation of Lamont has presented by its inclination the fact noted by me on other occasions, of remarkable perturbations by which the scale of the instrument has got beyond the field of the tube, and after some time has returned. The water of the wells in the month of May was greatly diminished,—so that on drawing a line from the summit of the mountain to the belfry of the Church of Our Lady at Pugliano, it was found that the wells towards the east of this line had sensibly decreased in the quantity of water, whilst those on the west were unchanged. The smoke of the lava, which is not very abundant, has occasioned no injury to vegetation, as it is chloridic acid, and not sulphuric acid; but this is not the case with the two smoking mouths at the summit of the mountain, the exhalations from which, especially if mingled with rain, have produced considerable damage,—indeed, in the direction of the Observatory they destroyed even the ferns. The mass of lava which has issued from the lateral mouth at the foot of the cone, under the enormous congeries which conceals it, may with much probability be estimated at about 36,000,000 of cubic metres, in a superficies of about two square miles. The altered form of the ground by the enormous masses of hardened lava which have filled up valleys, elevated mountains, and created new 'burroni' trenches, exposes many estates to great danger from future inundations of fire, but, in my opinion, to no danger from the water, as the 'scorie' has a marvellous property of absorbing and retaining rain-water. Before 1855 I saw an impetuous torrent formed



by the rains pass just behind the Observatory, by the Fosso della Vetrana, and then fall into another called the Farama, finally running into a channel which had been formed of mason work. After the lava, however, had filled up those great *burroni* (valleys), not one drop of water was seen to run down on Massa and S. Sebastiano. Vesuvius has often presented the phenomenon of long periods of small eruptions through mouths near the summit of the cone, but the continued flowing of lava for fifteen months through an opening at the base of the cone is a fact perfectly new, as is also new and singular the mode in which the lava bursts out, and flows secretly for upwards of a mile at times, not betraying the source from which it comes even by its smoke. When, however, it is remembered that such an opening near the base of the cone is in direct communication with the lower part of the central axis of the same,—that is, with the regular chimney of the volcano,—the fact will appear new, perhaps, but very natural, and then it will awaken no surprise to see lava coming out without a smoking aperture, because the great cone of Vesuvius at this conjunction gives out smoke at the top and lava at the base. I have explained my reasons for believing that the lava now issuing is in direct communication with the central axis of the cone in the 'Annali dell' Osservatorio.' After this I am in no degree surprised at the long duration of the eruption, and only hope that some incident may quickly arise calculated to check it, though it is very possible that it may last some time longer. Should it cease, we may be able to make some path to the Observatory, which is visited by strangers, as well as by myself, with great difficulty, being compelled to scramble over hard, rugged hillocks of lava. The scientific investigations which I have been able to make with regard to this eruption I have given to the public in the same number of the 'Annali dell' Osservatorio:' and here I wish only to remark the great abundance of lead I have found in the largest number of sublimations gathered in the smoke-holes of the lava, though the chlorure of lead alone and crystallized has been very rare. Lead was never observed in the lava by those who before me had examined the matter which was collected in the smoke-holes. I found it for the first time in an aperture of the lava in 1855, in the state of chlorure, but in this eruption it forms a part of the greater number of the sublimations, and is almost always mixed with other matter, which is generally chlorure and sulphate. LUIGI PALMIERI."

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Kewick, August, 1859.

I have often wondered why the Lake poets have been so silent about that lake which rejoices in the Scandinavian name of Thirlmere. It is certainly lone and long, lying like an ichthyosaurus among the crags, with sunshine only occasionally playing over its surface. Storms and volcanoes have had their own wild way here, tumbling down bastions of porphyry on the western side, or pushing up pillar-like peaks where the eagle used to build his nest out of the light, or from which he set sail with a desolate cry into the sunset. It is just the sort of spot we might expect a water-spout to choose for emptying itself, as a traveller who stays at the cosy little inn may employ himself with reflecting, if his thoughts do not tend to the grassy little churchyard opposite, with the shadows of the six or seven pines wavering in through the window, and casting a transitory gloom on the half-filled glasses usually garnishing the inn table. "The Nag's Head," or as we regret to find it is now ungrammatically called, "The Horse Head," at Wythburn, is a warm and hospitable little inn, as all huntsmen and anglers know; yet there is a funereal character about it. When last there I meditated upon a row of tin receptacles for candles, the design of which appeared to have been taken from coffin-plates, and in the intervals of wind and rain, which dashed against the window mournfully, I endeavoured to cheer myself by looking steadily at the little church-door, studded with nails, "that is so rusty right across the way." When the storm was over I went on, thinking of philanthropic Ben-

jamin the waggoner, as in his remorse of whiskey he flagellated his horses up the neighbouring hill. The ascent on the Westmoreland side was formerly the scene of a melancholy occurrence, as appears from a curious inscription on a slab of slate by the roadside. Either from an original apoplectic tendency, or from the result of ease accelerated by too much good food, and retarded by too slow driving, it is impossible to say,—but no sooner was the acclivity of the hill reached than the faithful carriage-horse of William Ball, Esq., fell down and never rose again. His master, who belongs to the Society of Friends, and composes verses in a very pretty ivied cottage, immediately below Rydal Mount, had the trusty animal buried, and went to the expense of commemorating the event in a quatrain carved in stone on the roadside. It is as follows:—

Fallen from his fellow's side,  
The steed beneath is lying,  
In harness here he died,  
His only fault was dying.

—A fault we are all of us liable to, as a poetical friend of ours remarked. On the Cumberland side, close by the lake, is another stone, not nearly so well known as the aforesaid inscription, though it may have an interest for some few people. The country people call it the Black Crag, and an old man of seventy, who lives at the Nag's Head, told me he remembered cutting his name on it in his schooldays. I had heard of certain initials I wished to find, if these were still there,—and when I had rubbed a play-bill off the stone, as the rain enabled me to do, I found—W. W., D. W., J. W., M. H., S. T. C., indicative to me of Wordsworth, and his sister, and brother, his sister-in-law, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. There are few traditions to be found among the vales and hills, save only of ghosts or of haunted houses, or of shepherds that have been storm-stricken. On the western side of the Fell is a house that has been haunted by strange mists from the lake, or mysterious figures of moonlight,—and as the gusts howl and moan in the clefts practical people find no difficulty in attributing to them, or to their congeners, the owls, all the agony supposed to be undergone by unhappy spirits. There are even people unideal enough, who, in reply to Wordsworth's question, how the faithful dog, who watched for three weeks over poor Gough, could have been supported, make answer—very easily, though disagreeably; but these, of course, are your literal people, to whom "a primrose by a river's brim" is simply nothing more than "a yellow primrose,"—fawning slaves, in fact, who commit all kinds of unpoetical acts, and perhaps systematically practise, and even defend the practice of botany over the graves of their relations or their neighbours. The only refuge which a poet has is to make friends with the clouds and the shadows, with the sportive little rills that leap guilelessly from rock to rock, and may perhaps thoroughly splash you, if you come too near them, but are not in the habit of saying unkind words. We like the feeling which Burns had for the "wee timorous beastie," when he bids it

Na start awa sae hasty,  
Wi' bickering brattle;

—and, without desiring to confabulate with mammalia or rodentia, can thoroughly indorse what he afterwards expresses:—

I'm truly sorry man's dominion  
Has broken nature's social union,  
An' justifies that ill opinion  
Which makes these startle  
At me, thy poor earth-born companion  
An' fellow mortal.

There is opportunity enough for a follower of Kirby or Spence on these fells,—for there are grasshoppers "catching their hearts up" at the touch of sunshine, and gorgeous butterflies sailing magnificently over the ferns, and plump moor-game whirling away at every stride we take in the heather. How delicious the colour, rivalling even that of Venice! As we cross the rude wooden bridge dividing Thirlmere Lake, and climb the pebbly path which the water has raked in Arncliffe Fell, the vast bulk of Helvellyn comes out grandly, spreading away, with his seven or eight dodds, from Wythburn as far as St. John's Vale. Dividing the vales of Legberthwaite and St. John, we have the oak woods, lustrous with sun-

light, upon Eagle Crag; an arm of Saddleback fills up the view to the north-west; and behind us rise up in the distance the pillar in Ennerdale, then Great Gable and Great End, and "the camp-like tent of hills" that are curtained with nests and clouds in the west. The vale of Seawaite lies in a haze of silver, through which we track a dim line marking the waterfall over the Sty Head, upon which we hope that a picturesque-loving friend of ours will soon construct, as he talks of doing, a rustic bridge. All tourists ought to thank him for the protection he has given to the well on Great Gable, which is fed by the snow and dews,—and through half the year is only seen by heaven alone. Winding among slate crags and heather tracts,—and now and then shoe-deep in snuff-coloured pools of water, we step north-westward to Keswick. There is a sheepfold which we should like an artist to paint,—its base all green with tufts of parsley fern; its centre carpeted with soft turf, and its walls blotched with grey and golden lichens. At a turn of the crag we come suddenly upon the finest view in the Lake District.

At our feet, among boulders feathered with mountain ash, runs the Derwent winding round a fir-clad hill which the Roman eagle once held, and from which the sentinel looked out for the signal from the green mound of Caermot. Derwentwater, the beautiful, with its wooded promontories and islands, shimmers away in the soft evening light—with Bassenthwaite lake and the woods of Wythop spreading beyond—suggesting a memory of the Dead Sea, the vale of the Jordan, and the Lake of Galilee. At the head of the mere frowns Skiddaw the black—with Latrigg its cub; and on the western side Cat Bells, down whose fairy slopes and "smooth enamelled green" we can well believe that a troop of fairies dance. We can hear how "the water comes down at Lodore," among the larches and birch-trees, and amid scents of meadow saffron and woodruff. Thinking of Coleridge and Southey, and of Shelley, *ætat* 17, chasing his wife, *ætat* 15, in the garden at Portinscale, we wander in green meadows listening to pleasantly sounding streams until we reach a friendly house that looks upon Derwentwater. When we have talked of poets dead and gone, and idyllic poets living, we go to bed, drawing up our window-blind to let in the moonlight shining down on the lake, and irradiating the gloom of Wallow Crag. T. B.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Leghorn, August 21.

If the fairy Maimoun, or any other of those locomotive spirits of the Arabian tales who delighted our childhood, by transporting our favourite heroes and heroines from Cairo to Damascus, or from the capital of India (whatever that may be) to Samarcand through the air, in the space of an hour, had taken it into her fairyship's head last night to make an excursion along the Mediterranean shore from Naples to Leghorn inclusive, she would have been as great a contrast in the mood of mind and outward bearing of the two Italian cities, as between the lonely Jinn-haunted tomb where she took up her *protégé* (say Bedreddin of the cream tarts, for example) at Cairo, and the brilliant marriage festival amid which she set him down at Damascus. Sullen and louring in the transparent starlight sits the beautiful Parthenope, by the waters of her unrivalled bay; she, like her own Vesuvius, seething to the brim with internal fires. But the mountain has found terrible vent for the desolating mischief in lava streams and ashes, while the city yet groans, throbs, and trembles, convulsively inarticulate, under the pressure of the red right hand of tyranny. Hence daily arrests and nightly declarations of a state of siege. Hence crime and misery, and shame unspeakable, to all true hearts. Fatuity on the throne and falsehood in the council. Spies in the household, and cannon in the streets. Mistruist, and terror, and hatred, and treachery everywhere. O, most beautiful Parthenope! the locomotive fairy would soon have fled away shuddering from the tramp of the armed patrol, and the stealthy whisper of the midnight spy—tutelary deities of your ill-fated lovelessness; and passing by Gaëta of the orange groves, the refuge of ancient despots and chief foundry



of new despotisms, passing Tiber's mouth, clogged with foul vapours of Papal anathema, she would gladly have hurried into this humble Tuscan port, in its birth-night ball-dress of banners and illuminations.

This is the second night within a week that has seen the illumination-lamps alight here. The first was on Tuesday, the 16th, when the Assembly, now prorogued, had just unanimously voted the total incompatibility of the Austro-Lorenese Dynasty to hold sway in Tuscany. That was a great day in the Hall of the Five Hundred, when the President made known the result of the secret vote of the Assembly, and, after examining the balls dropped into the urns, pronounced, without preamble, the words "They are all black." For be it known that in Florence alone, in all Europe, the black ball is the sign of assent to, and the white ball that of dissent from, a measure; and this peculiarity dates from old republican days, on some occasion when the victorious Neri or black party returned triumphant from banishment to power. So in Florence to black-ball a friend is, strange to say, the highest compliment one can pay him.

The shouts of applause from the eager crowd filling the lower half of the immense hall on that day,—a crowd in which *crème de la crème*, *bourgeoisie* and *people* were jumbled together in right Tuscan fashion, had hardly ceased to echo in the ears that heard them, when on the 20th of August the Assembly met again, to give its vote on the union of Tuscany with Piedmont, which had been proposed at the close of the former sitting by Prince Ferdinand Strozzi. Again, between two and three thousand anxious faces thronged the hall below the railing, more anxious far this time, because the result was less certain. One might almost have fancied, in the pause of expectation before the vote was declared, that the great tricoloured banners drooping from the walls "waved without a blast," like those under which William Deloraine passed down the aisles of Melrose Abbey. But again the President announced that, by the unanimous vote of the members present, 163 in number, the all-important measure was assured. The entire number of the members of the Tuscan Chambers is 172. Four were absent on Diplomatic missions; one on account of illness. Of the four remaining members, one was Signor Montanelli; the well-known Tuscan minister of 1848, who was in favour of the *accession of Prince Napoleon*, and Signor Mazzoni and two others, whose names I forget, held for the Republican form of Government; but these four gentlemen, finding themselves in so impotent a minority, had agreed to stay away from the sitting.

The tempest of fervent *Vivas* that burst out when the vote was made known, this time fairly hurried the grave dignity of "the House" along with it; and the Assembly cheered as lustily as the visitors, unchecked by the President's bell, which had been in great request at the Tuesday's sitting; and the circles of enthusiastic feeling, eddying out through the City, soon reached the neighbouring towns, and before evening set the Leghorn bands and banners stirring. Even the poorest neighbourhood, as soon as dusk set in, had its patriotic four candle-ends in each squalid window; and in a suburb inhabited almost exclusively by poor fishermen and *fucchini* an open-air shrine of the Madonna was brilliantly, aye, and tastefully, dressed out with lamps and flowers, in sign of gratitude "for the great mercy that day vouchsafed by her." The Piazza Grande and the adjacent streets were of course the most richly and gaily illuminated of the whole town, the *ci-devant* royal residence queerly enough taking the lion's share in the display; and for hours after midnight, with bands playing Garibaldi's hymn, and crowds madly chorusing its burden of "*Va fuori d'Italia*," and shouts of "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele, nostro re!*" (Long live Victor Emmanuel our King!) which flew on the night wind far beyond the distant *porta a mare*, the Livornese citizens worthily made a night of it, though not assuredly in the usual *groggy* acceptance of the phrase.

Pisa, Lucca, Siena, and Pistoja, and a number of other towns and townlets did the like, but the Capital was less expansive in its demonstrations, and feeling that the success obtained was, of

the people, popular, disdained to light up lamps in its own honour; and though the joy of the citizens was general, deep, and unmistakeable; though the streets were thronged with holiday dresses, and everything bore an *air de fête*, yet the Florentines indulged in no thundering Garibaldi hymns; for had not the great General himself been among them five days before? and had not they fairly lifted him off his legs, in the Piazza della Signoria, and carried him without ever letting him touch ground,—his manly voice choked, and his deep-set eyes full of tears of sympathetic emotion,—right up the great staircase into the council-hall! National Hymn-singing was very well in its way, but it was too frothy an expansion when better things were to be wrought. They had done their duty by themselves, their children, and Italy, and they knew it, and showed it, with a tranquil *insouciance* which sat not ungracefully on the descendants of old Guelphs and Ghibellines, who seemed to say, with a pleasant smile and wave of the hand, "*connu!*" "We took out our diploma in these matters a good round number of centuries ago, and they come quite easy and natural to us." So in Florence, there was much walking, smiling, congratulating, talking, and rejoicing; but very little singing, and no shouting. Here and there, at most, in the course of the evening, a single voice might be heard quavering away with hearty goodwill the Florentine *gamin's* last favourite stave on the fortunes of the dethroned "Babbo."

There! let him go;  
A German scamp he is;  
For ne'er in Pitti Palace  
Shall he more show his prize!

A deputation, headed by Prince Ferdinand Strozzi, is to set out immediately for Turin, to offer Tuscany to the King's acceptance. His reply, we trust, will give a little clearer insight into the dark corners of diplomacy, now double-locked and barred up at Zurich. Prince Joseph Poniatowski's semi-official mission to Florence seems to promise no better success to our runaway Lords than that of M. Reiset, and the dictum of Baron de Rechberg that, "with a little time and patience, Tuscany will gladly receive back her *lawful* rulers," is met on the part of the humbler classes (*gente minuto*, minute or microscopic people, as the Codini love to call them), with a contemptuous ejaculation of "*si, ch!*"—"they will, will they?"—drawled out for half a minute; and then, sharp and short, "*è ci vengano pure un poco po' erini!*"—"Let 'em try it on a bit, poor dears!"

As I came out of the Palazzo Vecchio, after the vote of decadence on Tuesday last, I heard a young artisan, heated and grimy with long waiting for the news, remark to a companion on the palace steps, "Why don't they sing *Te Deum* for *this* now?" And a hackney coachman, eagerly bending down from his box as I passed, inquired of me anxiously whether "all had gone as it should do, up yonder?" Small indications these, it is true, of great matters. But, O Herr Baron de Rechberg! O ye wearers of ever-so-many stars and *cordons*! ye sitters at royal and ministerial banquets! for *you* such little facts should be as the fiery writing on the wall. Why, in your cast of the popular drama, will you persist in leaving out the principal performer's part "by particular desire" of those who hope to profit by the omission? If you will but suffer sunny little Tuscany to give herself away, as her heart desires, to the gallant Zouave corporal, well and good, she will cast in her lot joyfully with that of Piedmont, and as in duty bound will pray that the shadow of your diamond epaulettes grow never less; if not, beware how you force her old sovereigns back upon her by bayonet law, for though single-handed she needs must yield to an overwhelming force, she stands now linked in a common bond of danger and of faith with Modena, Parma, and the Legations, whose venture is thrice as desperate as her own; and though she have peaceful olives on her uplands, and bounteous corn and vines garlanding her valleys, she has store of iron in her mountains yet, and.....Garibaldi, to teach her how to use it!

TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Fourth General Meeting of the International Association for obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, will be held on Monday, the 10th of October, at four o'clock, in St. George's Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire. M. Michel Chevalier, Vice-President, will take the chair. Beyond routine business, the Association will chiefly occupy itself with the adoption of the *mètre*, the *litre*, and the *gramme*, as the respective units of length, capacity, and weight, as recommended by the British branch.

The Congress of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Leeds on the 6th and 7th of September. The illustrations of modern gunnery are expected to be numerous and striking.

Mr. Cole suggests a solution of the Foreign Office difficulty:—

"South Kensington.

"The present Government having decided that the style of the architecture of the Foreign Office shall be Italian, has asked Mr. Gilbert Scott to make the design. Mr. Scott has hitherto distinguished himself for an exclusive faith in forms called Gothic, repudiating, indeed, all other styles. How, then, can he fulfil his task? I think I am only giving expression to what is passing in many minds at the present time, by saying that Mr. Scott might find an honourable solution of the difficulty by adapting to the circumstances of the case the noble designs which Inigo Jones made two centuries ago for palatial buildings, which were intended to occupy almost the very spot at Whitehall now to be built upon. Architects of the present day who design Italian buildings could hardly hope to excel Inigo Jones's designs, which are, indeed, based upon Italian thoughts, but have an Anglo-Italian feeling, and everybody would be content to see Mr. Scott falling back upon our great architect in his present dilemma. The grand design which Inigo Jones proposed may be seen, with all its details, in Kent's folio of the 'Designs of Inigo Jones,' and in the 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' works which may be consulted in many libraries, but certainly at the British Museum and the Art Library at South Kensington.

"Yours, &c., HENRY COLE."

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has printed a Catalogue of the works edited by him in the various dialects of Europe—also a list of works now in the press. The more recent works are the Canticles in Basque, the Gospel of St. Matthew in the vulgar dialects of Venetia, Milan, Naples, and Bergamo. Among other labours, the Prince has printed the Song of Solomon in four English dialects—Lowland Scotch, and the dialects of Cumberland, Newcastle, and Westmoreland, preserving, for the use of linguists and historians, the exact state of language in those districts, as spoken by the native population in the reign of Victoria.

Lieut. J. D. Kennelly, of the Indian Navy, and Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, has been recommended by Lord Elphinstone for employment as explorer in North-Eastern Africa, in the regions just visited by Capt. Burton and Speke. "Mr. Kennelly," says the *Poona Observer*, "is a fine, athletic, active man, in the very prime of life. He is familiar with the use of astronomical and meteorological instruments, and goes most liberally supplied therewith. Dr. Silvester, we believe, accompanies him as draughtsman and naturalist; and they leave some time in November. They will proceed at once to the lake districts, and endeavour to circumnavigate the northernmost of the lakes."

Mr. Drew asks us to state that in the review of 'The Geodesy of Britain' we were in error in saying that the sections of the Geological Survey are made "on a scale of 6 inches to a mile horizontally, and 1,000 feet to an inch vertically." We would correct the error if one had crept in. But we spoke by the card, and believe we are right. The information came to us from the Geological Survey Office. Mr. Drew says the map is on a scale of 6 inches to a mile; but this is very close to what we said—1,000 feet to an inch. We spoke in round figures. The true reduction is 1,000 feet to 1.16 inch.



Messrs. Low & Co. have sent us a prospectus and specimen of what they propose to term an 'Index to Current Literature.' As our opinion is desired, and our aid in getting subscribers invoked, we have read the prospectus, and glanced down the specimen pages in search of some understanding of the plan. We have not found it yet. Messrs. Low propose to give, either monthly or quarterly—they don't know which—a list of published books, and reference to such articles in newspapers or periodicals as have public importance. The idea is a good one, and might be developed so as to interest the man of letters and the man of business. But the practical result here given is vague and profitless in the extreme. Take one example for a dozen:—Under the words "Arts Academy," we read "Gentleman's Magazine, p. 3—15," but no reference is made to the articles on the Academy, against which the paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a partial defence. What can be the use of such an index to the man of letters?

The difference in procedure betwixt French municipal bodies and English Town-Councils could hardly be more distinctly illustrated than by a vote passed the other day at Douai, for the execution of a bust, at the cost of the public funds, of Madame de Desbordes-Valmore, a poetess, not of the first class. This is to be placed in one of the public buildings of the town. Has any pound—any penny, even,—of English public money ever been thus voted to honour the memory of an English woman of genius?

"Having worked out a route indicated last year," writes a Correspondent, "from Calais to Reims, by Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon, along recently completed lines of cross railway, I am in a case to speak of the experiment as satisfactory,—the time from Calais twelve hours and a half less than must be required were Paris crossed, and the halts, though frequent, somewhat relieving in a run of such length. The one at Laon, that picturesque old town, is well beguiled by a distant study of its pompous old church, frowning above the trees on the long summit of its hill. Even those who do not climb the staircase which takes pedestrians up, may detect from far the presence of church restoration in the web-work of scaffoldings across its *façade*. But the spirit is up and doing in every corner of France. At Reims its results on the outside of the superb Cathedral (only *not* unparagoned because of its want of double aisles and consequent narrowness) are very satisfactory. The other day, however, I chanced to be looking at the admirable new carvings in the portal not long since added to Carlisle Cathedral: and these (designed by a Belgian master worker) are certainly better, so far as execution goes, than any of this restored French work. So far as use of interior colour goes, the comparison is equally, I think, to our advantage. At Reims, the blue in the vaults (there inevitably used in obedience to tradition) and in the *triforium* (where it is needless and intrusive) looks weak and sickly, owing in part to the preponderance of deep, transparent blue in the stained glass. Here, too, is far too much of the new French fancy of daubing capitals, ribs, and other divisions and details, with a lurid yellow, which does not supersede gilding so much as explain that there has not been gold enough to pay the gilder. But to an advantage of Reims over Carlisle, I am also, by chance, enabled to speak. I heard the new English organ in the latter church, and I heard the French organs—a great, and a choir one—at Mass this morning. The great organ I fancy a modern one; whether or not, the evenness of its tones, and their distinctness to the acutest notes of its register, is more welcome than the heavy lower and middle tones affected by English builders, rising into a shrill confusion when the uppermost octave is reached. The service, let me add, was well sung, on the whole, at Reims,—powerfully, if coarsely, but firmly in time and tune. The church, too, of St. Rémy at Reims, a building in no respect to be overlooked by lovers of architecture, has been carefully cleaned and in part restored."

Brescian gratitude for the late intervention of France in Italian affairs is going to take a form as "lasting as brass,"—since it has been there decided to reproduce in bronze, by way of tribute

to Louis Napoleon, that glorious antique statue of "Victory," which is one of the crown-jewels of the place. Italy contains no finer bronze than this figure. "Perhaps the quatuorain I send," writes a contributor, "in record of the vivid impression which the 'Victory' produced when I first saw it, may be worth printing as fourteen lines of rhymed gossip."

#### THE VICTORY AT BRESCIA.

Strong, though in Woman's form, though framed in brass,  
Aerial as a creature of the wind,  
With thy two seraph wings floating behind  
Ready to soar—and rapt, yet haughty face,  
As though before accustomed eyes did pass.  
Sceptre and helm and chariot laurel-twined,  
And spears whose flash made coward eyes grow blind,  
And grey-haired monarchs kingly in disgrace.  
Empress of Battles! standing at thy feet  
Who may the might of ancient creeds gainsay?  
Not man unaided save by Art's deceit  
Moulded thine image from the common clay,  
But awful gods descended to complete  
This record of their power before it passed away.

H. F. C.

A Correspondent, writing on the subject of the late discussion on the Bone-caves, says:—"Walks among the Mendips some years ago led me to visit the celebrated Bone-caves of Banwell. What I saw there convinced me that your last Correspondent's theory was unfounded, and I will give you the reasons why. It is possible that some animals feeling death approach may seek a retired spot to die at peace in. If a cave is near their haunts it may be so chosen and become an habitual burial-place for generations of animals; but, I think, this meditative prudence must be exceptional. The hope of life is strong enough in man, it must be more tenacious still in the animal. But to Banwell (thirteen miles from Bristol), where the Bishop of Wells once had a palace, with a fine view of the Severn sea and the Abergavenny mountains. The Caves are situate in the trim grounds of a cottage belonging to the Bishop, on the western side of a hill above the village. The Caves were discovered some forty years since by Somersetshire miners who were blasting the rocky hill for *lapis calaminaris*, ochre and lead. An immense block of mountain limestone suddenly parting disclosed the cave, which consists of two long galleries. Buckland considered this a place where antediluvian animals had fled to avoid the rising waters of the Deluge, and says so in his 'Bridgewater Treatise.' I examined the bones carefully, and came to the conclusion that the cave had been a den of wolves and grizzly bears, who had killed and dragged hither buffaloes and deer, which must have at that time been inhabiting or feeding in the wooded valleys below. On many of the bones, which were piled up in large columnar heaps from the floor to the roof of the cave, the deer particularly, you could see where the cartilaginous ends had been frayed and gnawed. There were also bones of foxes, wild cats and bats, which may be of later introduction. The gardener who showed me the cave amused me by the anatomical cant he had picked up,—it was quite a caution to sextons to hear how he gabbled of 'ulna' and 'radius,' 'humerus' and 'tibia'—brisk as a young surgeon who has just passed the College. No human remains were found. In a similar cave, on Bleadon Hill, another slope of the Mendips, the bones of elephants, rhinoceroses and hyænas have been found in caves, wedged in with alluvial earth. That these were the dens of beasts of prey in the old savage days before the Cangi were at Keynsham or the Belgæ had raised the Wiltshire Windike, I think, is certain. G. W. T."

In the last Report of the Government Navigation Schools, Captain Ryder says:—"One of the causes of the rapid deterioration in the *physique* of our sailors is the diminution of work aloft, consequent on the introduction of steam." This is important. Is every new advancement of civilization to have its disadvantages? The Report also contains this important passage:—"Steam having superseded the use of sails to a great extent, boys who in sailing vessels are invaluable for light work aloft, are not valued in steamers." There is a disinclination now on the part of shipowners to enter boys, who eat as much as men, are much trouble, and of no great use. There is a proposition now to petition for the 8,000*l.* a year, received at ports as fees to local

marine boards, and to start three navigation schools for 100 boys each. Why not spread a taste for the sea among our workhouses and orphan asylums? Let a mast, with a Union Jack flying, and cross-trees for climbing, be rigged up in every playground, let the boys read books of sea adventures, and be lectured on naval life,—and the thing is done. A great nursery for our navy might be started to-morrow.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1*s.*; Children under Ten and Schools, 6*d.*  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. EACHHOFFNER, F.C.S.

#### SCIENCE

*Memoirs of Libraries; including a Handbook of Library Economy.* By Edward Edwards. 2 vols. (Trübner & Co.)

THESE 'Memoirs of Libraries' fill two thick octavo volumes, containing 1,913 pages of text; sufficient, it will be imagined by most readers, to exhaust the subject. Mr. Edwards thinks otherwise. In his Preface he modestly says, "I cannot hope to do much more than bring together materials which have hitherto been widely scattered, and arrange them, to the best of my ability, in serviceable order. In this way, the present book . . . may help to pioneer the way for a better book hereafter from a worthier pen." In these few words Mr. Edwards has pronounced a judgment upon his own work.

We believe that fifteen years have been spent in collecting materials for this book, and it is with regret we see so unsatisfactory a result. Much material has been brought together; but the process of digestion has been imperfectly performed. The author has not been at the pains of discriminating between those statements which are trustworthy and those which are not. We nowhere find that he has visited the libraries he describes. The work appears to be mere compilation: a gathering together of the statements of others—some printed, some termed manuscript correspondence, which means, we presume, answers to questions addressed to various librarians. All who have given any attention to the statistics of libraries know how extremely fallacious are the statements usually put forth respecting them, and how extremely difficult it is to arrive at the truth even by personal application and inspection. Those who may wish to be enlightened upon the subject will find some curious illustrations of the truth of this remark, *à propos* to the statistics of Mr. Edwards himself, in the *Athenæum* of November 17 and 24, and December 8, 1849, and January 5, 1850; in the *Spectator* for January 15, 1850, and in the *North British Review* of May, 1851.

In his description, or Memoir, of the American libraries, Mr. Edwards has drawn his information almost entirely from the labours of Prof. Jewett, and writes in a style of confidence well calculated to lull suspicion; but Prof. Jewett, who had much better opportunities of knowing his subject than Mr. Edwards, says, that "these statistics were intended to represent the condition of the libraries at the middle of the year 1849; but when returns were not made, and it was necessary to take the best accounts at home, these frequently related to a time several years back." To some persons, using these returns in 1859, such a statement would present a difficulty; but not so to Mr. Edwards. To Mr. Jewett's figures he sometimes adds a few hundreds or thousands, according to the character of the library; sometimes merely places before them the words "upwards of." We do not blame Mr. Edwards for not producing accurate statistics—such a feat can hardly be accomplished; but we do object to



his stating, for example, that the Philadelphia Library had in 1859 upwards of 60,000 volumes, when Prof. Jewett informs him that they numbered 60,000 in August, 1849; and the probability is, that they are now upwards of 70,000 rather than 60,000 volumes. Loose statements like these have a tendency to throw discredit over other parts of the work which may really be trustworthy.

The work is also burthened with matter of secondary importance. It commences with an account of the libraries of the ancients. A similar account was written by the venerable Thomas Hartwell Horne forty-five years ago. But then Mr. Edwards makes a most imposing display of Latin and Greek; for he has actually printed entire all the passages from Greek and Roman authors relating to ancient libraries, to which his more judicious predecessor had simply referred; and so anxious is he that nothing should be omitted that he prints the notes and textual emendations of the editors of the editions from which he makes his extracts.

To analyze this work would occupy more space than it deserves—what we have noticed will serve as a sample of the whole. Had Mr. Edwards compressed his materials into one volume, and candidly told his readers what those materials were worth, his book would have been much more useful, and would have been read with confidence and pleasure. He has, however, done some good service in bringing together so much information hitherto widely dispersed; and it is certainly to be regretted that he should have succeeded so well in creating the unpleasant conviction that the chances are about equal whether what we read be accurate or otherwise.

*History of the Life and Labours of Sir Charles Bell*—[*Histoire, &c.*] By Amédée Pichot, D.M. (Paris, Lévy).

To the lettered classes of France, be their numbers few or many, the name of Charles Bell is familiarly and honourably known. Where, indeed, in the civilized world, is that name not held in respect and honour? However common and beloved that appellation may be at nearly every hearth in England, to which intelligence of the deeds of every hero in his separate way reaches, there are, of course, many homes among our neighbours where the existence and achievements of Charles Bell are completely unknown. To enlighten such homes and edify those who adorn them, M. Pichot has partly written, partly compiled, the little biographical volume now before us; and we hope that good results may come of it. In no part of the Continent does there reign such ignorance of England, her institutions and her great men, as in France. Any respectable effort made, by an efficient pen, to sweep away such ignorance is worthy of an encouraging word and a grateful acknowledgment on our part; and in the case before us, the effort is more than respectable, and the efficiency of the author not to be disputed.

To an English reader such a volume affords little opportunity for extract. Here the whole career of the man is clear before us all. We see him in the old-fashioned, godly, Scottish home, in which he was born in 1774, with his humble and unselfish father, the episcopalian minister, who was not richer than the Man of Ross, and who nevertheless educated several sons for liberal professions, of whom Charles was the most able and remains the most famous. Equally well are we acquainted with the successful course of the latter at the University, and his struggles among his ungenerous fellow-countrymen, his comparative want of

success in which drove him to London, where he again struggled long, but with ultimate and abiding triumph. With talent, originality, and perseverance like his he could not be for ever kept in the background; and as with these he gradually made way, the inert, the dull, and the dunces in his profession, grew annoyed or alarmed. He had colleagues, however, who were too noble to be jealous; nevertheless, as he climbed higher and higher, till his elevation rendered him a remarkable object in the eyes of all men, there were some of his own vocation too ready to sneer at "the confounded Scotchman who, just like so many of his countrymen, Sir, will push older men from their seats."

Again, who has forgotten the sensation caused by his discoveries connected with the nervous organization of man? More than Harvey effected by his discovery of the circulation of the blood was accomplished by Charles Bell, when he proved the truth of his nervous system. Harvey was the first to understand and demonstrate what had been previously suspected and indicated; but Charles Bell was the first who thought of, and the first who proved the absurdity of the system of the older anatomists, who held that the nervous substance was everywhere identical, and who attributed to all the nerves, without distinction, an equal share in the double function of motion and sensibility. Charles Bell long doubted that nature caused to emanate from the same organ two functions so distinct, and which exist independently of each other. Relying on the consistency of nature, he studied the nerves of the spine,—lived among them, so to speak, and he discovered that they were provided with two different roots, and composed of two networks, distinct the one from the other. By isolating one of these from the anterior root to the point of union, and irritating the root itself, he beheld a convulsive contraction of the muscle; by irritating the posterior root of this nerve in the animal which was the honoured but rather unlucky subject of the experiment, the useful victim was made to emit a cry of pain. Bell at once saw that he had before him the nerves of motion and those of sensibility. Nor was this all or near all. By beholding and by comprehending thus much, he had founded a new system, but he proceeded greatly beyond this. By further study and repeated experiments, he made his culminating discovery, and won his great and imperishable renown. In the spinal conduit he came upon a third division of nerves in connexion with other nerves which, for the most part, extend themselves to the muscles serving for the mechanism of respiration. He thereby arrived at the conclusion that this function was not altogether destined for the vivification of the blood in the lungs, but that the functions in question afforded us also the power of communicating with our equals, of uttering the thoughts of our heart and soul, and that, in short, the nerves which regulate respiration are also the nerves of expression; and that in this way is organized what is popularly understood by the word "emotion" of any sort. In recapitulating the great discovery, in order to keep in mind details which may have slipped from the memory of many persons who may also be glad to recover them without trouble, we purposely avoid technical terms, and we shall, doubtless, have been easily understood. There may be, nevertheless, a few readers disposed to ask,—"What of all this? Why should such a matter make a man famous?" They may fairly ask such questions. Charles Bell himself was heartily laughed at, at first, by foremost men in the ranks of medical science, for his suggesting that there were respiratory muscles in

the face, and that these had anything to do with expression.

The sum of the great discovery, then, is this: Bell found that the nerves of motion and sensibility were common to all beings capable of sensation and movement—to all animals, in short; but that the third or superadded division of nerves exists only where the organization exacts more elevated functions. He alone had discovered the method by which the brain communicates its will or impressions to the body, and the manner by which the body makes its pains or pleasures sensible to the brain. His treatise must be read thoroughly to understand this, but such is a summary of the system; and when Abernethy had studied the latter, and acknowledged its undeniable truth, he generously exclaimed, that all other medical men had been blockheads for not having thought of this grand and simple truth before.

We will not pursue the theme further. The life of Bell is worthy of the study of every man who has to fight his battle, or has withdrawn from the field of life. What an indication of the hero there is in the fact, that while this man's heart began to beat with pitying emotions at the beginning of a cruel operation, he could so make compassion subservient to duty, as to pass whole days and nights on the plain of Waterloo or in the Flemish hospitals, performing the most terrible operations on thousands of sufferers, among whom none, whatever his uniform, was looked upon as a foe! His heart would shake if his eye rested for a moment on a single man about to come under operation; but he turned his eyes to the great mass of agonized beings before him, and steadied both heart and hand by recollections of his duty,—and what uses humanity might derive from his study of the wounds he was seeking to assuage. What a recognition, too, of his great merits was that exclamation of the French Professor Roux, into whose lecture-room Bell once entered, for the purpose of listening to that eminent man imparting instruction to his pupils! On recognizing Bell, the Parisian sage ceased to speak, closed his book, and turning to the students (as he pointed to the illustrious stranger) exclaimed, "Enough, gentlemen, enough for this day,—you have the honour of seeing Charles Bell!"

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.  
Mon. Entomological, 8.

#### FINE ARTS

*An Introduction to Early Christian Symbolism:—being the Description of Fourteen Compositions from Fresco-Paintings, Glasses, and Sculptured Sarcophagi.* By William Palmer, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

THIS is a crotchety book, by a good, crotchety man, who seems to have thrown over his English grammar when he threw over his English religion. He is a Roman Catholic now, and therefore writes of Rome in a Romish but still learned way. This description of frescoes found in the Catacombs of Christian cemeteries, arranged in sequence and order, is meant by the perverted author as an introduction to early Christian symbolism, arranged so as to serve as a clue to larger and more miscellaneous collections. As far as we see, it is chiefly intended to invite subscriptions to a reproduction in chromo-lithography of the compositions, and as a vent for the religious subtleties of the collector.

No books appear to us so mischievous as those that confound truth and fiction—that sully antiquarian facts by giving them the air of assertions, suppositions or inventions. There is no harm in the historical or antiquarian novel, when either notes or the obvious internal evidence of the story enables us to know which part is real and which is invention. But here Mr. Palmer spoils his antiquities



from Bosio and Aringhi's plates in Bottari's 'Roma Sotterranea,' and from the work of Garucci, by grouping them arbitrarily, and throwing them into fanciful juxtapositions, for some perverted and crafty reason of his own. He, indeed, confesses that only one of his groups really occurs as a whole, and that is in the Catacombs of S. Callistus. He has, by his own account, jumbled together the paintings of the second, third, and fourth, and even the fifth, centuries. He might as well have mixed up the early frescoes with the later sarcophagi reliefs and the final mosaics. His own defence is lame:—

"As regards the idea on which the separate paintings, glasses, and sculptures have been selected and grouped together, this belongs only to the writer, who is far from wishing to suggest that the early Christians painted their doctrines about the tombs of martyrs *systematically*, or for the purpose of *teaching*. The truth is, that when they first made small chambers or crypts opening out of the galleries of their cemeteries, and afterwards multiplied such crypts for those of their dead that were likely to attract living visitors, it was natural for them to paint these chambers, and the arched tombs cut in them, in the same style which was used by the heathens their contemporaries;—only instead of mythological or other heathenish subjects they substituted, in the compartments of their ceilings, and on the walls, and within the archings over their tombs, paintings of their own, congenial to their own belief and feelings. Their souls being full of certain ideas which had a true mutual relation one to another, and which altogether formed one coherent system, it was likely enough that what they painted or sculptured about the same tomb or sarcophagus, or in the same crypt, should sometimes take the form of a composition."

On all the variations of ancient Christian types, Mr. Palmer is subtle and interesting. He delights in an allegory, if it is dark enough and complicated enough. Susannah worried by the Elders he considers a type of the Church, persecuted by the Jew and Gentile of the old dispensation. Jonas is a type of the Christian martyr, whose soul rests for a time under the gourd of life, and lastly, comes out from the jaws of the monster Death by resurrection. The heart is the human soul—the fisherman is Christ. The phoenix on the palm is a type of the Resurrection. Of one variation of an early symbol of the Virgin, Mr. Palmer says:—

"There is given, from the Cemetery of S. Agnes, an interesting representation of the Blessed Virgin and Child, the earliest probably existing, certainly the earliest known to exist, of the type afterwards called Byzantine, and multiplied with many varieties. In the first paintings of the Cemeteries in which the Blessed Virgin is represented with her Son, she is occupied with him as a mother and nurse, and holds him out to the Magi, who come to adore him with their gifts. But here he is already a good-sized boy, who appears, clothed and self-supported, on her breast merely to show who she is, and what power she has in her prayers by being his mother; for she is praying with her arms expanded. The height of the crypt in which this painting occurs, and other signs in its neighbourhood, point of themselves to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century as its date; but the painting itself enables us to fix the date within closer limits than is commonly to be thought of, the absence of the aureole from the heads of the figures forbidding us to think them later than the middle of the fourth century, while the presence of the monogram shows that they were painted after the accession of Constantine: at some time then between A.D. 312 and 365. In the crypt in which this painting occurs, Mr. Talbot some years ago was permitted to celebrate mass, for the first time perhaps since the disuse of the Catacombs as cemeteries, in the presence of a number of English converts, who all received from his hands the Holy Communion on the spot. Since then P. Marchi, in taking strangers through the Catacomb of S. Agnes, has been often heard to call this crypt of the Madonna 'the chapel of the English.' For Russian visitors, too, it is of no less interest, as it enables them to trace their Byzantine type of the Virgin and Child, and in particular that variety of it which they call *Znamenskai*, to an antiquity as remote probably as the cessation of the last persecution, and the first foundation of Constantinople."

It is vexing to see Mr. Palmer perpetually saying, this is added "for the sake of symmetry." The so and so "is not in the original painting." For what but small sectarian purposes can such mutilated antiquarianism be useful? Those who have visited those solemn vaults of the Catacombs, the graves of the early Christians, must lament the way which Mr. Palmer has treated the subject.

On the Gnostic and blasphemous frescoes, Mr. Palmer is less incorrect. Of these, he says:—

"This exhibits a fac-simile of a blasphemous Crucifix scratched on the wall of a bath in the palace of the Cæsars. It was found during some recent excavations on the slope of the Palatine towards the Circus, and the plaster containing the scratch having been carefully detached, it is now preserved in the Museum of the Roman College. A fac-simile, from which ours is taken, of the size of the original, was published in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, with an accompany-

ing explanation. The figure of a man clad in a dress not Roman, and with the head of an ass, is rudely represented on a cross formed like the letter T (for a slanting line above seems to be owing only to a slip of the pointed tool with which the scratch was made). A little below, to the right of the figure on the cross, but to the left of the spectator, is another man, in the same sort of dress, with an over-big head, and with his arms thrown apart in a mock attitude of prayer and admiration. A Greek inscription is added, 'Ἀλεξάμενος σεβετε Θεόν' 'Here is Alexamenus, worshipping his God!' Tertullian, a writer of the second century, having mentioned that already, in his time, the heathen had begun to mock the Christians by representing Christ as a man with an ass's head in a gown, fixed to a cross, we are probably not wrong in ascribing this specimen of the same mockery to the third century. Two points proved by it are worthy of notice: First, against the Arians and other later impugnors of our Lord's divinity, it is here shown that the heathen themselves knew perfectly, in the third century, that the Christians worshipped Christ as their God."

—And again:

"These are four paintings copied for the author from the tomb of a woman named Vibia in a small cemetery or Catacomb of Gnostic heretics, at no great distance from the Cemetery of S. Callistus. \* \* These Gnostic paintings are added to the Compositions from the Christian cemeteries, as a contrast which may be suggestive of useful reflections. The cemetery in which they occur being of no great extent, and containing no other traces of painting, it may be inferred that the sect was far from numerous. The form of the galleries and niches is exactly the same with that of the Christian cemeteries, just as these, again, were reproductions of the earlier Jewish Catacomb, the original mother and pattern of them all. At some of the ordinary niches one sees on the plaster cabalistic marks peculiar to the Gnostics, and not occurring in the Christian Catacombs; and in the few inscriptions which have been found at the same spot, while there is nothing distinctly Christian, there are some expressions clearly inconsistent with Christian faith and piety. It is noticeable that the Christians (one of whose cemeteries was very near) and these Gnostics seem to have met in their excavations underground, and to have walled one another out. The wall still remains in part, though it has been broken through, so that now one can pass from the Gnostic into the Christian cemetery, and observe that while in the galleries on one side of the wall there are no traces of Christianity, in those on the other there are no traces of Gnosticism."

The semi-Christians of the Simon Magus class mixed mythology with the New Testament, uniting traditions of the Mysteries with the Sacrament; Pluto in a chariot bearing away Vibia, Mercury runs before, trundling a wheel down hill, to show the way to the Shades. The five planets appear in these decorations, and Vibia, feasting at an Elysian banquet, utters such scraps from the Epicurean sty as these words: "As long as you live do well—this you will carry away with you,—eat, drink, play, and sport, then come to me."

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A Correspondent, who has so frequently addressed our readers on the defects of the Royal Academy, writes:—"The Academy founds all its instruction on the sham ideal of the feeble eclectic school that in Reynolds's time exercised such a pernicious influence on English Art. Though totally abandoned by all the world besides, it still holds empire in the Lectures of Opie, and Fuseli, and Barry, which the Academy still bestows annually as prizes to its best students. This ideal, and what it means, I shall try and explain to your readers, showing by quotations that it implies a wilful contempt of nature as it is, and consists in raising it, or rather altering it, to a certain miserable conventional standard. It implies that all really great pictures should have subjects selected from the infamous impurities of the Greek mythology; and that, when possible, all the figures in it should be muscular and nude. The real ideal of modern life, street life, domestic life, and, indeed, all expressions of national genius and aim, it hates and ignores. It treats as vulgar Hogarth's wholesome satire and Wilkie's home-feeling. It mounds about with its blanket diapers and irreligious religious pictures, as if human passions could no longer be found in violent demonstration, or in open rebellion against God and man, in this our mighty London. It cannot for its life see a soul through a tail-coat, or the beauty of a Venus in a Belgravian crinoline. It is a Chinese fossil ideal, purblind with age, and hating the times it lives in because men do not wear blankets or sandals."

"Polygnotus, Aristotle says, improved the model, so Fuseli quotes; and this is the basis of the sham ideal which is still indirectly taught. The sham ideal will exist as long as the study of the Greek

statue is forced upon the student who longs to go to nature. It is useless to tell Academicians that we no longer want to paint nude pictures; and that reasonable drawing from the life is sufficient to enable us to depict the various movements of the limb and trunk that affect the drapery that covers them."

"It is in vain to tell them that not one piece of sculpture by the hand of any great worker of antiquity has been handed down to us. The Greek books on Art—those of Pamphilus, Euphranor, Apelles, and others, have all perished; and as for Pliny, he was a mere encyclopædist, utterly ignorant of the art he wrote upon."

"The antique statues we have are all second or third rate works, the productions of unknown men: often badly repaired, or imperfect in some essential point. The Dying Gladiator Barry after years in Rome does not know whether to class as the work of an indifferent Greek artist or as one of the best productions of Roman Art. The Torso of the Belvedere is the labour of Apollonius, the son of Nestor, an Athenian, not even mentioned in any work of antiquity. The great Venuses and Joves have gone to dust long since. We possess but the New-Road figures of Grecian Art, and yet we prefer them to the divine work and living beings. Nor are these third-rate works perfect or to be trusted, as the original and entire productions of the Greek mind we worship and bow down to. The Farnese Hercules has patched-up legs,—the Meleager the best judges pronounce to be lathy and spindled, the legs gummy and ill-formed,—the fleshy and corrupt Antinous has a hard, dry, straight body,—the Apollo has a shrivelled right shoulder, and the ankles are dislocated,—the head of the Venus is small and expressionless,—the Children of the Laocoon are old men,—the Discobolus is stiff and clumsy; and, as one of our most passionate lovers of the Antique, Barry himself, says, 'it is true that, whether from laziness or the inability to distinguish the good from the bad, or from whatever cause, there is a very general propensity to vague, indiscriminate admiration of them (Greek statues), which is likely to be exceedingly mischievous, and has already been productive of very bad consequences; and it is very observable that this has gradually increased in proportion as the sound principles of design fall into disuse.'

"Of this sham Greek ideal of Academies it will be found that it is founded on a pedantic, but second-hand, study of Grecian history, and that it arises from the supposition that the most honoured men among the Greeks were those who combined the greatest virtue with the greatest wisdom. It is supposed that philosophers, poets, sculptors, and painters went hand in hand and ruled over a great and free country. We forget the Spartan Helots, the tyranny of Athenian democracy, the perpetual wars, the corrupt intrigues, and the perpetual domination of the strongest state. Academies, in fact, invest Greece with all the attributes of fairy-land; they forget the vices of Greece, the ostracism, the want of toleration, the unjust wars, the smallness of the scene and of the views of the men who were the actors. It is useless to tell them that Pliny is a mere bundle of ignorant stories; that we have no single fragment of Grecian painting existing; that from all we know there is no proof that they ever attained to anything better than the prettinesses of Pompeii. We do not know that they even understood composition, or the use of more than monochrome, or at least four raw colours. In statues alone—that is to say, the nude ideal of a possible male or female being—the Greeks certainly surpassed us; but in Painting I believe they were mere children. Sculpture may have reached its climax; Painting is still advancing. Sculpture has limitations soon reached. It has few attitudes and few possible situations in life it can represent. It ignores colour—it cannot express motion. The Greeks worshipped statues as gods, and made them godlike that they might worship them. The climate and the naked struggles of the gymnasium, and above all the severe study of their great geometers, all helped forward Sculpture."

"But to the ideal; that is, 'an attentive investigation of general nature for the culling out of those several perfections, male and female, that



were specially adapted to each walk of character.' Now it seems to me, that if Phidias had left us a fine study of one of the handsomest and strongest youths of his day—elastic as a bow, swift as a panther, and so strong that 'nothing but a god could stop him,'—the world would possess a greater treasure than in the impossible Apollo. Indeed, if he could have seen Homer and given him to us, even in old age and rags, with the subdued yet undying aspiration of genius round his brow, it might have been better for us than even the discovery of the simpering Venus, beautiful and heathenish as she is.

"The cant of the idealists, who hate simple nature, is, that any eye and hand can imitate *individual* nature,—but to obtain the perfect totality, the perfection, the highest imagination and judgment are requisite. The ideal can only be found in abstract or *general* nature. Our ideas of the general (they say) are more perfect than those of the individual. Each species has a standard, and then they drivel on through spurious stories of Apelles and Polygnotus to vague sentences about essential, immutable beauty, and so on. The ideal, these Greek theorists say, aims at perfect nature, and must extend to subject, colour, even texture.

"When we compare the Greek with our own ideal, we see at once the folly of Academicians still teaching it to our Art youth. The Greek ideal was Pagan, ours is Christian. They glorified and worshipped the body,—we disregard the mean body, so the soul be good and pure. We aim at expression; they aimed at perfection of form. The Greek statue heads are nothing—are vapid, dead, unmeaning. Reynolds, the great apostle of the sham ideal, himself says, speaking of the want of expression in the Greek group of the Boxers:—'This frequent deficiency in ancient sculpture could proceed from nothing but a habit of inattention to what was considered as comparatively immaterial.'

"And then Reynolds goes on to inculcate every folly of the ideal school. In historical pictures (he says) there must be no portraits; Alexander was short, but the grand painter must make him ideal and tall. Great Art must treat Scripture subjects, or great events from Greek and Roman fable, that are known by early education to all Europe, 'without being degraded by the vulgarity of ordinary life in any country.' Drapery, too, must be ideal, grand drapery—no silk, or woollen, or velvet. Merely naturally folded drapery is mechanical stuff, the arrangement of which requires no genius. Lastly, grand colour must be simple and Bolognian, or simple and distinct, like the contrasts of the Roman and Florentine schools."

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—We understand Mr. Henry Tidy's picture, 'The Feast of Roses,' was purchased by Her Majesty on the occasion of the royal visit to the New Society of Painters in Water Colour.

A series of photographs, of Roman Catholic ceremonies, has been sent us. They represent all the pomp and panoply of Church millinery, the cloth of gold, the jewels, and all the trappings that somehow or other have got upon the poor garments the apostles let fall as they rose to heaven.

Two forcible and excellent lithographs, published by Mr. Schenk, of Edinburgh, now lie before us. One of Lord Loughborough—a great masonic authority in Scotland—is boldly and cleverly drawn by Mr. Wilson, with all the vigour and none of the dreary blackness that is the usual attendant of German lithographs. The series of Scottish M.P.s, of whom Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, is one of the most rugged and sturdy looking, promises well. The stormy ledger lines on the brow, the deep pits under the eyes, the almost fierce mouth, are finely touched-in, without the usual cosmetic flattery of popular portraits.

It will rather shock that well-intentioned Art philanthropist, Mr. George Cruikshank, when we tell him that he has greatly increased the amount of intemperance in Great Britain. He himself is the most intemperate temperate man we ever knew. His intolerance is of the Maine Law kind, and must do harm, because reasoning men see its gross exaggeration and want of logic. Some men find it

easier to be temperate than abstinent, others find it easier to be abstinent than temperate. Let the stronger vessel leave the weaker one alone, and not produce such good-natured, but antithetical, black-and-white works as 'Gin and Water,' with the two fountains; one, the gin-shop, with the usual reeling wife-beater, broken-hearted wife, and ragged children, that have figured on Exeter Hall scaffolds any time these twenty years. On the other side is a fat, foolish, leering, respectable father, with stupid children, and a smirking wife, drinking their dribble from the shell and bowl as if it were creamy vintage of Champagne from "silver goblets quaffed." Of course the dullest mechanic knows that because the poor man is compelled by his social position to make the public-house his club, his reading-room, his debating society, his play-ground, his rendezvous, and his house of business, he is not necessarily obliged to leave blind drunk and go home and murder his wife. As for gentlemen over their sherry talking of public fountains, as if they dripped Burgundy, it is a mere sham.

Prof. Carl Rietschel, of Dresden, the sculptor of the monuments of Lessing, of Schiller, and of Goethe, has finished the model of his monument of Luther, or, to speak more correctly (as the composition is one of vast comprehensiveness), of the Reformation. The model rises on a platform meant to imitate the square at Worms, upon which the monument is to be erected. A few steps lead up to this platform which, by the by, measures thirty feet in diameter, and which, while being open in front, is surrounded on its three other sides with a crenellated wall of about six feet high, on the inner part of which are hung the escutcheons of all those cities which took an active part in the Reformation. This wall, in the centre of each of its three sides, shows an elevated pedestal, upon which three symbolical female figures, in a sitting posture and looking towards the interior of the square, personate the most important of those cities; the protesting Speyer, the victorious Augsburg, and the sorrowing Magdeburg. On the four corners of the wall, four other figures are placed by the artist. They are standing, and therefore higher than the sitting figures. Besides, they represent men—men of the Sword and of the Word. On the left hand of the entrances, Friedrich der Weise, of Saxony, shows himself in his electoral costume, lifting the sword of the Empire, and the Imperial crown at his feet; on the right we see Philipp von Hessen, in knightly armour, leaning on his sword, and looking up to heaven; the two back corners are given to Melancthon and Reuchlin, the intellectual warriors of the new movement. As a whole, the finely constructed enclosure, with its battlements, its escutcheons, and its various figures, reminds the beholder of a fortified mediæval castle, and the thought of "Eine feste Burg" comes involuntarily to his soul. And now, in the centre of this castle of faith and liberty, we behold the colossal statue of Luther himself, highly overtopping the wall and the other figures, the crown and the summit of the whole work. It is nearly eleven feet high, and stands on a pedestal measuring seventeen feet. It represents the Reformer in that great moment when he boldly spoke out his renowned words, "Hier steh' ich, ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir, Amen!" Lifting his eyes to heaven, on his left, stretched-out arm the Bible, he presses his clenched right hand firmly upon the holy book; the image of manly fortitude, and deep, honest, heartfelt conviction. Rietschel is said to have admirably succeeded in this figure. The national character, too, of the German Reformer has been given in an excellent way,—while the figures of the forerunners of the Reformation, represented in a sitting posture on the four corners of the pedestal,—Huss the Bohemian, Savonarola the Italian, Petrus Waldus the Frenchman, and Wickliff the Englishman,—express quite as successfully the individual and national peculiarities of the men whom they impersonate. The pedestal is divided into three parts. In the lower part we see various *relievi*; the sticking of the theses, the Diet at Worms, the translating the Scriptures, &c. The upper part is dedicated to the inscriptions,—all Luther's own pithy words,—and the middle part will be filled by eight medallion-portraits of those

men who, next to the forerunners of the Reformation before mentioned, have most furthered the work of the regeneration of the Church. Ulrich von Hutten, Zwingli, Calvin, Friedrich der Grossmüthige, Bugenhagen, Justus Jonas and Cruciger will find here their places. The whole, when executed, will be the greatest work of monumental art of which Germany may boast. The model has been sent to Darmstadt, and the Grand-Duke of Hessen, we learn, has sanctioned its execution.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

*The Gypsies and their Music in Hungary*—[*Des Bohémiens, &c.*]. By Franz Liszt. (Librairie Nouvelle.)

THERE is no want of poetical thought and curious matter in this book; but for this the name of the author has already prepared the reader. Both, however, are interfered with in some degree by the style of Dr. Liszt: which to many persons will be all but insurmountable as a barrier. This shows that desire to be original and rhetorical, which is common enough in our days of epithet and colour-penmanship; but it is wrought out by its possessor in a sort of debateable phraseology, which is neither that of French, nor of German florid writing.—Any equivalent in the form of translation or paraphrase would be simply impossible: so many are the neologisms, so curiously are they applied and combined. But in the subject and its treatment we do not find affectation, so much as sincerity, and coherence with all that Dr. Liszt has done and recommended for years past. He writes lovingly, and with full knowledge of Gypsy (*Bohemian*) music; though, possibly, it may seem to him like flat pedantry to say, that he writes in the intimacy of *self-knowledge*. So far as Art goes, he is one of the brotherhood—a King and ruler among them. It is true that he has culture besides memory, and limitless genius as an executant; but he belongs to the tribe nevertheless, in his mistaking protest against form and order, theoretical and practical, for invention or progress. No such profound musician has ever committed on paper such wild things by way of music, as the generous, munificent, boundlessly-accomplished and paradoxical *Maestro* of Weimar. No player has ever electrified so many audiences by what is good and what is bad in exhibition—no one has ever influenced a larger congregation of enthusiastic men, younger and less gifted than himself—why must we add, to less purpose?

Proof of what has been said will be found in nineteen-twentieths of this strange book, made up, as they are, of rhapsodies without distinctness; of definitions which just fail to probe to the very heart of the matter to be defined; of descriptions so overlaid with ornament and epithet, that the scene described is smothered thereby.—The book, further, loses in freshness, and gains in apparent affectation, by the perpetual use of the "*we*"—a royal privilege, an editorial necessity (more's the pity!); but, in an author, giving an impression of pomposity or affectation, which to the English is not attractive.—Yet, after all these harsh truths have been told, we must add, that the twentieth of good pages in this book is very good, because new in matter. Here, for instance, is the adventure of a concert-giver, born a Hungarian, of peasant origin, but ennobled, as rightful recompense of his genius, in his own country, as Dr. Liszt has been. It is condensed and paraphrased—literal translation being impossible—with the plural pronoun changed for the singular one.—

At Paris, one day, when I was not thinking the least in the world about the Gypsies, Count Sándor Teléky came in one morning, followed by a lad about twelve years of age, in a hussar jacket, with trousers laced on every seam;—swarthy in complexion, with hair in a state of nature, a bold look—as arrogant an expression of countenance as if he could give the greatest kings the go-by—and a violin in his hand. "Here," said the Count, pushing him by the shoulders towards me, "I bring you a present." Great was the astonishment which this announcement, so odd to French ears, created among my guests, M. Thalberg in particular. Nor was I less surprised; for I had not for a long time thought of a wish I had often expressed when in Hungary of finding a young gypsy with a talent for the violin, capable of receiving education. The Count had left orders on his estates, when leaving his country, that if a youngster answering such a description could be found he should forthwith be forwarded to Paris; and the mischievous creature



whom he presented to me had been discovered and forwarded in fulfilment of his order,—having been bought from his parents for that purpose.—I kept the boy with me: it was interesting to watch his humours and instincts in a world so new to him. Insolent vanity in every form was the prevailing ingredient in his nature. To steal out of greediness,—to make love to all the women,—to break everything, of which he did not understand the structure, were rather inconvenient propensities, though natural enough, and which ought to have corrected themselves; but there was no coming to an end of them, for when they were repressed in one place they broke out in another. Josy presently became a little lion in the circle of my acquaintances, who repaid his playing in private pretty handsomely. Having thus some money of his own he began to fling it about with prodigal indifference of the first quality. He took his person in hand, as the matter of first importance, with a coquetry past belief—set himself up with canes, fine breast-pins, chains. No cravat or waistcoat could be too showy for him—no hair-dresser too good to curl and keep his head in order.—There was one heavy sorrow—his complexion,—so brown, so yellow, when compared with that of other people. He imagined that he might bring himself to their tone by the frequent use of soap and perfumery of which he bought quantities: would go into the dearest shops—inquire for what he thought would answer best, and fling down on the counters, his five-franc pieces—quite too great a gentleman to wish to receive change.—On leaving Paris for Spain, I handed him over to M. Massart, Professor of the Violin, at the *Conservatoire*, who undertook to superintend his musical and his moral education. The accounts too well justified every presage that my plan of adoption was a failure. He had the most insupportable contempt for everything he did not know; and, without daring to own it, he was at heart persuaded of his superiority to everyone about him—attaching importance to nothing, save to his own violin, his own pleasures, his own music. When he was put to study, the report was that his stubborn disobedience outdid every thing of the kind with which his masters had ever before dealt. In due course of time, I heard that Josy grew, but did not change—that he made no progress, that there was nothing to be done with him. Being a little partial to him, however, I found some proof of application in the zigzag scrawls of letters, full of Oriental exaggeration, which he wrote me.—When I was going to Strasburg, I sent for him to meet me there. On arriving, I had forgotten that he might be there the first; and when on leaving the station, I found myself almost stifled in the embrace of a stranger, it was a while before I could recognize my little gypsy—the wild-creature from the *Steppes*—in the tall and handsome young man, dressed in the Parisian fashion. The hooked nose, the Asiatic eyes, and the dark skin of Josy, however, had resisted every cosmetic of France, and were the same as ever. So was he, too; for in answer to my first exclamation of surprise—“Why, here you are, grown a gentleman!” he answered, coolly, with the grand air of a Hidalgo, “It is because I am one.”—Unwilling entirely to give the matter up, I imagined, that perhaps, in some place nearer to woods and fields, it might be easier to exercise some influence over him;—accordingly I placed him in Germany, at the edge of the Black Forest, with an excellent musician, Herr Stern—at present chapel-violinist to the Prince of Hohenzollern.—Some time after that, when I was at Vienna, I heard of a new company of Gypsy musicians which had arrived, and one day went, with some friends, to the *Zeisig* inn, to see what they were worth. Not one of us had the slightest idea of finding a face we knew; we were surprised, therefore, at the agitation which our entrance obviously excited. Suddenly a young, clean-limbed fellow rushed out of the troop and fell on his knees, embracing mine with the most passionate pantomime. In the twinkling of an eye, the whole party was upon me, without further prelude, kissing my hands eagerly, stifling me with bursts of gratitude, so that I had some trouble in making out that their leader was Josy's elder brother, who had already been making inquiries from my servant, and who, sobbing with gratitude as he was, could not resist, though timidly, expressing his desire to see Josy, and to have him among them again.—Having no reason to be satisfied with the report from Germany, and despairing of ever making a trained artist of him, I sent for him to Vienna, in order that he might join his own people, if he wished to do so. When he saw them again, his rapture was without bounds;—he seemed ready to go mad with it. No sooner were they reunited, than Josy and the troop disappeared entirely, and left the town to exhibit the lost child to the father of the tribe.—On his return, Josy was more intolerant than ever, and finished by entreating me, with the most violent demonstrations of gratitude, to let him return to the horde, at once and for ever. So we parted, after his purse had been once again furnished with a little sum, instantaneously spent in a monster orgy to which he treated his comrades, in addition to the farewell party which I gave them. I have not an idea what has become of this intractable scholar.

There is somewhere or other a fable of the East Wind being sent to school to the North Wind—of which the above reminiscence reminds us. Perhaps Dr. Lizst, munificent, gifted and clear-sighted as he is, is not the artist among artists the best fitted to adopt, and regulate the proceedings of a semi-savage prodigy.

Some account of the peculiarities of the national Gypsy music of Hungary is given; but its peculiarities defy definition on paper.—Some of them, in a regulated form, will be found in Schubert's well-known duett *Divertissement*, and in the March by the same arranger, which Dr. Lizst re-arranged,

and used to play so wonderfully. Beethoven, too, who was in himself too original frequently to try for character in other styles, gave one delicious example of music *à la Hongroise* in the chorus for female voices in ‘King Stephen’ (his ‘Turkish March’ in the ‘Ruins of Athens’ being the only other effort of the kind we remember). Weber, again, had a touch at the Gypsies in ‘Preciosa.’ From these examples the student may derive some “inklings” of a few popular characteristics, if even he be too solemn and classical to disdain Herr Ernst's well-known ‘Fantasia’ on Hungarian National Airs; or (still more)—Dr. Lizst's ‘*Rhapsodies*’ (to which we have already adverted), which last may be asserted as nearer the wild thing than any tame or semi-tame music before the public.

A name or two may be mentioned ere closing this notice—beginning with that of Tinody Stephens, who published a collection of Hungarian tunes so long ago as 1554, at Klausenberg. Then, among famous executants, we are told of Michael Barnu, who (like Corelli, in the service of Cardinal Ottoboni) had his patron Cardinal too, in Cardinal Csaky. The Hungarian Cardinal had a full-length portrait of his household violinist painted, and it is to be seen in the Palace of Radkan, county of Lips, even unto this day. A great gypsy violin-player who flourished in the year 1772, was Csinka Panna;—a woman, we are assured, of good morals as well as of bright musical intelligence,—who was the head of a family orchestra,—who, albeit she lived under tents in the summer weather, had a winter-house of her own by the River Sahajo, and who was so much respected by the “roof people” that when she died great was their sorrow, and many were the verses written in Latin and Hungarian to commemorate her.—Next we come to John Bihary, who seems to have been “the highest expression” of the gypsy *virtuoso*,—a brilliant player, courted at all the Courts and royally repaid for his playing:—a man as impudent as an Italian *tenore* of the worst class.—Bihary lived in our own time, for he gave a performance before Maria Louisa in 1814, and there made himself so remarkable by his undisguised admiration of one of the Imperial Princesses present, that his hostess found it necessary to rebuke his audacious eyes. The violinist was called up, and was asked if he was a married man. His answer was “Yes;” and that his wife was with him in Vienna. On this he was bidden to present her forthwith.—Bihary's wife was sent for on the spot. A striking looking and still young woman, magnificently attired in the gypsy dress, was brought. On receiving her, the Empress said to Bihary, that since Heaven had given him so beautiful and faithful a helpmate, he was inexcusable in being so sensitive to the beauty of any Princess:—recommended to him more propriety for the future,—and after paying marked compliments to Eve (Bihary's wife), caused fifty ducats to be given to her, and sent the pair home in one of the Court-carriages.—A second anecdote concerning Bihary is little less characteristic of manners. About the year 1824 a carriage accident disabled him for life. With true gypsy providence he had laid by nothing for a rainy day; and could hardly toil through the least important part in the band of which he had been the king. In this fallen estate it chanced that he fell in at a tavern with some Hungarian noblemen, who had known him in his days of Court splendour and insolence. He was prevailed on to play slowly one or two of the very easy pieces of national music which he had yet power to master. His arm was soon tired. On his stopping, one of his princely auditors bound it up in bank-notes. Bihary died in 1827.

Two names of men celebrated in Gypsy music are Lavatta and Czermak. Of the latter we have a curiously-inflated eulogy, contributed by Count Stephen Fay, in a letter to Dr. Lizst,—little worth sifting. Lastly, we are assured, on the authority of our author, that we have in London—may we not say that our Sovereign has in her Court band?—a national Hungarian musician, who, though not *Romany* by birth (any more than Dr. Lizst), possesses the secret, the tradition, the experience of, and the enthusiasm for, the Gypsy music—so picturesquely extolled here—in perfection. As Dr. Lizst names M. Réményi, others may do so without in-

delicacy;—and if it be, as the gifted writer, from whom we now part, says,—that M. Réményi's imperfect sympathies for classical music are as well known as his ambition, it would be especially pleasant to those who have blamed him to spell back their blame, and cordially to acknowledge the value and freshness of a new sensation, which, we are assured, on Dr. Lizst's authority, our inmate could afford to all lovers of wild national music.

PRINCESS'S.—With the performances of Monday the management by Mr. C. Kean of this theatre terminated. The tragedy of ‘Henry VIII.’ was in part represented on the occasion to a full house. At the end of the fourth act Mr. Kean delivered his farewell address:—“That night concluded his managerial career. The good ship which he had commanded for nine years, through storm and sunshine, calm and tempest, was now about to re-enter harbour, and, in nautical phrase, to be paid off; its able and efficient crew dispersed, soon, however, to be recommissioned under a new captain, to sail once more, as he sincerely hoped, on a prosperous voyage.” Mr. Kean then proceeded to explain the principles of his management, and to reply to objections. Those cited were of a frivolous sort, and easily disposed of. Mr. Kean did not tell his audience whether they were delivered *vivâ voce*, by letter, or in public articles; some of them were absurd enough, and with none of them were we previously acquainted. Having thus set up his skittles to knock them down again, and so make sport, Mr. Kean proceeded to the stern criticism of facts. “To carry out this system,” he said, “the cost has been enormous—far too great for the limited arena in which it was incurred. As a single proof, I may state that in this little theatre, where 200*l.* is considered a large receipt, and 250*l.* an extraordinary one, I expended in one season alone a sum little short of 50,000*l.* During the run of some of the great revivals, as they are called, I have given employment, and consequently weekly payment, to nearly 550 persons, and if you take into calculation the families dependent on these parties, the number I have thus supported may be multiplied by four. Those plays, from the moment they first suggested themselves to my mind, until their production, occupied about a twelvemonth in preparation. In improvements and enlargements to this building to enable the representation of these Shakspearian plays, I have expended about 3,000*l.* This amount may, I think, be reckoned at or above 10,000*l.*, when I include the additions made to the general stock, all of which, by the terms of my lease, I am bound (with the exception of our own personal wardrobe) unconditionally to leave behind me on my secession from management. I mention these facts simply as evidence that I was far more actuated by an enthusiastic love of my art, than by any expectation of personal emolument. Having said thus much, I need not deny that I have been no gainer in a commercial sense.”

Have the average receipts ever reached either of the two sums mentioned; either 200*l.* or 250*l.* nightly? We believe not. The inference from this is obvious. Nevertheless, we are not astonished at Mr. Kean gallantly adding that, “so far from regretting the past, if he could recall the years gone by, with renewed health and strength, he would gladly undertake the same task again for a *similar reward*.” What reward? We could prove, by an induction of familiar instances, that it is to an actor's interest to sacrifice those of the theatre and the management in a pecuniary sense to the complete establishment of his own reputation. We have, therefore, never been under the “erroneous impression” which Mr. Kean, in the concluding paragraph of his speech, is anxious to correct, “that in retiring from management, he also contemplated retirement from the stage.” For “a limited number of years,” he still means “to appear as an actor.” In so doing, Mr. Kean will act both judiciously and usefully. In spite of the remarkable puerilities by which he has lessened the effect of his final address, we are ready to allow that, in the revivals, for which he demands credit, Mr. Kean has acted in accordance with the spirit



of the age, which desires historical accuracy and rejoices in pictorial decoration. Both the closet and the stage agree in this; but it does not, therefore, follow that the attraction of the illustrated edition of the drama, or book, depends, or can depend, on the drama, or book, *per se*, rather than on the illustrations that accompany it, but manifestly the contrary. On this, and many points, we differ from Mr. Kean; but, both on points of difference and agreement, have always treated him with courtesy, and now wish him success in his future projects.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The note of interrogation put forward a fortnight since has brought a precise answer in regard to the Glasgow Festival for 1860—one, too, which is as satisfactory as precise. The managers of that musical festivity (to be held in aid of the town charities) have set about their arrangements originally and wisely. First, their meeting is to take place at the time of the year most convenient to themselves—in February. Secondly, as a *programme* before us distinctly states, Glasgow is too busy in the morning to attend morning performances—hence, the four concerts are to be held on four consecutive evenings. Thirdly, besides such “sure cards” as ‘Elijah’ and ‘The Messiah,’ and such a treat “*ad captandum*” as a miscellaneous concert, the Committee feels itself strong enough to bring forward a new oratorio. ‘Gideon’ (concerning which a question was asked) proves to be a work written for the occasion by Mr. C. E. Horsley. All these provisions are wise, sound, and liberal;—especially the last one, as affording a chance to a native composer. It is for Mr. Horsley to make his place good; and this, we believe, he may, if he will, do. Whether or not, honour and sympathy are due to all who hold the door open for the admission of new attempts; and whatever the immediate result may be, the ulterior gain (to return on our last week’s speculations regarding the Bradford Festival) is certain.—A double quartett of *solo* singers is to be engaged; also orchestral players, to eke out such a band as Scotland can muster. The conductor is not named. The following statement concerning the chorus must be satisfactory to every one who is desirous that music shall take root and spread in our provincial towns:—“The Glasgow Choral Union was instituted in 1843. \*\* Previous to the formation of the Society, the Oratorio and works of similar character were almost entirely unknown in the West of Scotland; but since that period the Association has produced, in many instances repeatedly, the Oratorios of ‘The Messiah,’ ‘Israel in Egypt,’ ‘Samson,’ ‘Judas Macabæus,’ ‘The Creation,’ and ‘Elijah,’ besides ‘The Dettingen Te Deum,’ the ‘Lobgesang,’ Mendelssohn’s ‘Antigone,’ and other miscellaneous works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Horsley, &c.” On every ground this Glasgow Festival is well worthy of being looked for, and listened to.

A Berlioz Festival was held on Saturday last at Baden, at which, besides four acts of the conductor’s ‘Romeo and Juliet’ Symphony, was to be performed a pair of scenes from his manuscript opera, ‘Les Troyens’—first, a monologue for *Cassandra*, which, French journals tell us, rivals any monologue by Gluck; second, a duett betwixt *Dido* and *Encaës*, not only a mixture, in regard to story, of *Iliad* with *Odyssey*, but a mixture, too, so far as we can understand French criticism, of Shakspearian love-scenes with Homeric adventures. The *Gazette Musicale* vouches that the world is to be astonished at the simplicity of the scene—at the voluptuous elegance of the duett. No such astonishment would be ours should the news prove to be true. Both the feeling and the melody required to make a good opera (story permitting) are to be found in the ‘Benvenuto Cellini’ of M. Berlioz, though he has there chosen to torment the one, to dress the other badly, out of perversity or imperfect musical education. Thus, we shall be glad to find that these fragments from his new work are bricks from a great building, and that M. Berlioz has, in very deed and truth, transformed his manner as a composer.

Music still holds out on Saturdays at the Crystal

Palace, though the managers thereof must be somewhat puzzled what and whom to engage, so empty is London of artists at the present moment. This day week, however, the name of *Madame Vinning* was in the *programme*, together with the names of singers less known, Madame Badia and Mr. Crozier.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Book-Hawking.**—In presenting their first Report, the Provisional Committee of the Church of England Book-Hawking Society say a few words as to the origin of the system of book-hawking in England. The fact that, since the establishment of the first Book-Hawking Society in South Hampshire, in the year 1851, upwards of sixty others have been formed in various parts of the kingdom, so that hardly any county is now without this agency for supplying good and cheap literature. The necessity for the introduction of this system arose from, first, the wide spread of education; thousands are learning to read, and will read something, good or bad; secondly, the want of any previously existing means for supplying healthy literature in the rural districts; and, thirdly, the fearfully large circulation of pernicious books and publications. Until the year 1854 the only Book-Hawking Societies were those in Hampshire, originally set on foot by Archdeacon Wigram. During that year, eight more were formed, an impetus being given to the work by the accounts of it which were published by Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Sumner. During the three following years, more than thirty additional societies were formed; and at the present time the number amounts to sixty-two, including a few undertakings of a more private character. By many of the managers of these Associations it was felt that some kind of Union was wanted, as a rallying point for their individual efforts; and, accordingly, the Church of England Book-Hawking Union was formed. It does not interfere in the least in the arrangements of the local societies; but its aim is to give the strength of union to all, and thus to lessen their expenses, diminish their difficulties, and enable all to benefit by each other’s experience. It also assists in many ways in extending the work into new districts. Since the formation of the Union, ten new Book-Hawking Societies have been established, the promoters of all of which have found their preliminary work considerably lessened by its existence. The Union does not print or publish any books whatsoever. The general success of the system of Book-Hawking has been most encouraging; a few details may be given. A society in the eastern counties, employing one hawker, sold during the year to the amount of 310*l.*; another in the south, to the amount of 330*l.* The largest association, employing five hawkers and an assistant, sold nearly 855*l.* worth. In one district, where the work is carried on by an individual clergyman employing one hawker, books and prints were sold last year to the amount of 500*l.* A hawker in the north is selling weekly to the amount of 4*l.* 9*s.*, almost entirely among the colliers, visiting each colliery in his district once a month. The average weekly sales of one of the southern hawkers, are more than five guineas. Another near London, sometimes sells 9*l.* worth in a week. In addition to the large number of secular works circulated by this means, the sale of Bibles and Prayer-books has been considerable. In one midland district 840 Bibles and Testaments were sold in the year; by a southern society 877, and by another 1,056. One of the Welsh hawkers sold 410 Bibles in the year. Of Prayer-books and Church Services nearly 1,000 were sold by one society, and by others, 1,100, 1,400, and 1,700 respectively. The county association before mentioned, which employs six men, sold in one year 2,500 Bibles and Testaments, and nearly 3,000 Prayer-books and Church Services. The large number of prints sold in some districts is worthy of notice; in one, 1,200 single prints and volumes were sold in the year, and 166 packets of picture-cards, also nearly 200 atlases and single maps. Books of a useful kind, such as those on cookery, gardening, &c., meet with a ready sale. So far as the Committee has statistics, the book which has

sold most largely in any one district throughout the kingdom, excepting Bibles and Prayer-books, is Sir Joseph Paxton’s ‘Cottage’s Calendar of Gardening Operations.’ By some of the book-hawkers periodicals are sold readily, by others not at all, as they cannot of course supply them regularly. Of this class the chief favourite is the *British Workman*, owing, in great measure, to the first-rate excellence of its illustrations. The total number of publications sold in the year in some districts was more than 10,000 in each; in one county association 22,000. As an instance of the increase during successive years, a south-eastern society may be referred to, in which were sold in the first year 3,600 publications, in the second year, 4,900, in the third year (when a second man was employed), 10,500, and in the fourth year, 13,600. Another society in the same county has nearly doubled its sales since the hawker was provided with a donkey-cart.

**Letters in the Suburbs.**—At present letters are not delivered the same evening at many places within six miles of St. Martin’s-le-Grand, if posted at a London receiving-house or pillar-box after 4 P.M.; but letters for these places are posted between 4 and 6 P.M. much more numerous than during any other two hours of the day. It is, therefore, very important that such letters should, if possible, be included in the evening delivery. Hitherto, however, it has been found that the letters in question could not be collected, assorted, conveyed to their respective districts, and arranged for delivery, so as to enable the letter-carriers to reach their walks before a very late hour; and the measure, consequently, has not been adopted except on Saturday night, when a delivery, although late, is made as preferable to one on Sunday morning. Recent improvements, however, in connexion with the district offices, and the aid now extensively afforded by the use of the District Initials,—by the separation, in posting, of the district from the general post letters,—and by the adoption of street-door letter-boxes,—have so greatly facilitated the operations of the Department as to enable the Postmaster-General to effect the delivery of the correspondence in question in all cases in which these aids are given. Consequently, on the 12th of September next, the late evening delivery will be extended to many additional places within about six miles of the General Post Office, and will then include all the following suburbs, viz.:—Barking, E.; Battersea, S.W.; Blackheath, S.E.; Bow, E.; Brixton, S.; Brompton, S.W.; Camberwell, S.; Charlton, S.E.; Clapham, S.; Clapton, N.E.; Deptford, S.E.; Dulwich, S.; Eltham, S.E.; Fulham, S.W.; Greenwich, S.E.; Hackney, N.E.; Hammersmith, W.; Hampstead, N.W.; Highgate, N.; Holloway, N.; Hornsey, N.; Ilford, E.; Kensington, W.; Kilburn, N.W.; Lewisham, S.E.; Leyton, N.E.; Leytonstone, N.E.; Merton, S.; Norwood, S.; Notting Hill, W.; Paddington, W.; Peckham, S.E.; Penze, G.; Poplar, E.; Rotherhithe, S.E.; St. John’s Wood, N.W.; South Lambeth, S.; Stockwell, S.; Stoke Newington, N.; Stratford, E.; Streatham, S.; Sydenham, S.E.; Tooting, S.; Tottenham, N.; Walthamstow, N.E.; Walworth, S.; Wandsworth, S.W.; Willesden, N.W.; Woodford, N.E.; Woolwich, S.E. This delivery will comprehend all letters and newspapers which are addressed to houses usually open to the letter-carriers or provided with letter-boxes, and are posted in London at any office or pillar letter-box before 6 P.M., or at the principal office of the district to which they are addressed before 6.45 P.M., provided—1st, that they are fully prepaid by stamps; 2nd, that they bear the proper initial letters; and, 3rd, that at any office where a separate box is provided for the district post they are dropped therein.—The Postmaster-General avails himself of this opportunity of reminding the public that the addition of the District Initials to the address insures a priority of delivery to letters arriving in London by the day mails and also to those addressed to places within the district in which the letters are posted.

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	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
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30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
40	1 5 0	1 6 8	3 0 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

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"The defect in the medicine, and speaking of the  
Pharmacopœia that we have no purgative mass but what con-  
tains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear  
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are formed into an extract of Cassia, and the quantity of which  
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ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think  
no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look  
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not hesitate to say, it is the best mass pill in the kingdom; it  
contains pure, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge com-  
bined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and  
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August, 1859.

THE LECTURES to the CLASSES of the FACULTY of ARTS will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of October.

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 20th of September.

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August, 1859. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

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The SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 12, when Professor NEWMAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.  
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.  
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstick.  
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.  
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.  
Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil—Professor Von Streng.  
Gujarati—Professor Dabhibhi Naoraji.  
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, A.M.  
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.  
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Arrivabene, LL.D.  
German Language and Literature—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.  
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.  
English Literature—Professor De Morgan.  
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.  
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson.  
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole.  
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.

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Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.  
Drawing Teacher—Mr. Moore.  
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S.  
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.  
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D. F.R.S.  
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.  
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.  
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.  
Jurisprudence—Professor Green, LL.B.  
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.—In October, 1860, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 85s. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 85s. for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academic year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils in the School.

Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20s. a year tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1859, and in December, of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20s. a year tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1861, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20s. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1860, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academic year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Counsel's Prize for Law, 10s. for 1860.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15s. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5s. for 1860.  
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading Room Society's prize), 5s. for 1860.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the office of the College; also special prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the examinations for the civil and military services.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.

THE SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COM-

MENCE on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 20th of September.

## LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,

Clapham Rise.

THE PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE THURSDAY, September 15th.

The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October.

Mrs D'Evelville Hope will re-commence her Lessons on Monday, October 10th; and on Saturday, October 15th, a Class will be formed for Harmony and Thorough Bass.

September, 1859.

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31, BUCKLEIGH-PLACE, Edinburgh.

## ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. R. T. DUNDAS THOMSON, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1859, at 3 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes, &c., will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40*l.* for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10*l.* for each succeeding year; or 50*l.* at one payment, as perpetual.

### PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1859-60.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions.

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of 20 guineas.

2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20*l.*

3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20*l.*

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THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

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SESSION, 1859-60.

THE COLLEGE will OPEN for the Session on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1859. The Session will terminate in July, 1860.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION will be given in the following Departments, viz.:—Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome, Comparative Grammar, English Language and Literature, Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History, Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical, and Practical), Natural History (for this Session, Geology and the Vegetable Kingdom), and French and German Languages and Literature.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Observations, and Reply to the Allocution, the Encyclic Letter, and the Theories of Public Law, of His Holiness—[Intorno all' Allocuzione, &c.].* By the Cavaliere Achille Gennarelli. (Firenze.)

AT a moment when discussions are pending at Zurich big with the fate of Italy, the value of every contribution to the sum of facts which may set in a clearer light the conduct of her present rulers and the existing condition of her States, is great.

For Piedmont, indeed, the brave, active little kingdom, and her *Rè galantuomo*, there is no lack of sympathy in English hearts. There is now no chance of hearing such a question put in any remotest corner of England as was addressed not many years back by a worthy, dozy Devonshire squire to a brother member of the grand jury in Assize week, *à propos* of a foreigner lately come into their neighbourhood:—"A Pidmontese!" quoth he; "why what the Devil's a Pidmontese?" Still less would it be possible now-a-days to hear a similar rejoinder to that made in perfect good faith by his more enlightened friend:—"Oh, a Piedmontese, you see, is a fellow with a white mouse and an organ!" The days are left behind when trays of plaster casts seemed to English eyes the distinguishing badge of the lower classes of Italians, as moustaches, *stilettoes*, and imaginary Countships were supposed to be of the higher. Still, while such grosser errors have happily faded in the daylight of clearer knowledge with the grotesque traditions of Johnny Crapaud and his diet of frogs and *soupe maigre*, it is too true that through the length and breadth of our island there are thousands who, if need were, would open their purses to further the Italian cause, while they have not the most distant dream of opening their hearts to it as to the cause of men struggling as our own fathers struggled for an end which has made England what she is, and fitted her for what she shall be. The States of Central Italy they declare will have no more of the greed, ferocity, and insolence inflicted on them for many generations by the ruthless policy of Vienna. Is the time so far behind us when the ancestors of Englishmen, now so justly proud of their liberties, looked with equal dread, suspicion, and abhorrence on the intrigues and influences of the Court of St. Germain's?

The aim of the Latin people of the Peninsula is to gain that free footing, social and political, which the Saxon won for itself nearly two centuries ago. The means, allowing for some differences of national character and organization, are the same in both cases. Does it matter to the main question whether the workers towards such an end be two millions or thirty? The amount of suffering and provocation endured by the Latin is infinitely beyond what the Saxon people ever had to bear. The degradation consequent on such endurance has spread far wider and deeper, and the effort required of the nation to lift itself to a sense of national unity and honour is beyond measure greater and more meritorious.

The revolutionized Duchies are not labouring as those who have no hope. Their case is less desperate than that of Romagna, whose wrongs were even deeper than theirs, and which has wrenched itself free from a bondage complicated by the tangles of an ancient web of privilege and priestcraft. The people of the Roman States have been condemned to

writhe under a government, the like of whose misrule exists nowhere throughout civilized Europe, except perhaps in Naples, not for their own demerits, but for the superstitious reverence paid by the great Catholic powers of Europe to the fetish of the Triple Crown.

It is no light matter to do battle with even the outworks of a faith which clenches its roots deep in "the terror and sins of men." Yet, in this warfare alone seems to lie the solution of the Roman question. The essential principle of Papal sway is immutability; the universal requirement of the Papal States is progressive reform.

That the Papal Government in its exercise of temporal power has all too long been tried and found wanting, is too plain a fact to need proof. Witness a beggared and benighted people, a weak and dissolute nobility, an impoverished territory, in great part of which not only want and crime but disease and death are the sole crops that spring rankly from a soil made pestiferous by centuries of merciless neglect; witness a depth of popular ignorance and superstition, almost too gross to be credible, fostered with jealous watchfulness by priestly rulers, who in most cases spare the ignorance, and in all batten on the fruits of the superstition.

These are the glaring results of Papal temporal sway. And so plain in the eyes of the mass of thinking men throughout Italy is the miserable condition of the patrimony of St. Peter, and so clearly defined its cause, that not only the heretic Englishman, but the Catholic Italian, born and bred up in the faith which makes the infallibility of the Pontiff a *sine quâ non* of salvation, has learnt to regard the separation between Rome's temporal and spiritual power as the only means of arresting the canker which, whatever be the ultimate arrangement of Italy, will never, so long as it continues its workings in the Central States, permit the other elements to attain an enduring balance of unity and prosperity.

The Cavaliere Achille Gennarelli, author of the work before us, is an advocate of the Court of Rome, already known to English readers by his publication of the first part of Burckhardt's celebrated Chronicle, and by his subsequent controversy on the subject with the Jesuit writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica*. No modern Italian pen is better fitted than his to deal with the specious sophisms and hair-breadth distinctions of Romish casuistry. He brings his blows to bear as neatly on a needle-point as on a battle-axe, and lies in wait for his adversary as coolly behind a harmless looking mole-hill as a bristly fortress-wall. Therefore is he looked upon as one of the most parlous opponents of the ultra-Catholic party.

The main source of interest to English readers in such a work as this of Signor Gennarelli is the light in which the author, whom we take to be, as he professes, an orthodox Catholic, scruples not to put the ticklish and difficult question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, namely, that it is only a mere clog and stone of stumbling in the way of his spiritual power, and will, if left unchanged, involve the whole fabric in anarchy and ruin. It is a reply to, and observation on, the Pope's Circular Letter and Address to the Consistory in June last, and opens with a few prefatory lines, in which the author premises that "without any intention of failing in reverence towards the august Head of the Catholic faith," he has undertaken to examine the documents in question. Examination into the reasonableness of such authorities is, we know, one of the blackest sins in Rome's catalogue of offences; but Signor Gennarelli offers, as an excuse for his over-boldness, the well-

known fact that, "as often as the Pontiff defines the dogmas and interprets *ex cathedra* the faith of the Church, he is, according to the most generally received doctrines, infallible. But in his judgment of civil rights, and of temporal affairs, he is no more than a man, liable, like other men, to error. It is then lawful (says he) for every Catholic to pass judgment on the acts of the sovereign of Rome, and therefore of the Pope, in things beyond the sphere of dogmatical questions; and we would refer any one who doubts this, not to Bianchi-Giovini, but to Baronius and Rainaldi; that is, to the official historians of the Church." With this preface, the author, in his character of a "good citizen," proceeds at once to examine whether His Holiness possesses or not a right to inflict the dreaded censures of the Church on the defenders of Italian liberty, "and to reply to the doctrines published by His Holiness on matters of universal right, in which the Pontifical authority can make no change, seeing that the rights of men take their rise from God himself, than whom is none greater."

The Pope's Address to the Cardinals in Consistory, and his Circular Letter, have already made the tour of the European journals, and have awakened no little wonder and amusement in heretic breasts at the *naïveté* of self-compassion displayed in them, and the sheer astonishment and indignation expressed by His Holiness at the fact that his perverse subjects will persist in differing from him in their estimate of the excellence of the rule beneath which they live. The feverish tossings of his oppressed dominions the Pope stigmatizes as "an abominable conspiracy and rebellion got up by a few most wicked (*iniquissimi*) persons; brought about by means of detestable and clandestine assemblages, by base intrigues with persons from neighbouring States" (all that is Tuscan is tabooed since the 27th of April), "by fraudulent and calumnious libels, and many other deceptions and perverse arts."

The first point on which Signor Gennarelli, with all due reverence, ventures to differ from the sentence of pontifical wisdom is that passage of the Address in which the Pope refers to the 22nd Session, chap. xi., of the Council of Trent, to prove that the greater excommunication is incurred, *ipso facto*, by those who impugn, oppose, or agree to take from the Pontiff his temporal sovereignty. This, Signor Gennarelli refutes by quoting the passage referred to, both in the original Latin and the translation made from it by Padre Soldati, Secretary to the Congregation of the Index.

It is a hard thing to be "hoist with one's own petard," but the document so unluckily cited by Pius the Ninth does assuredly menace with the thunders of the Church such persons only, "churchmen or laymen, as shall presume to convert to their own use the jurisdiction, profits, emoluments, bequests, &c., destined to supply the needs of the sacred ministry, or to be distributed among the poor of some church." It further directs that such persons shall be considered as still lying under sentence of anathema "until they shall have entirely restored the said jurisdiction, profits, emoluments, &c., to the said church, benefice, or persons administering the same." "And if such person possess the patronage of such church, he shall, besides the above-named penalties, be deprived thereof."

It is beyond all doubt [says Signor Gennarelli] that the whole of this paragraph relates only to church property and jurisdiction. If the present sovereign of Rome, in the matter of his temporal power, intends to look upon himself as holding a benefice, and on the whole of the Roman States



as composing that benefice, it is an error which Europe can never seriously accept. Europe did not leave the Pope his sovereignty in right of the 22nd Session of the Council of Trent, but of the political reasons which guided the arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna, and it would be truly absurd for a Pontiff, throned in the Vatican in 1859, that is, in the midst of the light of that civilization which illuminates the generations of the nineteenth century, to consider mankind as property, and States as fiefs, when it is precisely the Church which has brought down the pride of the powerful, broken the chains of the slave, declared all men to be equal, raised the sovereignty of the people to the height of an immutable principle of right by the system of election of popes, bishops, and kings. I grieve [continues Signor Gennarelli] that the councillors of the Prince should have abused the authority of the Pontiff, to make him utter things which he has no right to say, which work infinite harm to the Papacy, and are a cause of scandal to Catholics of every country, who see the Pontifical dignity degraded into becoming the instrument of miserable worldly ambition.

The mistake which Signor Gennarelli lays to the account of the Pope's evil advisers, respectfully holding that they alone *must* be to blame, is, indeed, so grossly palpable that it seems strange that the shrewd and wily judgment of the Cardinal Secretary of State should not have foreseen its discovery. The very rubric attached to the chapter containing it runs as follows:—"Bonorum cujuscunque ecclesiæ aut pii loci occupatores puniuntur." (The usurpers of the property of *any church or pious foundation* are punished.) And it is further expressly said, that this property is applied to the wants of the sacred ministry, or is destined for the poor; but not a single word does the document contain which can for a moment apply to the Pope's temporal dominions. The Council of Trent was, indeed, convoked for the purpose of effecting reforms in the abuses of the Romish Church, of passing judgment on its controversial questions, and of laying down rules of ecclesiastical discipline, but nothing more. The questions now at issue have no connexion whatever with its provisions, nor can they, by possibility, fall under its censures.

In 1849 the Court of Rome put forward, as it does now, the authority of the Council of Trent, to prove that its subjects had no right to elect a Constituent Assembly, and declared that all who should vote for the candidates would incur the greater excommunication, by virtue of the same 22nd Session, chap. xi., quoted above, which seems the favourite *cheval de bataille* of the Sacred College. But the bold Romagnoli utterly repudiated the terrible sentence, and crowded to the polling-places to the number of 257,000 voters, each, of course, the responsible head of a family, and the Bishop of Rieti, one of an illustrious minority of churchmen, was the first of his fellow-citizens to drop his vote into the urn. By giving rise to such a damning fact as this, our author says:

Cardinal Antonelli was guilty of plainly proving to the world that the almost entire population of the Roman States despises the censures of the Church when they are used only as instruments of abuse, injustice, and disorder; when they are but a poor pretext for tyranny, and for the glutting of earthly ambition rather than for the glory of God.

—And, further on, he observes bitterly,—

The ministers of the Court of Rome should not be so ready to refer to the subject of excommunication. The story of it is the most terrible, the most disgraceful, connected with the Papacy; and woe to the world if any book could unfold to the people the infamous sources of most of the Papal anathemas. It would come down like a thunder-bolt on the Vatican.

With no less lawyerlike acumen than patriotic spirit, Signor Gennarelli combats the

principle from which the Pope starts in his Letter and Address, namely, the impossibility of his transmitting a diminished sovereignty to his successors, bound as he is by oath to maintain it inviolate. Our author calls this "a theory unknown to seventeen centuries of Christianity, to all the Fathers of the Church, to all the Councils, to all the Synods:"—

The battles of the Lord [says he] were fought and won without the help of armies. Monarchs have trembled at the voice of an unarmed Pontiff, while Popes armed for combat fled from them almost always in disorder and dismay. History presents us with examples of wonderful times, when the world was won over to Christianity, and when the heads of the Church had no other weapons than eloquence, reason, and virtue; no other sway than that moral dominion exercised by the influence of a pure humility. Hence many Catholics consider this pretended *necessity* as a *blasphemy* hostile to the doctrines and history of the Church; and no wonder if they grieve to see it converted into a doctrine of the Roman Court! If the Apostles, if the holy Fathers, could rise from their graves and hear such strange assertions, they would veil their faces and weep over the misfortunes of the Church. Let Cardinal Antonelli read St. Bernard's letter to Pope Eugenius.

By way of equalizing the task to the well-known *very* moderate literary attainments of "Gasparone's nephew," the author adds, "*there exists an excellent translation of it.*"

Signor Gennarelli is of opinion that, in the settlement of the Roman question, three things are primarily necessary:—"1st. The liberty and independence of the Holy Father; 2ndly. The participation of the Roman States in the common rights and constitution of the other States of Italy; 3rdly. The not using too great and sudden violence in the destruction of what the Holy See calls its right." To this end, he would have a neutral ground assigned to the Pope by the guarantee and intervention of the Catholic Powers. Not the entire city of Rome, says he, "for no one has a right to condemn the heirs of the old Roman name to die of barrenness, to vanish from history, to serve as slaves." If all had their just due, he thinks that to the Popes should be allotted that part of Rome commonly called *La Città Leonina*, stretching from Castel Sant' Angelo to Ponte Sisto. It is a circuit of about three miles, including St. Peter's, the immense Vatican and its gardens, and several other of the grand old palaces of Rome. These, thinks Signor Gennarelli, should be the Pope's limited possessions; and here he conceives, though we do not, that the Pontiff might again be throned as grandly and loftily in the Vatican as he was in the first eight centuries of the Faith. The Catholic Powers, our author says, should furnish him with a guard of honour; and Italy would, only too thankfully, supply him with abundant pecuniary resources. Thus defended against temporal storms, he thinks that the Pope, as spiritual head only of the Church, would be encircled by a triple reverence; and he quotes the words of Napoleon the Third—at present the dearest loved son of the Papacy,—to the effect that, in our times, not barren conquest, but moral power, is that which makes men great.

Signor Gennarelli quotes high ecclesiastical authority to prove that the temporal power is detrimental to the Holy See, in the following passage:—

The people is its own master, and has only God as judge over it.....And the Canon Law, which preserves the ancient traditions and discipline of the Church, pushes this doctrine of the will and judgment of the people so far, that among the very few causes for which a Bishop, indissolubly and indelibly bound to his Church, can be removed from his see, it enumerates that of the declared aversion of only a part of his spiritual children—

*quem mala plebs oderit*,—and it was perhaps this decision of the ancient lawgivers of the Church which inspired Cardinal Pacca, the venerable and learned Dean of the Sacred College, to express his opinion, that it would be, perhaps, for the greater glory of the Holy See to resign the temporal dominion of the Roman States.

As to the "impossibility" of a Pontiff renouncing a part of his dominions, Signor Gennarelli simply lays before his readers a well-known page from the annals of the close of the last century, which triumphantly decides the question:—

When the Commissaries of Pope Pius the Sixth went to Tolentino to treat with General Bonaparte, the Pope's orders to them were, "So as the faith be not touched, in all else give way"; and in effect, on the 19th of February, 1797, Pius the Sixth gave up to the French Republic Avignon and the Comté Venaisin, and resigned the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna, without any reserve whatever. Was Pius the Sixth not bound by the same oaths as Pius the Ninth? General Bonaparte, who drew up the treaty, had the shrewdness in its 17th Article to give up in the name of the Republic all the rights possessed by it over several religious foundations in Rome and Loretto, in order to obtain from the Holy See the cession on its part of all the allodial possessions which it held in the provinces resigned, in order that priestly cunning might advance no future claim to them. When Pius the Seventh afterwards ascended the Papal throne he not only did not protest against the cession made by Pius the Sixth, not only did he not make reclamation on account of his violated oaths, but confirmed the treaty of Tolentino, and renounced, by the following Concordat, in favour of the Italian Republic a great part of the ecclesiastical rights exercised by the Popes in the provinces resigned.

We will not trouble our readers with any extracts from the Concordat, which is printed at full length, and by which the ecclesiastical rights in the Roman provinces are limited within the strictest and narrowest possible bounds in all matters not merely religious. Signor Gennarelli wisely quotes it for the benefit of his Catholic Italian readers, to whom it must fully prove the authority which exists for that oath-breaking process which is an object of such abomination to the present Pope.

Having thus closed the argumentative part of his valuable little book, Signor Gennarelli takes a rapid survey of the present state of things in the Papal dominions. This glance at the miseries and falsehoods of the pontifical rule is however but cursory, for the author intends, as he says, to publish another work almost directly, entitled "The Sufferings of the Roman States during the last Ten Years,"—"a work," he adds, "which will make any man shudder who has a heart." He glances, however, at the monstrous ill-deeds of Cardinal Antonelli, and considers that the greatest part of the reprobation with which we regard the present hideous state of the Papal sway is due to the fierce, artful, and unprincipled man who virtually rules the State. What civilized country ever heard before of such monstrous injustice as the following?—

The spirited youth of the Romagnoli cities rise as one man to join the war. They demand their passports to hasten to the camp where Napoleon the Third and Victor Emmanuel are the captains; and in reply those who are not persecuted and thrust into prison are compelled to accept a decree of exile! Yes, as I now write, on the 10th of July, young men are still arriving from the Roman provinces who, responding to the call of Napoleon the Third to fight for the liberation of their country (!), have been forced to bind themselves to a sentence of perpetual exile! Justice of God! Is this a civilized Government of the nineteenth century, or a Government of savages? Twenty thousand brave



young fellows who took up arms for freedom and for their country, who are shedding their blood in the holiest cause, *banished* in the name of a man who is the minister of the Lord! We trust in God and our right; and the right will triumph.

To show the degree of affection with which the Papal Government is regarded by its subjects, Signor Gennarelli refers to the political trials instituted at Ravenna between 1843 and 1845, which were quoted, as many of our readers may remember, some years back in Cav. Massimo d'Azeglio's book, entitled 'I Casi di Romagna.' In the course of that trial, the Inspector of Police, who was summoned as a witness by the Government authorities, declared that "all the population of Ravenna was fiercely opposed to the Government, and that the police registers show only about *thirty names* of persons who may be called friends to the Holy Sec." Another witness, also a Government *employé*, affirmed that it was notoriously certain that at Ravenna the greater part of the population was inimical to the Government, for they are ALL, as they say, liberals. And so Signor Gennarelli goes on through a long list of similar testimonies, with references to the public documents from which they are derived. Ravenna is not remarkable, we believe, among the cities of Romagna for any extraordinary degree of political enthusiasm. *Ab uno disce omnes*, says Signor Gennarelli; neither does the date of the year make any difference in the applicability of the testimony. The endurance of ten more years of humiliation and slavery is not likely to have made the people of Romagna more disposed to love their oppressors than they were in 1849,—nor less disposed, if ever the hour of retribution should sound, and the foreign force which holds them down be removed while their wrongs are yet unredressed, to toll the bells for another Sicilian Vespers against every priest in Romagna.

Our readers have doubtless read in the official Roman journal, or perehance in some laudatory paragraph of the *Univers*, the name of Filippo Nardoni, the right-hand man and intimate associate of Cardinal Antonelli, who has given him the command of the Papal Gendarmerie in recompense for his good services.—

This same Nardoni (says Signor Gennarelli), under the Government of Napoleon the First, in 1812, was condemned to the pillory, to five years' labour on the public works, and to the surveillance of the police for life, as a thief and a forger. The sentence, which I sought for and found in the principal archives of the department of the Tronto, was published by me in the Roman journal, *La Speranza*, on the 6th of November, 1848, and, subsequently, several times in Italy and in France. \* \* It is true that when I printed the document, Nardoni sent me word, through Father Domenico Buttaoni, the Guardian of the Sacred Palaces, that the thefts committed were mere juvenile errors, to satisfy an innocent passion, that of gambling in the lottery; but neither I nor others can admit that theft grows lawful if it be committed to give the citizens the pleasure of lottery-gambling.

So much for Antonelli's friend and satellite. As an instance of the dishonesty with which judicial trials are carried on there, we may quote the following anecdote, for which Signor Gennarelli vouches:—

The inhabitants of Tesi had a solemn mass sung in the church for the souls of their fellow-citizens who fell in fight at Vicenza. The Papal and Austrian Governments tried to make it appear that this religious duty was a political demonstration, and punished many of those who had assisted at it with fines and flogging. But there exists a scandalous document on the subject. It is a letter from the Austrian General Pfanzer (another Urban) to the Governor of Tesi, Count Cavaliere Giuseppe Garampi, reproaching him severely (an Austrian General reproaching the Pope's Governor!!) for

having inserted in the trial false depositions of witnesses suborned beyond a possibility of doubt. He orders the fines paid by Giuseppe Fiacconi, Giuseppe Pavoni, and Clitofonte Valesi, to be refunded, having assured himself that on the day of the crime (the mass) the first accused was at Ancona, the second at Macerata, and the last, not present at the church. Is not this a little sample of morality, which gives an idea of what kind are the tools of the priestly Government?

Signor Gennarelli but slightly mentions the late horrible Perugian massacre, the rewards for the perpetration of which are hardly yet exhausted by Papal generosity. He rather dilates upon less known, but not less hateful, deeds of blood and violence which mark the career of the "man of the age," as the Jesuit party call Antonelli. Such is the fact of his having brought to execution about five hundred persons, most of them for political offences,—a greater number than all the Governments of Europe united had put to death in the same space of time. And "of his having crowded the prisons with such a mass of political offenders as to endanger the public health by the breaking out, on three different occasions, of the terrible jail pestilence, as was declared by the Medical College at Rome."

We would recommend every one who desires to obtain a true view of the Roman question to read Signor Gennarelli's 'Reply'; for they will hardly meet, we think, with a surer guide, both as to the truths he tells and his way of telling them.

*Realities of Paris Life.* By the Author of 'Flemish Interiors.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE author of 'Realities of Paris Life' devotes ten pages of preface and six pages of introduction to an explanation of the reason why he has filled upwards of a thousand pages with matter descriptive of the manners and institutions of the great city which is now within ten hours of London. The reader is invited to new scenes, far away from Meurice's and the Palais Royal. The author declares that he is bold because he breaks new ground; and with a contemptuous allusion to all writers on Paris who have gone before him, he naively proceeds to afford his readers pictures of the Temple, the Marché des Innocents, the Pays Latin, and the Cité Doré. We are invited to stare, for the first time, at the squalor of the Rue Mouffetard, and to be lost in wonder at the "Californie." Long pages about Paris eabs are given as original information; together with dissertations on the manner of paving and cleansing Paris streets. The author offers his revelations with all the air of a man who is unfolding the wonders of an unexplored region with the sweet satisfaction of a traveller who has the source of the Nile bubbling, at last, at his weary feet. This simplicity is amusing.

Have not chiffonniers been made familiar images to us long since? The Californie has been described again and again. "Paris on Wheels" is a chapter in the 'Imperial Paris' of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. Bayle St. John painted the Pays Latin with no unskilful brush. Mr. Coping only recently gave the world some pleasant pictures of the gay city of Boulevards. We are familiar with the scenes of the Barrière Mont Parnasse,—we have explored "cités,"—we have seen the Paris markets open,—and we have long ago had careful descriptions, accompanied by curious statistics, of the "Marehands des Quatre Saisons." Very little of the ground trodden is new. But these three volumes include excellent matter nevertheless. Stories of work-people; abundance of happy

anecdotes of chiffonniers and gamins; saltinbanques and dodging tradesmen; a careful analysis of the charity which protects the poor of Paris; and some curious prison revelations, afford three volumes of pleasant and useful reading. The "Œuvres" of Paris are peculiar; and the author of 'Realities of Paris Life' has studied them *à fond*. All his information has been conscientiously collected. It is evident that he has spent time with the classes he describes. He is master of the *argot* of the Temple and the Montagne Ste.-Généviève. We repeat it,—very pleasant and useful reading is the result of the author's labour, as we shall endeavour to prove,—but the pastures to which we are led are not new; on the contrary, they are lined with the paths beaten out by previous travellers, thickly as a railway terminus is lined.

The Temple has been a hundred times described—by matter-of-fact chronicles and in effervescent romance,—yet our author has still something interesting to tell us about his personal experiences in the old-clothes region—beyond the distinctions between a "mastiqueur" and a "rapioteuse." Let us see where the old clothes go:—

"Old ecclesiastical vestments are always welcome in Brazil, where priests are numerous, and richer articles of this description are disposed of in Peru and Chili. All their old head-gear, and heaven knows what must be the quantity, is forwarded to St. Domingo: the blacks are exceedingly proud of a European hat, especially a white one. They wear them with an independence of taste which renders them exceedingly indulgent as to the form they may have acquired. Of French practices they have only retained that of wearing hats, and it is to be regretted that it never occurs to them to make them, as do their former masters, a medium for demonstrations of politeness. Perhaps they may acquire the custom one day. As for shoes and boots, they make the best of their way to California, they are transmitted by thousands of pairs to those auriferous regions where millionnaires, it would seem, have not shoes to their feet, unlike this hemisphere, where those who go barefoot are usually anything but millionnaires. *Apropos de bottes*, we were once told that the difference between the Emperor of Russia and a beggar was, that while the former *issues manifestos*, the latter *manifests toes* without his shoes. We recommend that this ingenious distinction be communicated to the Californians with the next cargo. Old shirts, it would seem, remain attached to the soil, and whenever a solution of continuity takes place in their component parts, after an acquaintance with the *crochet* and the *hotte*, they pass through the mill, to re-appear—rejuvenated like the dry bones of Oeson from Medea's caldron—in the form of those elegant albums which decorate the boudoir-tables of our *belles*, or under the guise of a rose-coloured and perfumed *poulet* presented to their dainty fingers on a silver salver. Fortunately its various transmigrations are not revealed to them! Ladies' cast-off garments have a brisk sale in Hindostan. The fashions, to be sure, are somewhat antiquated; but 'parmi les aveugles les borgues sont rois,' and a cut which appeared four years ago in Paris, is as elegant with those who see it for the first time as it was with the Parisians then. Consequently, the wives of a countless number of petty *employés* in Madras and Calcutta eagerly compete for the first choice of this quondam finery. After all, it is only an exchange; India sends to Paris its old cashmires; Paris sends to India its old gowns. We are inclined to ask, 'Why could not each rest content with its own?' Jamaica and the Philippines are insatiable in their demands for old French gloves—cleaned and scented, of course. Will it be believed that 6,000,000 pairs are annual shipped for these facile customers?"

A sincere sympathiser with the hardships of the poor, the author of 'Realities of Paris Life' visited those strange Encomements of the children of Lazarus, which lie, like ulcers, round



about Paris. Here is his description of Le Trou aux Rats,—the Rat-Hole:

"In the environs of Paris are smiling plains, delightful gardens, superb parks, and beautiful forests; but nature must always have her varieties, and, as if to set off these enchantments, we find, in juxtaposition, barren mountains, sandy patches, and uninviting flats. If, on the one hand, magnificent châteaux and pleasant country seats convey the idea of wealth and hospitality; on the other, hovels and dens chill us with their aspect of dreariness and dilapidation. Perhaps this contrast nowhere strikes us so forcibly as in that district which lies between 'Charonne' and 'Menilmontant,' though the aspect of the hillocks of 'Chaumont' and 'Montfaucon' is certainly as gloomy, as barren, and as chalky as can well be imagined. It is not very extensive; nevertheless, we might travel through Brittany or the 'Pays des Landes' without finding a locality more steep, more rugged, or more wild. Amongst these gorges it is that a new colony has established itself, a colony characterized by poverty and rags, an asylum for the vagrant victims of neglect and want. The ground has been wholly drained of all that gave it value; the potter, the brick-maker, the plasterer, the quarrier, have, each in their turn, robbed it of its fuller's earth, brick earth, lime, and stone, and it is left worthless and abandoned, to waste. Thus it is that we may see it invaded by a starved and half-naked population, who, cast out from society, have come to make it their abode. They scrape together all the refuse of their predecessors on the now impoverished soil, and with it construct, as best they may, their miserable cabins. The description of these dwellings is soon given: a few rough stones fixed one upon the other, with mud-mortar, sometimes rough planks for the floor, and for the roof a few more covered with tarred paper, kept in its place by heavy stones. They are to a certain extent a shelter from the weather, and that is all that can be said. The rains of heaven may still filter through their leaky covering; the winds and storms may drive their chilling blast through the frail tenement from fissure to fissure; the bare and crazy walls are no protection against cold, and the snow drifts through the clefts of the joinings, while the summer sun, in its turn, broils the wretched inmates with its scorching heat, bringing forward the vermin which infests themselves and their dwellings. The damp does its part, and the blocks of wood, which are their only furniture, are generally rotted by the end of the winter. All they can be said to afford is a shelter, but *what* a shelter! Alas! they do not reflect, they do not perhaps know, how treacherous is its hospitality, nor how surely, though stealthily, it is engendering slow fever, rheumatism, paralysis, and death. If they *did* know, they could not avert these afflictions; they have no other resource. As seen from the heights above, these hamlets present a grotesque and fantastic appearance; we might fancy them ant-hills, in movement, or subterranean excavations teeming with a population of elves, for these chasms convey the idea of having been invaded by a foreign tribe, among whom the simplest elements of architecture have not yet penetrated. The huts, with their tarred roofs, give one the idea of tombs; the sight is touching, and awakens all the sorrows of the heart, for we cannot forget that the beings they harbour are, like ourselves, heirs of God, and born to immortality. As we looked upon the comfortless abodes, the sad little gardens and drooping plants that surround these living graves, and watched the bent and listless figures of the inhabitants, dragging after them their tattered children, we had almost likened the spot to a cemetery—not to one of those calm and hopeful village churchyards, planted with crosses, enclosed within neat borders of bright and graceful flowers, but that most mournful of all sights, the forsaken and neglected burying-ground of criminals."

We have remarked that good anecdotes and stories abound in these volumes. It is impossible to become familiar with the lively, picturesque, and sentimental under-classes of Paris, without picking up strange histories and rich bits of humour. A story of the Octroi:—

"It is not very long since, a clever attempt was detected by the vigilance of the officers of the octroi. A respectable-looking carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, used to go out at the Barrière de Fontainebleau every afternoon, containing one or two persons, and with a livery servant standing behind; after a drive of a couple of hours, the vehicle would return, about dusk, apparently *in statu quo*. The door was opened as usual, the question was asked in due form, and the party pursued their way unmolested. This went on for some time; at length, the perfect immobility of the footman, one day, struck the searcher; he resolved to observe more closely, and the next day accordingly, after he had shut the carriage-door, he called out to the coachman, whose wont it was to whip up his horses, and drive off at a rapid pace:—'Halte là, cocher;' then, turning to the servant, he addressed him with:—'Et vous, mon brave, n'auriez vous, par hasard, rien à déclarer?' No answer was returned, and not a whisker moved, when the officer thought it time to come to a closer personal acquaintance with this supercilious and dignified official. His astonishment may be conceived when the supposed valet was dismounted, and proved to be a tin case, painted and dressed, and containing several dozen bottles of choice wine! But, more curious stratagems than these have been attempted, and have succeeded too."

Chiffonniers have been described by every writer who has studied Paris. They are the wild men of the city; as independent with their baskets of soiled rags and paper upon their shoulders as though the rags and paper were bank notes. The author has given us a good picture (with some fresh touches in it) of these wild men's homes. But we must be content with the specimens already offered.

The 'Realities of Paris Life' is a good addition to the Paris books with which English library shelves are stocked,—important as affording true and sober pictures of the Paris poor.

*A Little Tour in Ireland. Being a Visit to Dublin, Galway, Connamara, Athlone, Limerick, Killarney, Glengarriff, Cork, &c.* By an Oxonian. With Illustrations by John Leech. (Bradbury & Evans.)

HERE is a title attractive enough. Sassenaghs as we are, we have a love for the "Emerald Isle," re-united as it is to us now by the bond of the submarine telegraph, and connected by the sympathy of the income-tax. Have we not worn the ancient shamrock, not knowing that it was simply the wood-sorrel? and vociferated Erin-go-bragh, not knowing that it really meant Erin-go-bread-and-cheese, Erin-go-get-inexpressibles?—have we not occasionally evinced an Hibernian tendency, as our writers do, Mr. Thackeray even, who includes among "English humourists" three Irish ones? The liveliest of our friends have been invariably Irishmen out of their own country, and the most hospitable, always Irishmen, whenever we have had the good fortune of meeting them in Ireland. If ever we have a deep regret, it is, that no benevolent acquaintance of ours has yet left us an encumbered Irish estate, upon which we might fish, shoot, neglect our rents, dream dreams, and not be shot at.

Fortune not permitting such happiness, we have nothing left for it but to take a through ticket, and make "a little tour." A few puffs of the engine, and we run under the old red-sandstone walls of Chester; a few more, and we shoot under the tubular bridge and emerge under the limestone cliffs of Holyhead. Three or four hours of glad sea, and we catch the blink of "Ireland's eye" and the Hill of Howth sparkling towards the sun, and enter the semicircle of the Wicklow Hills. Dublin is glorious with September,—"the light of other days" gliding round the columns of the old Parlia-

ment House, and seeming to hang wreaths to the memory of Burke and Grattan. "Why do the porters of Trinity College wear hunting-caps?" is a question that naturally perplexes the traveller,—or why do the clubs of the South Sea Islanders decorate the walls of the College Museum? Are they supposed to be the archetypes of the shillelah? When we have examined the harp of Brian Boroinhe and the organ-fittings that were made out of the remains of the Armada—have peeped into the Chapel, "more suggestive of sleep than supplication, gloomy without being solemn, and the light dim without being religious"—we may be impressed with the library, and the pictures in the hall, that have long looked down upon dinners and examinations. Our Oxonian, who adopts the style of a "fast man," looks at Ireland, endeavouring to do her justice, but the ground and the air are not favourable to him—he reflects too long over his jokes—and, strangely enough for a fast man, puts too much study into his sentiments. Mr. John Leech seems equally far from home. There is a certain good-humoured, well-fed ease in the attitude of the knock-kneed pig with his pipe, leaning against the lintel, as an Irishman loves to do, and a pleasant evening sentiment in the party coming down the winding road from the fair; but "The Belle of the Shannon," and the ladies at the Blarney stone, might be pictorial representations of those women that have no character at all. The wild, laughing Irish girls seem to have evaded the approach of the Oxonian. The skirt of his dressing-gown alarmed a Connamara housemaid to such an extent that she rushed off like Dorothea from Cardenio and his companions. "Wherever we went," says our fast man, "comparative quietude and silence prevailed, as though we were wandering through the grounds of some country place, 'the family' being abroad, and most of the servants gone out to tea. Ah! when will the family come back to live at home, to take delight in this beautiful but neglected garden, weed the walks, turn out the pig, and look after these indolent and quarrelsome servants?—indolent and quarrelsome only because there are none to encourage industry and peace." At Kilmore the Oxonian and his friend make a night of it in the inn with a landscape painter, who confessed "he could do nothing with Connamara." The morning after thus breaks:—

"When we awoke the next morning (Sunday), 'the richest cloudland in Europe,' as Kohl terms Ireland, was investing such abundance of its surplus capital in the lakes and mountains of Connamara, that it was impossible to leave our inn; and as difference of creed unhappily prevented a common service, every man became his own priest, and every bed-room an oratory. My friend, the Irish graduate, played some most solemn and impressive music, including the 'Cujus animam,' from the *Stabat Mater*, upon a concertina, which now breathed forth notes sweet and clear, like a flute, and anon was grand and organ-like. At a later period, a perfume, which, at first, I supposed to be incense, issued from his dormitory; but it ultimately resolved itself into Latakia. At last the clouds began to break, and the grand old mountains to emerge from the mist, like the scenery in a dissolving view; the sunlight seemed to reach one's heart; and we sallied forth for a walk, the Irishman, Frank, and I, as happy as bees on the first warm day of spring, or as the gallant *Kane*, when, after a long Arctic winter, he saw the sun shine once more, and felt 'as though he were bathing in perfumed waters.' The conversation, as we strolled towards Letter-Frack, was theological and brisk. Paddy said that 'our Church resembled a branch broken from the Vine, withering and moribund from inanition;' and we affirmed that 'his Church was like a tree unpruned, all leaves,



and no fruit.' Then he pretended to have heard that Mr. Spurgeon had refused the See of Canterbury, and that Lord Shaftesbury was bringing in a Bill to abolish the Apostles' Creed. 'You miscellaneous Christians,' he said, 'will shortly have nothing to believe in common, unless it be—*Dr. Cumming!*'—'And you, magnificent Christians,' I rejoined, 'who, by the way, have had your rival Popes, and still have divisions among you, you have already got more to believe than Scripture, tradition, or common sense acknowledge. As to our being "miscellaneous," we churchmen have no communion with the sects, though you delight to identify us with them, and though some disloyal teachers among us may "apply the call of dissent to their own lost sheep, and tinkle back their old women by sounding the brass of the Methodists," our Church, unswerving, still maintains the old, Catholic faith, and earnestly entreats deliverance from all false doctrine, heresy, and schism.' And so we went on, strophe and antistrophe, with an occasional epode from Frank (who kindly applauded both parties, encouraging us, more liberally than respectfully, with '*Bravo Babylon!*' '*Now Heretic!*' and the like), and only arrived at unanimity when it was proposed that we should return and dine. Our host, Mr. Duncan, told us this evening, with other very interesting detail, concerning the Famine of 1847, how that, at a public meeting in the neighbourhood, he had said, somewhat incautiously, that rather than the people should starve, they might take his sheep from the hills; and how that, when want and hunger increased, they kept in remembrance his generous words, and, taking advantage, like Macbeth, of 'the unguarded Duncan,' turned ninety of his sheep into mutton."

The party coming from the Pattern, or fair, along the gloomy pathway by the Killeries, is artistic:—

"The dreariness of the scene was soon delightfully relieved by numbers of the peasantry, on their way to the Fair, or Pattern as it is called, being held on the festival of some *Patron Saint*, at *Leenane*; and the striking colours of their picturesque costume, red, white, and blue, came out most effectively against the sombre darkness of the background. Boats, too, were crossing the water; and a soldier in uniform, coming over in one of them, glowed on the gloomy lake, like a bed of scarlet geraniums in the middle of a fallow field. Some were on foot; but more on horseback, almost every steed carrying double,—husbands and wives, mothers and sons, brothers and sisters, and, for aught I know, 'one lovely arm was stretched for,'—nothing in particular, 'and one was round her lover.' The bare feet hung gracefully down, and the eyelids, as we passed, hung gracefully down also, and hid those bright Irish eyes. Well, 'there is a shame, which is glory and grace,' the most beautiful ornament that woman wears, and nowhere worn with a more becoming, but unaffected, dignity, than here by the maidens of Connamara. Saddles did not seem to be known, and the bridles, chiefly, were of rope or twisted hay. As to the Fair itself, I imagine that the meeting partook more of a social than of a commercial character, a few sheep being the principal live-stock which we saw exposed for sale. Several stalls exhibited, for the refreshment of visitors, large cakes or bannocks, with currants at an incredible distance from each other (the white bread, *per se*, being, doubtless, a sufficient novelty and treat to many), and any amount of apples. Indeed, Paddy seems almost as fond of *pommes d'arbre* as he is of *pommes de terre*; and in stations, steamers, and streets, they have all but a monopoly of the market. The landlord of the neat-looking inn at *Leenane*, a fine, tall, manly fellow, reminding us that we had now entered into the country of 'big Joyce,' came forth and welcomed us cheerily, as we stopped to change our horse, and almost induced us to stay and see the fun of the fair, together with 'the hundred and fifty couple, which would stand up in the afternoon for a jig.' But we had no time to lose, having to meet the *Clifden Car*, at the *Cross Roads*, en route to *Galway*; and as we saw, shortly afterwards, two waggons loaded with constables, who were going to preserve order, we did not regret our departure, nor

fail to congratulate each other on the unbroken soundness of our Saxon skulls. We took with us a new driver from *Leenane*, who seemed somewhat depressed at leaving the Fair, and was the least sociable Irishman I ever met. But one does not desire conversation amid this impressive scenery; and as the only information which he volunteered was this, that '*Hen's Castle*,' near the *Maum Hotel*, was built in one night by a cock and hen grouse,—a statement which he appeared to believe implicitly,—I don't suppose that we lost much from his taciturnity. The misfortune was, that, though his tongue was tied, his hat was not,—an eccentric, light-hearted, 'wide-awake,' which would keep skimming past us, and hurrying back to *Leenane*, always starting off with a fresh impetus, as the owner stooped to secure it. As time was precious, Frank offered to fasten the article to his head with a large, gold breast-pin, by way of nail, and a heavy stone, which he picked up by the wayside (during a little walk of some two miles up hill), as hammer; but he was repulsed with considerable asperity. At last, to our great delectation, the offensive head-gear was drawn out of a boggy pool, in such a limp and unpleasant condition, that the proprietor, after a brief survey, indignantly sat upon it during the remainder of our journey, vesting his cranium in a pocket-handkerchief, which was, indeed, a sight to see. With a large bunch of heather, which, I regret to confess, we could not refrain from inserting in the collar of his coat, and

Dulce est tomfoolere in loco,

he presented an appearance 'well worthy of hob-servant' (as they say at the wax-work), and which would have raised an immediate mob in any street of London."

And here are a stave or two of the 'Belle of the Shannon':—

Her very bonnet  
Deserves a sonnet,  
And I'd write one on it,  
If I'd the time.  
But something fairer,  
And dear, and rarer,  
In course, the wearer,  
Shall have my rhyme.

With eyes like mayteors,  
And perfect phaytures,  
Which aisy bate yours,  
Great Vanus, fair!  
I'll ne'er forget her,  
As first I met her,  
On (what place bett'her?)  
The cabin stair!

Her darlint face is  
Beyond all praises,  
And thin for graces,  
There's a not her like.  
All other lasses  
She just surpasses,  
As wine molasses,  
Or salmon pike!

Her hair's the brightest,  
Her hand the whitest,  
Her step the lightest,—  
Ah me, those fate!  
You need not tell a-  
bout Cinderella,  
For hers excel a-  
ny boots you'll mate!

With look the purest,  
That ever tourist,  
From eyes azurest,  
Saw anywhere,  
I met her blushing,  
As I went rushing,  
For bitter beer, down  
The cabin stair.

Then she sat and smiled, where,  
On luggage piled there,  
She me beguiled,—ne'er  
A smile like that!  
And I began to  
Compose a canto  
On Frank's portmanteau,  
Whereon she sat.

With a view of the Blarney stone this  
'Little Tour' ends.

*Through Norway with a Knapsack.* By W.  
Mattieu Williams. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The gloom which winter cast  
How soon the heart forgets,  
When summer brings at last  
Her sun which never sets.

This is the Laplander's song as he drives his

reindeer to their midnight pastures, and a softened sunlight beams over the brilliant vegetation of a Scandinavian summer. There is a charm, yet unfelt by those who have never travelled far northwards, in cool light filling the air during the silent hours of night; and our traveller, downright as he is, feels it deeply, and describes it well:—

"We all dream of the bright sky of the sunny South, of its clear blue zenith and golden-hazed horizon; but when we live beneath it for awhile, and gaze upon it daily, its fiery, dazzling beauty overstrains the senses, and the eye soon tires of its glare; but in this modest twilight of the North, the gentle 'gloamin,' there's a tempered fascination that never wearies us—it grows continually in loveliness, even unto midnight and its next day's re-awakening. It bears the same relation to the southern sunlight that affection does to passion. There is no reaction, no craving for the shade."

Of all countries for summer rambles, Norway, to our mind, is the most charming,—and we have explored it well. Besides the endless daylight, there are cool refreshing waters for highway travellers when roads become dusty and glaring,—forests whose shade would cool the sirocco as it rushed through them,—and solitude which lets the voice of Nature's beauties speak for themselves;—in fact, it is our 'Arcadia.' At midsummer the rural simplicity is refreshing, though even that is rapidly leaving the high road, and the next traveller will have to thread many a bride-path before he can say like this one,—

"At every place where I had slept since leaving Christiania a small table stood by the bedside, and early in the morning a young woman entered without any of the preliminaries of knocking, and placed upon the table a bowl or cup of strong coffee, and a bowl of cream."

—Or be like a friend of ours (a gentleman of the old school) terribly frightened and nervous at one of the daughters of the clergyman, his host, attending to unrobe him on his retiring at night.

Mr. Williams will be an excellent guide to all who wish to travel in Norway as he did,—on foot, and with the least possible expense. They may also place thorough reliance on all he says, his good sense never allowing enthusiasm to dazzle him and delude his followers, who may perhaps not be enthusiastic either. His knapsack was a complete novelty, invented by himself; and is minutely described in two pages, together with the satisfactory manner in which he became his own laundress. His tour comprises nearly the whole country. Though we prefer loitering a little more, and striking up a friendly feeling with the peasantry, perhaps young men who go to let the steam off cannot do better than follow him and take his advice. Mr. Williams makes a shrewd guess at the character of the people when he says:—

"They are not uncivil—no, nor inattentive; they appear to have a theory that people with arms and legs can help themselves, and they allow them to do so."

—And of the general style of the country when it struck him:—

"In the most wild and primitive parts of Norway, they now represent, in everything but costume and the presence of guns, and a few other modern inventions, very nearly the state of Old England in the days of Alfred."

—And he also wisely adds:—

"A practical knowledge of the physical and social condition of Norway at the present time must be of great value to the student of English history and the progress of English civilization."

Being his first visit, Mr. Williams went through some unnecessary hardships. The Norwegian tourist ought never to omit laying in a little stock of provisions at each good



"station" or post-house he passes, and not be reduced to the article thus exactly described:—

"This fladbrød is a remarkable substance, composed of bruised oats cemented together by some means, and flattened out wonderfully. It differs considerably from Scotch oatcake, being very much thinner, darker coloured, and more chippy; and is more like the material of which hat-boxes are made than anything else I am acquainted with: if you strip the paper off a hat-box you will find that it is not made of card-board, as it appears to be, but of a thin veneer of wood: eat a small quantity of this veneer, and you will be able to form a very fair idea of the flavour of fladbrød; only the fladbrød is rather more crisp and a little less resinous. It is made into circular discs, from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter; and a hungry man, who is fond of it, can consume several square yards at a meal."

A great merit of the book is the absence of legends, which all travellers think they must put in, well or ill told, in the midst of the most matter-of-fact details,—here there is but one, that bears upon the locality every traveller must pass in his voyage northwards,—and is, we firmly believe (after three months' romantic rambling), perfectly true:—

"One of the younger brothers or cousins of the devil, a 'Jutul,' residing in this neighbourhood, went, as he was wont to go, on a visit to his Seven Sisters. There he met a female cousin, many degrees removed, who was likewise a visitor, some residence when at home being on an island some distance further south. As is usual on such occasions, the two young people fell desperately in love with each other; and, as is also usual, they vowed eternal fidelity. Business of importance called the giant home, and his fair cousin also had to return to attend on a sick brother; so, with tears, and vows, and protestations, they mutually tore themselves asunder, and the Seven Sisters found the Jutula swooning on the shore from which her lover had departed. She went home to her sick brother, put his feet in hot water, applied a mustard poultice to his chest, and by the aid of these and a little aperient medicine he soon recovered. During his illness his sister made him her confidant, and he agreed that she should marry the Jutul of her choice; but on his recovery his perverse nature returned, and he determined that his sister should wed a dissolute companion of his, whom she had always objected to on account of his smelling so strongly of tobacco-smoke. Every Jutul family has some special power or malignant charm by which to battle with its enemies; the speciality of this family was petrification. The cruel brother exercised that power on the messengers from his sister's lover, and turned them all into rocks. Now the lover was not aware of the brother's existence, for the fair giantess had very improperly concealed the fact, on account of his extravagant habits having imperilled her dowry. Believing thus that his plighted one was the last of her race, and who alone possessed the power of petrification, he of course concluded that she had put the stony insult on him; so mounting his steed, and shouldering his crossbow, he shot a heavy bolt at the dwelling of the Jutules: his speciality being the power of unerring aim. Her brother was bathing at the time, and it being a very wet morning he wore his sou'-wester. The bolt sped through seventy miles of air, passed through the hat of the treacherous Jutul, and carried away a portion of his skull; but then, impeded by this resistance, failed to make the *ricochet* the archer had relied upon, and simply skimmed the water and fell at the fair one's feet. She knew the bolt, and that none but he could have shot it. She saw her brother (who with all his faults she dearly loved) sinking beneath the wave never to rise again, and all that remained of him for her loving eyes to gaze upon was his perforated sou'-wester floating on the waters. She thought of the perfidy of the lover she had believed so true, and her heart was broken; but as she died she exercised her power of petrification; and herself, the floating perforated sou'-wester, her lover, and the horse he rode, were all converted to fast-rooted rocks. The Seven Sisters who witnessed

the consummation of this doleful tragedy were petrified with horror."

Thus closes our reading and notes on a useful and trustworthy book.

*The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan.* By William John Fitzpatrick. (Dublin, Kelly; London, Simpkin & Co.)

A good and honest paper on Lady Morgan has been reproduced in this volume from one of the Irish reviews. The writer, Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Kilmacud Manor, Dublin, has bestowed his heart, not less than his industry, upon his task. It is not our custom to review reprints, lest we venture on a twice-told tale; yet a volume so full of good things and informed with such a genuine love, tempts us to make the very occasional exception which confirms our rule, and indulge the reader with a column or so of sample of the work. We do this violence to custom the more readily as we foresee a demand for the book at the libraries, with the speedy issue of a new edition, and while there is time for consideration and research, as we wish to solicit Mr. Fitzpatrick's re-examination of one or two points in his pleasant narrative.

First of all we note what Mr. Fitzpatrick has gleaned about Lady Morgan's father, Robert M'Owen:—

"Robert M'Owen was completely stage-struck—a passion which it may well be supposed an imprudent connexion which he formed, with a buxom actress of celebrity, by no means diminished. On the strength of an acquaintance and Connaught relationship with Oliver Goldsmith, M'Owen applied to that great man to use his influence in promoting the objects which he had in view. Goldsmith entered *con amore* into the matter; he not only cordially promised to assist M'Owen in his project, but personally introduced him to David Garrick."

Who was the actress of celebrity? Now, as to the marriage with Lady Morgan's mother, Olivia Hill:—

"Mr. Owenson from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden," proceeded to go the round of the provincial houses, starring it at some, and accepting very subordinate parts at others—until having made some noise at the Shrewsbury Theatre he took advantage of his temporary celebrity to make a proposal of marriage to Miss Hill, an English lady, and the lioness of the Shrewsbury company. The offer was accepted, a romantic flight ensued—why, we have not been able to ascertain—and the nuptials of the happy pair were speedily celebrated."

Is it true that Miss Olivia Hill was "of the Shrewsbury company"? We fancy this must be a mistake. The Hills, we think, were very staid and most respectable Shrewsbury folks—not connected with the stage. Probably he will find the reason of "the romantic flight" in the strong aversion of Olivia Hill's family to the actor and his profession. "Strolling player" is a name of stinging reproach even now among religious people.

Of Lady Morgan's birth:—

"The first fruit of this alliance was the subject of these pages. Her birth occurred, on shipboard, at sea, in 1778."

This date is not very precise. No subtlety of inquiry could entrap Lady Morgan into admission about her age. Of her skill in baffling even the most curiously and courteously veiled questions on this subject, Mr. Fitzpatrick gives an instance. Finding in a newspaper, of date 1807, a letter bearing her signature, he sent her the copy—the receipt of which she thus acknowledged:—

"Lady Morgan presents Mr. Fitzpatrick her compliments, and best thanks, for the enclosure of her early—(very early!) scrap of authorship, written when she but 'lisp'd in numbers.' She has no

recollection of the letter he has sent her, but she remembers writing something of the same kind on behalf of the little sweeps of Dublin, in her thirteenth year, which obtained notice from her friend the *Freeman*. \* \* The specimen of her autograph, which Mr. F. desires is INCLUDED in this illegible note, written with half-closed eyes!

"55, N. William-st., Albert Gate, Hyde Park,  
"November 3rd, 1855."

If Mr. Fitzpatrick's dates are true, the Wild Irish Girl must have been twenty-nine, instead of thirteen at the time she wrote her happy verses—given in an appendix—on the sweeps of Dublin.

Of her godfather:—

"Owenson was proud of his baby and resolved to celebrate its christening with becoming festivity. Ned Lysaght, the once famous extempore Irish poet, was invited to attend in the onerous capacity of sponsor, or God-papa; and Ned, with characteristic good nature, at once accepted the responsibility. He and Owenson, as two very eminent boon companions, wits, poets, and singers of convivial songs, it may well be supposed that some rivalry existed between them; but it is pleasant to find that the old adage, 'two of a trade never agree,' was not, in this instance verified. Lysaght, for many years after continued to regard the tiny child with a fatherly feeling of affection and pride; and when, in 1809, death snatched him away, she felt with bitter sorrow, her doubly orphaned position."

Lysaght will be long remembered by his jovial song of Donnybrook Fair, "with a sprig of shillelah and shamrock so green." He described the christening in merry memorial rhymes, addressed to Miss Owenson when the wee baby had grown up into a Muse:—

The muses met me once not very sober,  
But full of frolic at your merry christening!  
And now, this twenty-third day of October,  
As they foretold, to your sweet lays I'm listening.

They called you "Infant Muse," and said your lyre  
Should one day wake your nation's latent fire:  
They ordered Genius garlands to entwine  
For Sidney:—Me, I faith, they plied with wine.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who follows the career of Robert Owenson from playhouse to playhouse—through a rollicking, shifty, and adventurous life—cites a witness to prove that Miss Owenson played with her father on the regular boards:—

"For several years subsequently we find him performing alternately at Castlebar, Sligo, and Athlone, together with his diminutive, but singularly precocious daughter, who in 1788 was brought forward as 'An Infant Prodigy.' 'I well remember,' writes the late Dr. Joseph Burke of the Rifle Brigade in a letter before us, 'I well remember the pleasure with which I saw Owenson personate Major O'Flaherty in Cumberland's then highly popular Comedy of the 'West Indian,' and I also well remember that the long afterwards widely-famed Lady Morgan performed at the same time, with her father, either in the 'West Indian' or an afterpiece. This took place at Castlebar before the merry, convivial Lord Tyrawley and the Officers of the North Mayo Militia. Their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.'"

Is this a mere inference about Sligo and Athlone? Miss Owenson may have performed in private theatricals at Castlebar, before the "convivial Lord Tyrawley," without being a member of any dramatic company, and without playing on any public stage. A genuine biographical charm attaches to the inquiry, and Mr. Fitzpatrick should pursue it. Lady Morgan had a most happy genius for stage mimicry and characterization,—was most passionately attached to private theatricals,—and it would be curious to know whether she had ever displayed this genius on the real stage.

Of Sydney Owenson's marriage and how she came to be Lady Morgan:—

"The popular Duke of Richmond invited the authoress and Mr. Morgan, to one of the private balls at the Viceregal Court. His Excellency, in the course of a lounging conversation with Miss



Owenson, playfully alluded to the matrimonial report which had begun to be bruited about, and expressed a hope to have the pleasure, at no distant day, of congratulating her on her marriage. 'The rumour respecting Mr. Morgan's *dévoûment*,' she replied, 'may or may not be true, but this I can at least with all candour and sincerity assure your grace, that I shall remain to the last day of my life in single blessedness, unless some more tempting inducement than the mere change from Miss Owenson to Mistress Morgan be offered me.' The hint was taken and Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, in virtue of the powers of his office, knighted Surgeon Morgan upon the spot."

This is a good story, but it has been told of so many persons that one almost doubts if it can be true. As Mr. Fitzpatrick shows, a very similar tale is told of Sydney's sister Olivia:—

"The old story has it that the sisters Owenson made a vow that they would never change their names unless for a title. Sydney, as we have seen, married Sir Charles Morgan, and when Mr. Clarke, the apothecary, proposed for her sister he is said to have been told, in reply, that without a title he had no chance. He accordingly waited upon Charles, Duke of Richmond, whose *bonhomie* was proverbial, and whose habit of bestowing knight-hoods Lever satirizes in 'Charles O'Malley,' where the good-natured Viceroy, in a maudlin mood, is represented knighting Corny Delany. 'Please your Excellency,' said Mr. Clarke (so the story goes), 'my situation is truly wretched and deplorable. I am passionately attached to Miss Owenson. She will not have me unless I am knighted—'

Oft I begged, implored, besought her for a word—a glance of hope.

Hinting suicide as certain—pistol, river, razor, rope!'

The good-natured Viceroy, fearful at the thought of having the love-sick swain's blood upon his head, smote him with the flat of his sword, exclaiming—'Arise and be happy Sir Arthur Clarke!'

To this there is the unromantic answer that Olivia Owenson married Arthur Clarke, three years before he gained his honours of knight-hood. Sir Arthur Clarke was a most amiable gentleman, and his famous sister-in-law was strongly attached to him up to the hour of his death. He died in October 1857. One of the Dublin papers said of him in a mood quite Irish and his own:—

"Poor Sir Arthur Clarke is dead. Small as he was—and a man of more Liliputian dimensions, with the exception of Tom Moore, never trod our *pavé*—he will be greatly missed in Dublin, not only by his own personal friends, who esteemed him cordially; but by myriads of people who have long been familiar with his appearance in our streets. The late Judge Day was one of the oldest and steadiest of his friends. Sir Arthur and he were at one time almost inseparable, and it was a standing joke with the wags of Dublin, some thirty years ago, to liken the great colossal judge and his diminutive companion to the 21st of June, inasmuch as they jointly constituted the *longest Day and the shortest Knight*."

Mr. Fitzpatrick has gathered up some notes, more or less curious, about Lady Morgan's works. Thus, he tells us of 'Kate Kearney':—

"Some persons may require to be reminded that to Miss Owenson we are indebted for the charming Irish ballad of 'Kate Kearney'. It first appeared anonymously as 'The Beardless Boy'; and at once became popular. That Miss Owenson would have followed up the series there can be no doubt, had not Bunting, and Moore, and Sir John Stevenson, grasped with avidity at the happy idea of which she was the parent. There was a regular scramble for it. Bunting rushed vehemently forward, and did much, but his perseverance was not equal to his matchless musical taste; and we believe he never brought the project to a completion. Although Moore has almost always received the exclusive credit for the admirable idea of the 'Melodies,' he had too much honour to fail to recognize in his Preface to the first edition of that work, the labours of those who had trod the same path. We are told that 'the public are indebted to Mr. Bunting for a valuable collection of Irish music, and

that the patriotic genius of Miss Owenson has been employed on some of our finest airs."

Of 'The Wild Irish Girl':—

"The success of 'The Wild Irish Girl' was almost unprecedented. In less than two years it ran through seven editions, in Great Britain, and its permanence of popularity was attested a few years ago, by Mr. Colburn reprinting it among his 'Standard Novels and Romances.' We have been assured by the grandson of Lady Morgan's godfather, Mr. Lysaght, who had long watched her literary progress with an eye of parental interest and affection, that the only book which William Pitt read in the course of that period of prostration which preceded his death, was 'The Wild Irish Girl' of Sydney Owenson."

The most serious part of Mr. Fitzpatrick's labour is a reply to Croker's malignant article on 'France.' He answers Croker, not like Lady Morgan with airy banter and delightful mockery, but with solid fact.

We quote this sample:—

"Lady Morgan viewed many Catholic customs on the Continent with an eye of prejudice; and amongst the number certain processions in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It may be premised that in the revolutionary days of anarchy nearly every statue of the Holy Mother had been broken or defaced by sacrilegious hands, and Madonnas became very scarce in consequence. The reviewer disingenuously suppresses this fact, and garbles a passage of Lady Morgan's for the purpose of upbraiding her with licentious writing! After a damaging preamble, the *Quarterly* quotes from our authoress: 'The priests to their horror could not find a single Virgin, and were at last obliged to send to a neighbouring village to request the loan of a Virgin. A Virgin was at last procured; a little indeed the worse for the wear; but this was not a moment for fastidiousness, and the Madonna was paraded through the streets.' The critic requests his readers (p. 281), to consider what manner of woman she must be who displays such detestable grossness of which even a jest-book would be ashamed, and cautions every parent against allowing Lady Morgan's work into his family, or his drawing-room. By referring to the original passage, it will be perceived that the reviewer has carefully omitted the words 'to carry in procession.'"

Of Lady Morgan's table talk we have a choice example or two given:—

"If a friend complimented her on her looking so much better, she would reply, 'perhaps I am better rouged than usual.' A lady who was wont to indulge in insincere smiles of benignity, once said, 'Dear Lady Morgan, how lovely your hair is—how do you preserve its colour?'—'By dyeing it, my dear, I see you want the receipt.' Lady Morgan disliked to be cross-questioned about her writings, and recoiled from the topic as 'shoppy.' A certain pompous lady of the pen, who frequently questioned Lady Morgan as to what she was doing, and where she got her 'facts,' asked one evening, when Miladi was very brilliant and entertaining, her authority for some fact in 'Italy.' Twisting her large green fan, and flashing upon the querist the full blaze of her lustrous eyes, she replied, 'We all imagine our facts, you know—and then happily forget them; it is to be hoped our readers do the same.'"

Still better:—

"In a tête-à-tête conversation with Mrs. Hall, on the subject of some young ladies who had been suddenly bereft of fortune, Lady Morgan said with an emphatic wave of her dear old green fan, 'They do everything that is fashionable—*imperfectly*; their singing, and drawing, and dancing, and languages, amount to nothing. They were educated to marry, and had there been time they might have gone off *with*, and hereafter *from*, husbands. They cannot earn their own salt; they do not even know how to dress themselves. I desire to give every girl, no matter her rank, a trade—a *profession* if the word pleases you better; cultivate what is necessary in the position she is born to; cultivate all things in moderation, but *one thing to perfection*, no matter what it is, for which she has a talent—drawing, music, embroidery, housekeeping even; give her a staff to lay hold of, let her feel *this* will carry me

through life without dependence." I was independent at fourteen, and never went in debt.' After such a sound bit of teaching, she would, if a *superfine* lady was announced, tack round to her small vanities, ply her fan after a new fashion, and exclaim with such droll pretty affectation, 'Why were not you here last night? I had two Dukes, the beautiful Mrs. P.—(never mind, the scandal is nearly worn out) the young countess who is so like the Lady in *Comus*—the Indian Prince, who dresses the corner of a room so superbly, and is everything we could desire except *fragrant*. I am a liberal, but really since the Reform Bill, have ceased to count M.P.'s as gentlemen, still they are M.P.'s, I had seven—certainly of the best men—*en route* to the Division. I told you two dukes and one duchess; but the delight was a new and handsome American, a member of Congress—I dare say he exchanged his Bible for a Peerage, the moment he landed at Liverpool! You should have seen his ecstasy when presented to a duchess, and how he luxuriated beneath the shadow of the strawberry leaves.'"

Mr. Fitzpatrick has given us a work to which we may refer all those who may be in search of some trustworthy information about 'Lady Morgan; her Friends, Foes and Adventures.'

*A History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch, in Manchester Parish, including a Sketch of the Township of Rusholme, for the Convenience of which Township the Chapel was originally erected: together with Notices of the more Ancient Local Families, and Particulars relating to the Descent of their Estates.* By the Rev. John Booker. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

*A Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery (published in or about the Reign of James II.) in the Manchester Library, founded by Humphrey Chetham.* Edited by T. Jones. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

OF these two recent publications by the Chetham Society, the former is the more interesting, if not the more important. Its interest, however, is less connected with the Chapel and chapelry of Birch than with the notices of the ancient local families resident in the neighbourhood, some of whose sons were men of mark and influence in their respective days.

In the old chapel of Birch many of these, with their sisters, were baptized, assembled at mass or joined in prayer, listened to long sermons, stood in couples with their respective lovers to be wedded, and lay, as their turns came, mute and motionless, ere they were borne out again to the grave. But, like them, the old chapel that stood modestly in the marsh for something near three hundred years, has gone down to the dust, even as the Birches who founded it, and the Platts and the Worsleys, and the Edges and the Siddalls, and others whose names, wills, and genealogies are recorded in Mr. Booker's volume. The old chapel was a "*chapel*," subject to Manchester Collegiate Church, a meek, humble edifice, into which fustian might not be afraid to enter, even though feathers and slashed velvets and all the flauntery of fashion were to be seen also therein. The new church, now better than a dozen years old, is a handsome building, but it has less of a home and country look; and we can fancy that at the very threshold honest fustian might pause in hesitation on intruding into a shrine that seemed only fashion's own.

But it is with the ancient chapel that we have to do,—or rather with those who grew up in its shade, and were warmed by the doctrines there preached, or by intensity of opposition directed against the instruction. In connexion with these persons, we occasionally come upon information that is incidental,—of small, perhaps, but yet of certain value. As, for example,



in the deed, dated 5 Henry VII., wherein mention is made of house property, situate in Manchester, in the Milne Gate between a tenement of Richard Platt's, of Birch, and the dwelling-house of John Bradford. To biographers this deed is valuable, as "defining the exact place of residence of the family of Bradford, and possibly the birthplace of the martyr himself."

Among the most important of the local families may be reckoned the Edges,—but the most important are the Worsleys. Tradition makes of these, children of the Normans, and of aristocratic crusaders. Solid truth shows us a tangible ancestor, in a thriving linen-draper, of parts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who invested in land, left his business to his son, and, at his death (preceded by that of his eldest son), good provision for his children, with the following arrangement for his loving wife, in addition to certain land and small fee-farm rents:—

"Item it is my will and mind that forasmuch as I might leave unto my wife a considerable joynture out of my lands at Platt for and during the time of her natural life, but am not willing soe much to prejudice my granchild Ralph Worsley, who is to succeed me, yet it is my will and mind that my said granchild Raph Worsley or whomsoever may come to have that estate after me, shall and may allow and provide that my said wife may have sufficient meate and drinke fitting for her at Platt, and the chambers at Platt wherein my deceased sonne Mr. Charles Worsley and Martha Worsley were accustomed to lye, for and during the naturall life of my said wife, if my said wife do so long keep her self chaste and unmarried to any other man, and will be pleased therewith; but if that hereafter there should any difference or dislike grow betwixt my said wife and my said granchild Raph Worsley, it is then my will and mynd that my said granchild Raph Worsley shall pay unto my said wife the full and just sum of 4*l*. of lawfull money of England yearly during the natural life of my said wife (if she live so long chaste and unmarried) in lewe of her diet and chambers at Platt as is aforesaid, and then my said wife to provide for her self as she seeth good."

There is a long list of the goods and chattels of this testator, among which books are not numerous. They only amount to "Tow great Bibles and an ould one," valued together at 18*s*.; and "one statute booke," at 4*s*.

Of this stock was that active Commonwealth officer, Major Charles Worsley, born in 1622. He is supposed to have had charge of the mace, after Cromwell ordered the removal of the bauble from the House; and was one of Oliver's major-generals, to whom was confided the oversight of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Stafford. A letter dated from Preston, Nov. 9, 1655, will show, in one of its passages, his zeal for the "cause":—

"As I informed you in my last, soe wee had our meeting yesterday att Preston, where wee had a considerable number of Commissioners. Wee have put ourselves into a method of proceedinge and have chosen a clerke, a messenger and a dore-keeper and brought our businesse to this issue as that wee have sent order for divers off our great malignants in this county to apeare and to bringe in an exact account of there estates both reall and personall. \* \* I find that Major Wildman hath a great estate in this county, bought and compounded for in his name. I beg a word of that from you by way of direction. If I here not from you I intend to sequester all that belongs to hime. I am hopefull wee shall bring things to a good and blessed issue."

"Tax the delinquents!" was the cry of the Major-General, who worked with such small regard to his own want of health that he ultimately died at the age of thirty-five, and Cromwell buried his indefatigable officer in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, with the dirges of

bell, book, and candle, and a rattling peal of musketry beneath that solemm roof, by way of farewell.

As a contrast, it may be mentioned that Worsley's Cavalier brother-in-law, Ralph Kenyon, one of the mourners at the funeral, is said to have returned to the Abbey, and in very bad taste, made a still worse pun, by writing on the stone "Where never *Worse lay!*"

The Major-General had a brother Edward, the quiet, timid rector of Runton, in Norfolk, who hesitates to go thence and visit his old father, "by reason of y<sup>e</sup> many, yea, y<sup>e</sup> very many dangers many have of late met withall in there travayles; for of late severall have beene robbed and many murdered:"—and here is another peep into the parlours and letters of those times—the Norfolk Rector is still addressing his old father, Ralph:—

"Our charges and taxations of late have beene far greater then ever heretofore, w<sup>ch</sup> makes our countie to grone exceedingly. Moneyes are very scarce, and cornes but at an indifferant rate in respect of y<sup>e</sup> two last yeares. Sir, I have of late (beeing necessitated) purchased a small library of bookes, so that I am affrayd I shall not bring you y<sup>e</sup> 8*li* I owe yow, when I come into Lanchashire. However, if you please to send me word before, that yow cannot forbeare mee, I will provide it som way or other, as I do not question but I shall borrow either so much, or at least as much as I shall want of y<sup>e</sup> summe. The two last moneth assessments cost me above 3*li*. \* \* Since I began to write this letter I am informed of one whom I have a long time (even ever since I had corne) delt w<sup>th</sup>all, he is broken and gone away; hee is in my debt above 5*li*, w<sup>ch</sup> is a great hindrance unto me now in theise hard tymes. 'Tis y<sup>e</sup> first tyme that ever I lost by any whom I trusted."

Some notices of a half-brother of the gallant Charles and the reverend Edward, named like his father, Ralph, takes us to Pembroke Coll., Oxon. The old gentleman had been taxing the young student there with extravagance and exceeding his allowance; to which the Collegian replies (1650):—

"Ffather, I must confesse since you saw mee I have spent more then ether you thought I should or I had intentions to have spent. You write to mee that I have spent more by far then my brother Edward when hee had but bene the same time in y<sup>e</sup> universitie; but that is no marvail if I have; hee was in health, I in sicknesse, yea so far underwent y<sup>e</sup> pangs at sicknesse y<sup>t</sup> I wished many a time y<sup>t</sup> death would come, and many thought it was at y<sup>e</sup> doore. This is y<sup>e</sup> dearest yeare y<sup>e</sup> ever you shall have, as many reasons I could give you for it, as keeping my chamber 32 daies and almost all y<sup>e</sup> time keepinge one by mee, being so y<sup>t</sup> I could not move w<sup>th</sup>out helpe, and I believe when ever it may please y<sup>e</sup> lord y<sup>t</sup> I may obtaine y<sup>e</sup> sight of you, y<sup>e</sup> markes which I can shew will almost strike you into an amasement y<sup>t</sup> I was so soone sound of them."

The serious Puritan sire returns to the attack, but the young dog writes sermons for the "governor's" edification, pleads a "sore leg" as reason for a light purse, and, if he is to be believed, shows that he does not spend much upon liquor:—

"Would I could see you at Oxford y<sup>t</sup> I might answer for all I have spent, and I believe it would be more for your contentment and mine also. I call God to witness and y<sup>e</sup> men in y<sup>e</sup> world to accuse mee, if they can, y<sup>t</sup> I have not bene in an alehouse this quarter but with Mr. Deane and once with some others, where I spent ij*li*. \* \* My cloathes grow extreame bare and my shirts."

The elder Ralph evidently wrote to the lad's tutor, Peter Jerzey, and good-natured Peter replies in the following sensible and characteristic letter:—

"Addressed: 'For his very much esteemed father Mr. Ralph Worsley at Platt Rushulme neere Manchester, these.'—Sir,—I have this day

received your letter, and at first did much wonder y<sup>t</sup> your son should be so expensive here with us, seeing y<sup>t</sup> he may live as cheape, yea I think verily cheaper then in any other house within this universitie. But he tels me y<sup>t</sup> the curing of his sore legg hath cost him very much, and y<sup>t</sup> the moneyes which he hath had so soone one after another was in part for to cure it and to pay for his expenses in the colledge, besides other things which schollars have need of. I assure you y<sup>t</sup> he is very civill and diligent in his studies, and our master, as well as all the house, hath a very good opinion of him. It is true y<sup>t</sup> he hath spent some weeks 7 or 8 shillings as many other, but he hath been punished for it in exercises (though it be not extraordinary much in these scarce times). He promises now to be very frugal, and I assure you I have cause to beleve him, for I have not found him to my knowledge as yet in a lye. Were he given very much to spending I would writ unto you to send him money to me, as it is common in Oxford, but I have not found as yet necessary, though in this you may use your owne discretion. My only ayme is y<sup>t</sup> he may carry himselfe so y<sup>t</sup> (with Gods blessings upon his endeavours and myne) he may be an instrument of much glory unto His name, which is the desire of him who is Sir, your most humble servant,

'PETER JERZEY.'

'Pemb. Coll. Oxon., 16 Majj, 1651.'

—It is satisfactory to learn that Peter's pupil was subsequently found worthy of being ordained in the then established Presbyterian form to a Cheshire curacy.

We conclude with a little picture of an incident which took place after the older "established" form was re-established,—and held in some contempt by old Puritan colonels at the head of their households:—

"At this time the nonconformists of the neighbourhood assembled at Birch Hall for the occasional celebration of divine service. Even this they were compelled to do by stealth, the Conventicle Act (as it was called) adjudging that 'every person above sixteen years of age present at any meeting under pretence of any exercise of religion in other manner than is the practice of the Church of England, where there are five persons more than the household, shall for the first offence be sent to gaol three months or pay 5*l*.; for the second offence double; and for the third transportation for seven years, or a fine of 100*l*.' On Sunday, November 18, 1666, Colonel Birch, in contravention of this law, permitted two wandering ministers from Germany to preach at Birch Hall. They were engaged from nine to three speaking very fluently, denouncing all manner of woe to England, in exhorting the people to fly and take refuge in Germany. They sang two German hymns with well-tuned voices, the purport of one of which, when sung at the house of an old commonwealth officer, beginning 'Hark, how the trumpet sounds!' might well excite some alarm in the minds of the neighbouring royalists. The magistrates took the opportunity of putting the Conventicle Act in force against Colonel Birch and several persons who were present at this meeting."

It will be seen that this volume is not without interest in its personal details. Of the Popery Tracts, it is only necessary to say, that the catalogue of them will be useful for purposes of reference,—and that therein is incorporated Peck's list of the tracts connected with that controversy, not only with his own references, but with large additions and bibliographical notes.

*Photographs of an Eastern Tour; being Journal Letters of Last Year, written Home from Germany, Dalmatia, Corfu, Greece, Palestine, Desert of Shur, Egypt, the Mediterranean, &c. By E. (Shaw.)*

THESE Photographs are of a very beaten track. They do not present much that is new, and they have not cost much pains to take. The highest rank to which they can aspire is that of



agreeable chit-chat, and we may mark them with this label at once. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred who have travelled this route might take up the Photograms and find very much the same jottings as in their own journal, if they kept one. One is briefly reminded of the memorabilia of each town of importance on the road from Dover to Düsseldorf, and thence to Leipsig and Dresden, and thence through the Saxon Switzerland to Prague and Vienna. The route then leads over the Semmering Alps, and so to Trieste and Spalatro. Corfu next occupies three chapters, and Athens as many; and so we pass to Syria and Egypt, and return with the escaped from Lucknow to Southampton.

Beautiful Dresden is dismissed in half-a-dozen sentences, of which the Green Vaults occupy two, and the Picture Gallery one. Such sentences had need to be as expressive as Lord Burleigh's nod. Our author is not quite so brief with Königstein, which is the next point where he halts to describe. In telling the story of the drunken sweep who climbed the supposed inaccessible walls of this otherwise maiden fortress, he forgets to add that the bold climber is now a soldier of the Saxon King, and sentinels the walls he alone could surmount.

Sigma is quite devoid of any Gladstonian enthusiasm about the modern Greeks, although he affects a little, in order to throw a pebble at Mr. Gladstone himself. Thus, we read "What will the Ionians say to Mr. Gladstone's Homeric views, which remove the Schœria of Alcinous in the Odyssey to the east of Greece, to the extinction of all legendary, or rather poetic, interest here? In this I quite feel with the Ionians, and will not believe him." Our Chancellor of the Exchequer has written nothing that extinguishes the poetic interest in the Ionians half so much as two little anecdotes recorded by our author, both of which will be found in the following extract:—

"Rain at last. The sunlight through the showers this evening is beautiful. But painters ought never to try to paint such things. Such scenes are too evanescent for canvas. Letters again to-day, and a newspaper, the first that has reached me, and which gives me much local news. Our plans are now uncertain. After my —'s cold it might be imprudent to go in winter weather to Athens, so we may perhaps go direct to Alexandria, and thence to Palestine. I met a French gentleman to-day just come from Egypt. The Suez railway is still incomplete. There has been much rain in that country. My French acquaintance has been here often before. He was once at a great fête at the palace, in Sir Henry Ward's time, when there were many Greeks. He saw one putting a fowl into his pocket, and pointed him out to Lord K —, an aide-de-camp, who followed him with a sauce tureen, and emptied it after it, telling him he had forgotten the sauce. The wretched Greek fled dropping sauce through the corridors, and down the staircase! He tells me the Suez Canal is likely to be made. The traces of the ancient canal of Sesostris remain. There is a salt lake half way between Suez and the Mediterranean, which will form a dépôt for coals and vessels. He says many pyramids have been recently discovered in Egypt; and one theory is that they were built to shelter the cultivated land from the winds that carry down the sand from the Desert. The present Pasha of Egypt is said to be advised by a few worthless Europeans. The best Turk you can find has but the varnish of civilization, and is always Turk at heart. The empire does indeed seem to be, as he says, a 'cadavre.' I dined to-day at the artillery mess, with D — E —; very agreeable gentleman-like men. The 'menu' of their foreign cook was amusing, e.g. *mince pies* being designated 'mispoi.' I went to the Palace for a short time in the evening, and again had some talk with old Count V —, who was very entertaining about Lord Byron, Lord Castlereagh, and other by-gone

notabilities. He seemed pleased to get some one to listen to his old recollections,—some of which were very interesting, as he was an *employé* at the Congress of Vienna. There are some pretty water-colour drawings of Mr. Lear, the artist, in the drawing-room. He is quite a pre-Raphaelite in his minute finish. I saw there a very pretty coffee-cup, and gold filagree holder for it, set with diamonds, given by the Pasha to Lady Y —, when on a visit at Yennina. The programme for the investiture of St. Michael and St. George is just prepared. The municipality are struck out of it, because they were discontented with their place last time. Would you believe it, they have to write home to know what it is right to do in such a case? Such important trifles! Lord Seaton appears to have acted a strange part here. Upon the eve of his own departure he liberalized everything. He conceded trial by jury in all prosecutions of the press, thus nullifying the former power to control it. For no Ionian jury would condemn any excess. He thus left the seeds of the rebellion which his radical successor, Sir H. Ward, had to crush with a strong hand; and of the anti-English outbreak in the Assembly, which caused its prorogation for two years by the present Lord High Commissioner. From what I hear of the present state of things, there are many high in office to whom the same compliment might be paid that was offered by Sir Thomas Maitland, commonly known out here as 'King Tom,' to a knight whom he had to invest with the collar of St. Michael and St. George,—I suppose to mitigate his rebellious tendencies. He stooped down to his ear, as he placed the collar on his neck, and said 'You know it *should* be a halter.'

Instead of the Hoplite warrior who appears on the back of our author's volume, with the motto, "Nikephoros,—Excellent man, farewell!" there ought to have been a medallion of the modern Ionian courtier fleeing down the corridor of the palace, and dropping grease at every step. Indeed, Sigma is in general not very eulogistic. Thus, of the Greek women, he says, "there is not much beauty among them. They have plump, round, red faces like Mrs. —." He is but little more complimentary to his own countrymen. We must be excused if we doubt his story of the young officer at Ithaca, whose knowledge of Homer is thus described:—

"When I was here formerly, the great shop was Mrs. Suter's, who made a large fortune, married her daughters into Levantine Consular families, and retired from business. There used to be a story of a young officer at Ithaca, who did not know much of Homer, expressing surprise at some one saying what hot work it was for 'the sailors' to climb up to Ulysses' Castle, and asking whether they had come there lately? When he was answered, 'Oh, not old Mrs. Suter, only the rest of the family.'"

It is a comfort, however, to find worse things are said of the Americans. A gentleman of that nation speaks to our author of the "colossal statue of Ramestes the Great," and of how "piet" a sick person had become after going up the Nile. Another, in explaining how travelling disagreed with his wife, said she had been as "fleshy" as any lady, but had fallen away.

Were it worth the while, it might be possible to indicate a few blunders made by the author himself. We might ask him to spell *Hradshin* correctly; to reject the barbarous *Howbarra*, and not to bestow military titles on civilians, as in the case of Mr. Couper at Lucknow; but we do not expect absolute exactness in mere chit-chat,—and such we have described this book to be. As such the public may accept or reject it. In the former case, as the author will have gained the victory he writes for, we may say to the author "Nikephoros,—Excellent man, farewell!"

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Simplicity of the Creation; or, the Astronomical Monument of the Blessed Virgin. A New Theory of the Solar System, Thunder-storms, Water-spouts, Aurora Borealis, &c., and the Tides.* Dedicated to her by William Adolph. (Dolman.)—The only female immediately preceding "her" is *Aurora* (Borealis) in the line above; and very much puzzled we were. But on scrutiny we found the words "blessed Virgin" in black letter, which does not manifest itself at the first glance, when clear Roman capital is near it. In the "Dedication," which is addressed to the reader, and not to the saint who is the object of it, Mr. Adolph gives an account of his wife's miraculous restoration to the power of walking, while making the prayers preparatory to the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception. In the Preface he narrates the encouragement he received from Miss Maria Mörl, the estatica described by Lord Shrewsbury, who was supernaturally given to know that the monument intended for the Virgin was to be written, not built of brick and stone. All this we state that our Roman friends may know that the work has claims on their attention over and above what may be due to its author's reasoning power: these, we are sure the well informed among them will agree with us, are not striking. The new system is certainly not simple, in the sense in which the author uses the word. He may understand it himself, but he fails to make us do it: and we are sure he does not understand the system which he assails. We quote an objection to the mode of rotation of the earth, premising that though we understand and relish the joke, we do not see how it applies:—"The earth, then, like a spinning top, in the most arbitrary manner, is made to dance forward, sideways, backward, sideways, and forward again in a circle round the sun, with its head, or north pole, always pointing to the same constellation, to the same part of the heavens, while it constantly rotates at angles, and at one time even in exactly the opposite direction, with the line of pro- or retro-gression, except in one instance, where rotation coincides with its path. The theory reminds me of the boy coming too late to school on a fine slippery winter morning. When asked the reason of his being behind time, he said, that when he made one step forward he slipped two backward; and on being required to explain how by that means he came to school at all, he replied that he began to go home. Thus the earth is made to rotate one way, and to progress the other in its stooping position." We always thought the Roman Church, by the closeness of its spiritual dominion, could and did prevent its sectaries from mixing up spiritual matters with the nonsense of the individual mind: we almost think we are deceived when we see such sentences as the above put forward in connexion with the Virgin Mary by the "Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company, limited." Mr. Adolph refers to the fact that the *Magnificat* resounds, "though not with our affection," in the cathedrals of the Anglican Church. Let him be aware that any sober-minded Protestant heretic would consider such treatment as his of the Virgin Mary irreverent, even in his own comparatively small view of her claims.

*Life of Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta: with the Pedigree of the MacMahon Family.* (Dublin, the 'Irishman' Office.)—Why, this Duke of Magenta is descended from Brian Boroinne, monarch of Ireland! This is the joy, the vengeance, the consolation, of embittered Irish hearts. "Irish national faith, trampled and spat upon at home, finds some consolation in the glory of these children of the Gael." Just so. MacMahon, O'Neill and O'Donnell form a triple constellation, and it gratifies the Irishman to think of the same! Marie-Edmonde-Patrice-Maurice-MacMahon, great-great-grandson of Brian-Boru, sprang from a Jacobinical race; his fathers followed the Stuarts; they fought at the Boyne and La Hogue. "The Marshal has the purple blood of the Dukes of Caraman and the Princes of Chimay mingling in his veins with the prouder and more royal current of the O'Briens." From St.-Cyr he emerged to win the way of fame. "He unites the energy of Cambronne with the eloquence of Richelieu," and he is "fit chief to lead



the winged legions of the Gaul to victory and renown." Nobles and heralds, by your leave!

*Maclure and Macdonald's Illustrated Guides.* (Glasgow, Maclure & Macdonald.)—These Guides, richly illustrated, open wide and bright paths through Scotland. They are distributed into four sections, all picturing the wild and pleasant Highland route—from Glasgow to Oban, Fort William, Bonavie, Gleucose, Staffa, Iona, Glen Nevis, and Glenroy. A map, in addition to the illustrations, serves to kindle up the way. Mr. William Leddie, geologist and natural historian of the country, lectures by road and rail, by boat and carriage, on foot and on pony-back, mingling his science with genial gossip, and much refreshing encyclopædic matter about places and people by the way. The text is really creditable, and superior to that which is generally found in illustrated guides; but the illustrations themselves are admirable. The view of the Trongate, Glasgow, is excellent; so also is that of Staffa. Equally well finished are those of Ben Nevis and Urquhart Castle.

*Guide to the Ruins of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury.* By T. Wright. (Kent & Co.)—If the autumnal vagabond means to visit the unearthed Romanesques of Wroxeter, he would do well to consult Mr. Wright. This little guide is ample and fascinating. It tells all that need be told, and its illustrations help towards a thorough appreciation of the venerable things to be seen and admired "near Shrewsbury."

*Trip to the Rhine and Paris.* By T. H. Gemmell. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—An unaffected memorial of a slight Continental journey. Mr. Gemmell journeys in the spirit of Mungo Park or Marco Polo, each stage bringing him to a discovery; but, as he writes cheerfully, briskly, and with good sense, his small volume is readable and pleasant as a repertory of unsophisticated impressions.

*The Story of Italy.* By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' (Bentley.)—It is a pity that the Author of 'Mary Powell' takes to book-making and compilation. This volume is not worthy of her. It is sketchy, crude, and superficial. 'The Story of Italy' is not told, but only episodes of it in a detached, fragmentary, unimpressive way. If it be intended for the young, it is too cursory and allusive; if for the elder race of readers, its *ex-cathedra* spirit is almost an impertinence. The Author of 'Mary Powell' has at all times a command of vivacious and suggestive language, which she has employed in repeating the anecdotes of Italian history; but beyond this, the merits of the compilation are few.

*Stoecquer's Familiar History of British India.* (Darton & Co.)—Avoiding, not injudiciously, the difficulties of his subject, Mr. Stoecquer has compiled a rough narrative "for the use of colleges and schools," intended to supersede the History of India presented by the late Company for the candidates for their Services. He touches but briefly on the early invasions of the Mohammedans from the West, "for no profit is to be derived from the story of a tissue of barbarities"; and on the Hindú mythology, "which is complicated and perplexing, and by no means instructive." This gliding style is adapted for a popular summary, but students must go further.

*The Complete Private Account Book.* (Waterlow & Sons.)—A blank book, ruled and headed on a convenient system for receipt and expenditure. The author says that a strict system of private accounts is now regarded as a moral duty. We doubt this; for "is" read "ought to be."

Does any *fossil* reader recollect Burney's 'Poem on Astronomy'?—that poem in twelve books which he read aloud to Mrs. Crewe, the woman of fashion, and Wyndham, the orator (even beauties and politicians were patient in those days!). Here is the *Progress of Astronomy: Verses*, by William Lee (Rivingtons)—a small pamphlet of twenty pages, in heroic metre, possibly as good as Burney's, and written, it may be surmised, by one quite as "well up" in his subject. Lives there any beauty or politician now who would sit to hear it rehearsed?—Here is another volume, of totally different quality, which we fancy, on totally different grounds, may arrive somewhat after its time—*Songs and Poems*, by the Rev. John

Skinner, author of 'Tullochgorum,' with a *Sketch of his Life*, by H. G. Reid (Peterhead, Taylor). With a great affection for good Scottish minstrelsy and—no offence to teetotallers—with no hatred for toddy, still less antipathy to a reel, when the same is well footed,—we have never yet been able to recognize 'Tullochgorum' as a great song; in spite of the knock-down assertion of Burns, that it is the "best Scotch song ever Scotland saw." It is jolly, ranting—in its time it was thought political and bitter—it has that screech of the dancers which so distinguishes a reel; but we fancy that Scotland has had many a more jolly, ranting, political, and better ditty than this, and certainly many a worthier son (*quasi*-poet) than the Rev. John Skinner.—He was a good parish priest of the old school, his biographer tells us,—a genial, jovial man, who, when he found the pulpit break down under him (to speak figuratively), did his best to better his fortunes by farming; and was unsuccessful. He had a great reputation among his own countrymen; he retains it still, we are assured, on no worse authority than that of Mr. Robert Chambers. But song is song, and verse verse, for all countries; and if we cannot, after going through his collected lyrics, appreciate Skinner so highly as his countrymen do, the fault may, perhaps, not altogether lie with us.—A terrible satirist, M. Romata by name, has undertaken to "quail, crush, conclude, and quell" *The Scarlet Lady*, in a Satire (Partridge & Co.). Ten lines from the Dedication will exhibit the force and metal of our Pope-killer's sledge-hammer:—

Since scribbling doggerel has become a passion,  
And high-flown dedications are the fashion,  
I'll follow suit, and turn a dedicater;  
My Patron only less than the Creator;  
For, though untainted by disloyalty,  
I soar beyond the sphere of Royalty;  
Crown'd heads may satisfy some humbler clod,  
My Patron claims equality with God!!!  
No Romanoff, nor Bourbon, nor Guelph,  
Shall grace my strains—none but the Pope himself.

—The book is bound in red.

*Picture of French Literature of the Seventeenth Century, before Corneille and Descartes*—[Tableau, &c.]. By Jacques Demogéot. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—A Lecturer at the Sorbonne—such is M. Demogéot—would merit being "unfrosted," we conceive, if his discourses from the chair were not grave;—yet need gravity and dryness, even in a Sorbonne lecturer, be one? Our author, no doubt, had a ponderous and affected set of authors to marshal—old without being ancient, prolix without impressiveness, busy rather than really inventive—whose collective efforts, allowing for few and far-between exceptions, only faintly shadowed forth that outburst of vivacious and thoroughly characteristic spirit which was so soon to be felt from France as penetrating to every corner of Europe. Still, there was something to be made of Marguerite de France—something of Malherbe—something (and this without poaching on M. Cousin's manor) of the Author of 'Le Grand Cyrus,' and of "the venerable circle,"—to use *Harriet Byron's* adjective,—convoked at the Hôtel de Rambouillet. A sense of humour finds food for its play everywhere: a Goldsmith can make a natural history entertaining as a Persian tale. There is nothing magnetic in the writer of this book, though much that is meritorious: hence we conceive it may be referred to as an epitome fairly well executed, though not, as one of those pictures of a period which conjure up past figures and modes, and the "thoughts that create thoughts."

After this, let us mention another dry French book,—smaller in scale, more modern in subject,—*Thalès Bernard and the German School*—[Thalès, &c.]. By Léon Rogier. (Paris, Vanier).—M. Rogier announces himself as a Member of the *Society of Poetical Union*, and wishes to justify such election by publishing a series of "short studies on the principal writers who have made a part of the association." M. Rogier's "eulogy"—thus to translate the French *éloge*—is incurably adust. Were M. Thalès Bernard—the Librarian of the Society—another Millevoys, another De Lamartine, or Delavigne, or De Musset, his beauties are here hidden under a bushel, through the tough thickness of which English eyes may fail to pierce.

We notice among recent reprints, by the Messrs. Routledge & Co., Lieut. Majendie's *Up among the Pandies*, from *Bentley's Miscellany*,—*The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle*, by "Stonehenge," from the *Field*,—and *Dottings of a Lounger*, by Frank Fowler, from the *Weekly Mail*,—and Mr. J. Lang's *Wanderings in India*, from *Household Words*,—from *Blackwood's Magazine*, Capt. Osborn's *Cruise in Japanese Waters* (Blackwood & Sons),—*The Burns Centenary Poems*, a collection of fifty of the best written on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration, edited by G. Anderson and J. Finlay (Glasgow, Murray & Son),—from the *Lancet*, Dr. Madge's *Anatomical Relations between the Mother and Fetus* (Renshaw),—from the *Photographic News*, *A Catechism of Photography*, and how to *Colour a Photograph* (Cassell),—Mr. E. M. Whitty's *Political Portraits*, from the *Leader* (Lea),—from the *Churchman's Magazine*, *The Lambs of Christ's Flock* (Wertheim),—and Dr. Williamson's *Gun-Shot Wounds*, from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* (Churchill).—Second editions comprise Mr. D. Page's *Advanced Text-Book of Geology* (Blackwood),—*Buchan*, by the Rev. J. B. Pratt (same publisher),—Dr. Lane's *Hydropathy; or, Hygienic Medicine* (Churchill),—*Evidences of Christianity*, by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. (Longman & Co.),—*The Rifle-Musket*, by Capt. Jervis (Chapman & Hall),—and *A Tamil Handbook*, by the Rev. G. U. Pope (Madras, Hunt),—*Saul: a Drama, in Three Parts* (Routledge & Co.).—The following have gone into third editions:—*Memoirs of Polehampton* (Bentley),—the Rev. C. W. Jones's *Secular Early Lesson-Book* (Longman & Co.),—*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by the Rev. E. B. Ramsay (Edmonston & Douglas),—and *Short Tales for Children, from the German of C. von Schmid*, translated by the Rev. F. B. Wells (Bosworth).—*The Practical Swiss Guide* (Longman & Co.),—*The Search for a Publisher* (Bennett),—and *The New Zealand Handbook* (Stanford) have entered their fourth editions;—whilst Dr. Chepman's *Domestic Homœopathy* (Sanderson) has arrived at its eighth edition.—We need merely recapitulate the titles of *Measom's North-Western and Lancaster, Carlisle and Caledonian Railway Guides* (Smith),—*A Night in a Haunted House*, by the Author of 'Kazan' (Ward & Lock),—and *Contributions to American History* (Trübner).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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 Westrop & Wade's 200 Psalms and Hymns, with P. F. Accom. 3s.

#### THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY JULIUS CÆSAR.

Greenwich, September 2.  
 In the *Athenæum* for 1851, March 29, I first published the theory, to which I had been led by a careful examination of Cæsar's Commentaries, that Cæsar in his invasions of Britain set sail from the Somme and landed in Pevensey Bay. After further study of the original record, and personal examination of the localities, referring also to scientific observations which bear in a very important



degree upon the question, I presented my theory in an extended form to the Antiquarian Society, as one in which I have the most undoubting confidence. The paper is printed in the 'Archæologia,' Vol. xxxiv.

Some rival theories have appeared, which did not seem to demand remark from me. Lately, however, a small book has been published by Thomas Lewin, Esq., on the general subject of Julius Cæsar's invasions of and operations in Britain; in which the author, after courteously acknowledging his obligations to me for some light cast on the subject, expresses his entire dissent from my conclusions, and brings forward his own, viz., that Cæsar sailed from Boulogne and landed at Lympne, near Hythe: supporting his condemnation of my theory and his advocacy of his own by elaborate argument; and offering, as reparation to me, the opportunity of criticizing his reasonings. I am not unwilling to accept the challenge which the author has thrown to me; and, remembering the hospitality of the *Athenæum* in giving place for a record of my first speculations on the subject, I now ask that I may be permitted to insert in its columns what will probably be my last.

First, I think that I may congratulate that portion of the literary world who take interest in this particular question, that Mr. Lewin unreservedly accepts my demonstration of the impossibility of Cæsar's having landed at Deal.

Secondly, I regret, and I am confident that Mr. Lewin will regret, that such an epithet as "unlucky" should have been applied to interpretations which were the result of careful thought. I shall seek other terms to convey my opinion of Mr. Lewin's arguments; and with this remark I willingly dismiss that subject.

I now proceed to details:—

(I.) Cæsar, in speaking of his march to the coast, uses the expression "in Morinos proficiscitur"; and in my paper in the 'Archæologia' I have maintained (supporting my opinion by some citations) that the true meaning of "proficiscitur" is "sets out." Mr. Lewin dissents from that translation. A question of verbal criticism cannot be settled by a single clause; and I must occupy a little space in treating this.

I have examined a large proportion of all the instances in which Cæsar uses the inflexions or derivatives of "proficiscor," and I find that their applications are the following:—[1.] In some they refer simply to the act of setting out. [2.] In some a purpose of setting out is mentioned. [3.] In some a direction is indicated, or a spot at which the journey is to end is named. [4.] But in all, without any exception, another sentence or another clause is required to denote arrival at the journey's end. I have since marked a few of these instances, without intentional omission of any, as far as I have gone, and I cite them here:—

[1.] Lib. I. (Of the Helvetii, who were not going to any definite place.) Omnibus rebus ad profectum comparatis..... Helvetios, &c. in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit..... (Officers asking for furlough.) Alius aliâ causâ illatâ, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse duceret..... Lib. V. Ibi cognoscit XL naves tenere cursum non potuisse, atque eodem, unde erant profectæ, relatas. [2.] Lib. I. (With the object of finding Ariovistus.) De quartâ vigiliâ castra moturum..... de quartâ vigiliâ, uti dixerat, profectus est..... Lib. III. Circiter 220 naves ex portu profectæ nostris adversæ constituerunt..... (For an interview, which might be denied.) Neque longius abesse quin Sabinus ad Cæsarem proficiscatur.

[3.] Cæsar's departures from the army, without mention of his further transactions, as Lib. III. Quum in Italiam proficisceretur Cæsar, Galbam in Nantuates misit..... Quum in Illyricum profectus esset, bellum ortum est..... Departures of other generals..... P. Crassum in Aquitaniam proficisci jubet. (The conclusion of this journey follows after several pages: P. Crassum quum in Aquitaniam pervenisset)..... Crassus in fines Vocatum et Tarusatum profectus est. (He did not arrive, apparently, till he had fought a doubtful battle.)

[4.] Lib. IV. Maturius quam consueverat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo quum venisset, &c..... Lib. V. Ipse eodem, unde dederat, proficiscitur. Eo quum venisset, &c.

After these citations I have not the least fear of the dissent of any competent Latin scholar from my interpretation of "proficiscor," that it means "I set out," and nothing more. Etymologically, it appears to be an irregular compound of *pro* and *facio*, with the reflex sense, not unusual in deponent verbs, signifying, "I set myself forward."

(II.) Mr. Lewin attaches importance to the words "Dum in his locis Cæsar moratur," as if the words "in his locis" meant that Cæsar was certainly in the country of the Morini. To me they convey no such meaning. The expression appears to me to be studiously indefinite. I conceive that it is rendered in English with perfect precision, "While Cæsar was in this part of the country."

(III.) Mr. Lewin is at variance with me on the interpretation of the celebrated passage (referring to the Portus Itius) "quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transiectum esse cognoverat circiter millium passuum XXX a continenti." (I purposely omit punctuation.) On this I say, and I have not the least doubt of receiving the support of any good Latinist who will repeatedly consider the sentence, first, that the "ex portu commodissimum transiectum," and the "transiectum circiter millium passuum XXX a continenti," must refer to two different things; and that, if Cæsar had intended to refer doubly to the same thing, the words "a continenti" would not have been written. Secondly, that the form of the sentence is so bad, that I think it nearly certain that the sentence was originally terminated at "cognoverat," and that the rest was an interlineation. I have stated this before; but as Mr. Lewin has not alluded in detail to my reasons, I repeat them with the remark, that their force is undiminished.

(IV.) Mr. Lewin is anxious about the exact agreement of Cæsar's measure of the nautical distance (an eye-estimation) with that which we have now obtained from geodetic measures. On that point he needs not to give himself the smallest trouble. Before the Triangulation of the year 1787, it was a fair and an insoluble question, whether the distance from the Continent to Britain was less than twenty or greater than forty miles. In the note to a Variorum edition of 1651 now before me, the distance from Boulogne to the nearest part of Britain is given as forty miles. Dion's measure (fifty miles) seems to me the most exact of those cited by Mr. Lewin, because I conceive it to be founded on some tradition of Cæsar's actual sea-passage from St. Valéry to Pevensey.

(V.) Mr. Lewin objects to my suggested translation of "infra delatæ." I will beg him to remark, first, that I do not offer this translation with any strong confidence; and, secondly, that the fate of no hypothesis as to Cæsar's voyage depends on it. It is not given to reconcile any theory with Cæsar's words, but to reconcile Cæsar with himself. It appears to me that the word "proficiscitur" permits that Cæsar did not enter the country of the Morini: it appears to me that Cæsar's reception of delegates from the Morini, when there is no account of any preceding transaction with them, renders it probable that he had not entered their country; and it appears to me that the order (after his second return) for legions to march from the Portus Itius "in Morinos" makes it certain that he was not in their country. With this, I have to reconcile the statement about the drifted ships; and the conjecture which I have offered is, I think, plausible. But if any reader thinks that the reasons for excluding the Portus Itius from the land of the Morini are not sufficiently cogent, the whole is easily reconciled with the hypothesis, that the Portus Itius was the mouth of the Somme, by supposing that in the time of Cæsar the Morini stretched south-west of the Somme. In Cæsar's time, the Morini were a powerful tribe; their contingent for the Belgian association (Lib. II.) was 25,000 men, while that of the Ambiani was only 10,000, and that of the Caletes 10,000. The geography which limits their territory to the north of the Somme is 120 years later. Any one who reflects on the change of boundary of Russia, of Prussia, of Turkey, and of other European States, within a period of much less than 120 years, will find no difficulty in admitting this change in the limits of the Morini.

(VI.) I now come to Mr. Lewin's hypothesis, that Boulogne was the Portus Itius. I pass over the citations from Florus (who wrote in the time of Trajan) and the railway company's estimate of distance (as being unimportant when Cæsar's necessarily vague estimate is to be compared with it); and I come to the estimation of distances along-shore, which leave no room for great uncertainty. I premise the following pretty accurate measures:

The French <i>lieue de poste</i> .....	4,263 yards.
The nautical mile, or minute of latitude .....	2,025 yards.
The Roman mile, about .....	1,630 yards.

Mr. Lewin learned that the distance from Boulogne to Ambleteuse is 2½ leagues, which he concludes (I know not by what arithmetic) to be 8 Roman miles. By applying the numbers above, it will be found to be only 6½ Roman miles. But in reality this is not much to the purpose, for the estimate, which was given by a hotel-keeper, evidently relates to the distance by road. On measuring, upon the beautiful Admiralty Chart, the distance between the centre of the entrance to Boulogne and the centre of the entrance to Ambleteuse, I find it to be not quite 4½ nautical miles, or 5½ Roman miles; instead of the 8 miles given by Cæsar.

I conclude that Boulogne and Ambleteuse will not be cited again in conjunction, as representing the Portus Itius and Portus Superior of Cæsar.

The ports which I have assigned (the mouth of the Somme and the mouth of the Authie) correspond very well, as regards their geographical distance, with Cæsar's estimate. Cæsar gives no fractional parts, and the measure 8 Roman miles answers better than 9, and much better than 7, for the distance between the centres of the estuaries. I should fix it at 8½ miles.

(VII.) Mr. Lewin considers that Napoleon's selection of Boulogne, as a port of embarkation, is a strong argument for adopting it as Cæsar's port. I consider that it is no argument whatever, for this reason; that the dominant motive, which determined Napoleon's selection of Boulogne, was wholly wanting in the instance of Cæsar. With Napoleon, every thing depended on the quickness, and therefore on the shortness of the passage. "Give me six hours' command of the Channel, and England is mine," was the sentence of Napoleon. With Cæsar, any moderate delay, that did not actually starve his soldiers and sailors in their ships, was unimportant.

But if Mr. Lewin really relies on the parallelism of instances, I can produce one which will not fail to direct his decision. What if I refer him to the history of a large armament; prepared in an age when weapons, ships, and navigation without the compass, were similar to those in Cæsar's time; collected at the mouth of the Somme; detained for about three weeks by north-west winds (as was Cæsar's); sailing, at length, about six hours earlier in the day than Cæsar's (because the moon was a week younger, and the tides were six hours earlier); the captain of the armament reaching the English coast after a passage of ten or eleven hours, and waiting for the remainder of the fleet; and, finally, debarking, in the afternoon, on the beach of Pevensey? If Mr. Lewin is really true to his own principles, let him study the invasion of William the Norman; and he will find ample *a priori* reason for believing that Cæsar took the same course.

(VIII.) "We should suppose," says Mr. Lewin, "that Cæsar followed the usual track, and made for one of the ports which then, as now, were the most frequented, viz., Dover or Folkestone." This is not the manner of attempting debarkation on a country possessed by an enemy. Sir Ralph Abercrombie's troops did not attempt to force the harbour of Alexandria, but landed on the sands of Albuquer. Sir Arthur Wellesley made no attempt at Lisbon, but put his troops on shore on the Mondego Beach. The French landing in Algeria was at a distance from Algiers. In the expedition to the Crimea, no attempt was made on Sebastopol, Balaklava, or Kamiesch, but the boats were brought all abreast to the long beach near Old Fort.

(IX.) In regard to Cæsar's "montibus," as I have said elsewhere, our interpretation must be guided by consideration of the character of place under which an officer would think of attempting



to land. It must also depend upon the possibility of aiming a javelin from the heights. Both considerations exclude such lofty cliffs as those of Dover and Folkestone.

I am surprised at the citation of Cicero, and the illogical inference from it. *Because* an officer who joined his regiment B.C. 54 says "there are wondrous high cliffs on the coast of Britain," *therefore* (says Mr. Lewin), Cæsar, in the year B.C. 55, attempted to land under those very cliffs. It is most probable that (assuming, as I do, that Cæsar landed at Pevensey) the precipices which Q. Cicero had in his mind were the stupendous cliffs of Beachy Head, which are within two miles of the landing-place, but which had no influence on the circumstances of landing.

(X.) Cæsar records that, on the return from the second expedition, "*summam tranquillitatem consecutus*," he approached the coast of Gaul ("*attigit*") in Cæsar does not mean that he reached it) in about eight or nine hours; and Mr. Lewin, inferring from the expression describing the weather that the fleet was rowed all the way, considers that the distance of the Somme from Pevensey was too great to be passed over by rowing in eight or nine hours. The reply to this will require some consideration of the character of ancient navigation.

We are so much struck with the importance of the oars in ancient nautical battles, and in other critical circumstances, that we almost forget that, in general navigation, sails played a much more important part. Yet, if we look in the *Iliad* (which I cite without hesitation as accurately describing the realities of the age), we find that the galleys at that time were borne along by sails on the open sea; but that, on entering a port, the sails were furled, and then only were the oars used to bring the vessels to their moorings. In what may be called the *Trireme Period*, though oars were used exclusively in the shock of battle, yet the exploit by which Conon hoped to cripple the victorious Spartan fleet after the affair of *Aegospotami* was the carrying off their mainsails. For the Roman times, we find little information in Cæsar (though in contrasting the ships of the *Veneti* with his own, he adverts to the difference of the materials of which the sails were constructed); and the notices in other authors are very much scattered. On the whole, I am inclined to refer to Virgil, in his account of the voyages of *Æneas*, as giving a better account of navigation in Cæsar's time than is to be found elsewhere. Several remarks in the *Æneis* convince me that Virgil was a practical sailor. So far as his poetical bent would carry him, he would, I suppose, incline to the row-boat side.

To prevent misconception of some passages to which reference may be made, I will premise that *Aquilo* in Virgil does not mean north wind, but stormy wind; that *Auster* seems to mean a wind nearly east; that *Zephyrus* seems to mean a wind south of west, and *Vesper* a direction north of west (unless it depend on the season, which is not improbable).

Now, in examining the voyages of *Æneas*, I find that in all, with the exception of one (from *Leucate* to *Buthrotum*), it is expressly mentioned that he used sails. In regard to the exceptional voyage: the *Notus* blew in the preceding voyage, and the *Notus* in the following voyage; and, as the three are sections of one line for which the *Notus* would be favourable, I conclude its omission in the middle section to be accidental. Oars are used for entering and leaving ports.

If we look at the details of navigation, we remark the following:—

III. 549. Having reached the Italian coast with a favourable wind, and suspecting hostility, the fleet claws off the coast, with the same wind, by a manoeuvre thus described:—

*Cornua velarum obvertimus antennarum.*

This is an accurate description of sailing close-hauled, as it would be done at the present time.

III. 560. When in danger near *Charybdis*, the order is given "*pariterque insurgite remis*." It might be imagined that the word "*pariter*" applies to the oars on both sides, but line 563 corrects this: "*Lævam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit*." The starboard oars only are used, to

bring the vessels' heads round as quickly as possible.

V. 15. The wind is blowing heavily on shore. Then

*Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis, Obliquaque sinus in ventum.*

This is an accurate description of hauling the sheets, and putting out oars on the lee side to keep the vessel's head to the wind, as is frequently done now. But shortly afterwards, it is determined to run for the shore, and then the order is given, line 28, "*Flecte viam velis*." There is no need for oars on this course.

I am inclined to think that "*obniti*" means to beat by tacking, and "*tendere*" to lie-to, or perhaps to sail as close as possible to the wind without tacking.

From all this I have only to gather the very simple conclusion—that navigation in that age was precisely the same as navigation in this age; and that any limitation of method or distance, which applies in this age, applied also in that age.

And, as I question whether within the *Historic Period* a boat has ever been rowed across the English Channel, so I do not believe that Cæsar's fleet was ever rowed across.

Mr. Lewin has been led to the supposition of rowing by interpreting "*summam tranquillitatem*" to mean "*dead calm*." But there are two elements to which "*tranquillitas*" can apply, the air and the sea,—and if we consider which of these elements alone, in a disturbed state, is more likely to be injurious, we shall soon arrive at a conclusion. If, as frequently happens after a heavy gale, there had been a high swell without a breath of wind, the over-loaded fleet would have been in great danger. On the other hand, if with smooth water there had been a brisk breeze, the steerage would have been good, the course would have been held well, the voyage would have been easy,—and, the fresher the breeze blew, the better would everybody have been pleased. Now for this we have only to suppose a stiff north-west wind, capable of carrying the ships 7 or 8 miles an hour; for several miles after leaving Pevensey the water would be smooth as a mill-pond; after that, there would be a little sea, but with the easy motion of a vessel going nearly before the wind it would scarcely be felt; and the voyage would be most tranquil and pleasant. This, I believe, is exactly what happened.

I may cite the following passage from the *Æneis*, in which I conceive the "*placata maria*" to represent exactly the "*summam tranquillitatem*," and in which the voyage is to be performed by sails:—

III. 69. *Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Deducunt socii naves, &c.*

(XI.) Mr. Lewin raises the question, How it could happen that the Britons expected the landing at Pevensey. To this I reply, that Pevensey is known now, and probably was known for many generations before Cæsar's time, as the weakest point in the whole circuit of Britain. In the great war of the beginning of this century there were erected for its defence thirty-six martello towers. (Upon the edge of Romney Marsh, to which Mr. Lewin calls particular attention, there are only sixteen.) Cæsar, who never made a step in ignorance, steered, as I conceive, for Pevensey Beach, but was drifted (as in the following year) by the tide under the Hastings cliffs. The Britons had probably expected him at Pevensey; but, on seeing him approach towards Hastings or Bexhill, immediately moved in that direction.

(XII.) Mr. Lewin says, "Is it not also strange and unaccountable that Cæsar should have landed in the heart of the dense forest of Anderida?" I reply by the question, "Is it not also strange and unaccountable that William of Normandy should have landed in the heart of the dense forest of Anderida?" I assign the same road to both. As far as we know, the character of the forest had not sensibly altered in the interval. In my paper, I have sufficiently recognized the woody character of the ground east of the Robertsbridge road, and Mr. Lewin, if he reads the account of the conflict of Battle, will find abundant mention of the woods. But this is different from forest, where there are no roads or habitations, and where wood grows

neglected upon soils so barren that they will rarely pay for the trouble of clearing. Such is the character of the elevated ground in which the Rother, the Cucknere, and other small rivers, have their sources. At the present time, that region is called by the people of the country "*The Forest*," but I believe that the same term is never applied to the country east of the road.

(XIII.) Mr. Lewin thinks it a capital objection to the landing at Pevensey that the chieftains of Kent (instead of Sussex) were directed to attack the naval camp. The distance of that camp at Pevensey from the boundary of Kent is perhaps, in a straight line, 13 miles, no very great march for a patriot. The reason for calling on the men of Kent instead of those of Sussex is obvious: the greater part of Sussex was occupied by the Andred forest, and the population of Kent was probably many times as numerous as that of Sussex.

(XIV.) When Cæsar was drifted eastwardly by the tidal current, he remarks that he found the coast of Britain on his left hand. And Mr. Lewin actually interprets this as if Cæsar had kept his ships' heads strictly in the same azimuth, and that the "*left hand*" had relation to the larboard side of the ship, and therefore that he had passed the Straits of Dover. I cannot conceive that the expression refers to any direction but to that of the drift; it asserts that, in reference to the direction of tidal current, the coast was on the left hand. It is therefore indecisive as to the place.

(XV.) Mr. Lewin has fixed upon Challock Wood as the post defended by the Britons in their battle at the second invasion, and the Wye (here a very petty rivulet) as the river concerned in the defence. It is perfectly evident in Cæsar's account that the river was the important part of the defence; and I have no hesitation in saying that the Wye here presents no aptitude for military defence, no singularity of any kind, which could give it the most trifling value in the struggle with Cæsar. In this respect it differs very widely from the place which I have assigned (Robertsbridge), where a comparatively narrow ford crosses a river that spreads on both sides of the road into broad soft marshes (probably river in that age), and where the hill-banks of the marshes are generally steep. The existence of such a place, on the road which Cæsar must have taken (as coming from Pevensey), and at the distance which Cæsar has specified, presents one of the strongest evidences for deciding on locality that I have ever seen.

(XVI.) It is proper to guard the reader of Mr. Lewin's book against the supposition that the north-east direction given to the wind by Mr. Lewin on page 67 is specified by Cæsar. It is Mr. Lewin's conjectural interpretation, though not so described.

I have now adverted, I believe, to every point of the least importance affecting the difference between Mr. Lewin's opinion and my own; and I give the following as my estimate, in a few words, of the result of the discussion. I believe that I have shown that the hypothesis of the *Boulogne-Lympne* passage is absolutely untenable, and that the evidence for the *St. Valery-Pevensey* passage is at least as strong as I formerly supposed.

G. B. ATRY.

*Addendum.*—In my former essays, I explained my opinion that "*continens*," as expressing the relation of the coast-line to the sea, signifies not "*hemming in*," but simply "*bounding*." The following lines of Horace support my interpretation:—

"*Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges  
Summove litora,  
Parum locuples continere ripa.*"

The word "*obstrepentis*" evidently refers to the open coast, and not to a bay.

#### ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

THERE is a class of literature struggling hard to secure a place in the world of letters, the fate of which has hitherto been to die almost as soon as born. It has taken the form of poetry, and the form of prose. It has affected humour, and history, and narrative; and it has called in the pencil of the illustrator to its aid; but in spite of this it has found no resting-place, either upon drawing-room tables or on library-shelves. It has always



worn two faces under one hat, and with such shallow hypocrisy, that the dullest reader refused to be deceived. Its Shakespeares and its Miltons have tuned their harps to sing the praise of cheap clothing, or of quack medicines, and have perished miserably in the attempt.

This class of literature, we need hardly say, is Advertising Literature. It has always fretted under the weakness which caused it to die so young, and without being beloved by the Gods. It has contaminated its fingers with trade bribes, and yet has not had nerve enough to face the inevitable punishment. It has been carried to the waste-paper buyers, as unwillingly as a child is taken to the dentist's; and it has endeavoured to arrest the destructive hand of the rude bores who were blind to its literary merits, by the external charms of a costly and elaborate binding.

There was a time, not a quarter of a century back, when grammar and spelling were considered very unimportant in tradesmen's handbooks or handbills, and purity or elegance of type was a thing undreamed of. Now we may see every variety of ornamental printing, if we only examine the cards that are thrust into our hands or into our letter-boxes. We are told where to buy our soap and candles in the old red and black Anglo-Catholic type; while fancy ironmongers have rushed wildly into Gothic and cursive print; and railway bills have gone back to the numerals of the fifteenth century. Blank spaces are engaged and paid for in the advertising columns of accommodating journals; Greek names are given to waterproof goshaws and six-shilling shirts; and these names are printed upside down between the blank spaces, in order to attain more force in striking the eye of the reader. The day when Black-Letter type will be applied to advertisements of hats or umbrellas is evidently not far distant.

Perhaps the rudest form of advertising literature is that which endeavours to fasten the puffing of a particular hat, or a particular pair of boots, upon some great contemporaneous political event. This form was popular in London during the early days of cheap clothing; but it has now given way, in obedience to a more advanced and artistic taste. The provinces still cling to it, as being the best and latest style they know, like our metropolitan dressmakers who are content to copy the garments which Paris has worn the year before.

In Scotland, we find an energetic address to the people, containing, amongst heaps of similar matter, the following rousing phrases; set forth with all the art of large and varied type:—"The Disastrous War between France and Austria! Fifty thousand human beings destroyed to no purpose! Thousands upon thousands of disfigured, bloated corpses choking the magnificent serpentine rivers, and fattening the fertile plains of Lombardy. Despotism, tyrants, are you men or beasts? Humbug peace; it cannot last, pity if it should! Treachery to the cause of Italian independence! the professed objects of the war overlooked." This is all very stirring political writing—sufficiently stirring to stand no chance of admission into France;—but why is it illustrated with the picture of an ordinary beaver hat? Further on you may read half a long column about the late Italian War, the French alliance, and "Italy, garden of the earth! lovely, romantic Italy! left by a deceptive peace in a worse, because more precarious position, than when the war commenced;" but still the shadow of that hateful, commonplace, every-day, black hat hangs over all this English composition and dims its fire. When you get to the end of the article, you find that you have been listening to the not-altogether-disinterested pourings of an advertising hatter, who informs you that his stock is very large at present, that he has splendid satin hats, light and durable, from six shillings and sixpence, and a delicious production at eighteen shillings. What would not such an enterprising tradesman with literary tastes have given if Burns had sung in this strain!—

Scots wha ha' with Wallace bleed—  
Scots wham Bruce has often led—  
If you want a graceful head  
Go to Ross, the hatter.

This is the simplest and least artistic form of adver-

tising literature. The main object—to state the name, the address, the leading article, and the average price—is concealed, it is true, until the reader arrives at the end of the essay or poem, but then it comes upon him with the shock of a most fearful anti-climax. He is not let into the gaping maw of the enterprising trader, in a gentle, persuasive way; he is addressed by earnest politicians, or sung to by beguiling poets, who suddenly throw off their masks, and stand confessed as noisy touters demanding his custom or his life. His nerves are jarred; his taste is offended; and a feeling of antagonism grows up within him. He will not only not buy, but what is worse, he will neither read nor listen with anything like attention in future. His faith has been severely shaken; and the clumsiness of the puffing trader has created a cynical scepticism.

Sometimes this literature indulges in certain eccentricities, by attempting to address the inhabitants of a foreign country, in their own tongue, without proper guidance, or by soaring into the lofty regions of tragic poetry. As a fair sample of the latter kind, we may take a tragedy in four acts, called 'Alexander the Great,' which is "dedicated to the stage" by the author, Mr. Paulin H. Pearce, who describes himself as a "sea-actor." In all publications like this, there is a large share of literary pretension, and while the instinct of the tradesman (or professor) leads him to advertise his every-day trading occupation, he yet preserves the sensitiveness of the author. We would not willingly say a word to wound the feelings of the highly expert swimmer who has written this tragedy of 'Alexander the Great,' but as it comes into the category of "advertising literature," we merely describe it as it stands, as tenderly as though we loved it.

The author very judiciously begins with swimming, and his preface runs thus:—"A few rules I submit with confidence to your notice on SWIMMING, for I have taught above five thousand persons the art, and performed the parts of Julius Cæsar, Hercules, and Alexander the Great in the open sea; and swam to the Brake Buoy and back at Ramsgate before thousands of spectators, likewise from Dover to Calais, Margate, Broadstairs, and other places; cooked and ate dinners, caught fish, fired blunderbusses, bows and arrows, flew several kites at one time, sailed on the water, dressed and undressed, &c. &c." Mr. Pearce then tells us how to swim well,—how to float on our backs,—how to swim on our backs,—how to turn back when we are swimming,—how to turn from our stomachs on to our backs, and the reverse,—how to stand in the water,—and how to dive. Then comes the tragedy, written in blank verse, with occasional bursts of rhyme, from which we give a short quotation:—

#### ACT 1, SCENE 2ND.—THE SUN AND MEADOWS.

*Enter Diogenes with his tub rolling.*

DIOGENES. The massy sun sheds golden beams of day  
Illumes the waving sea and gushing spray,  
The eastern sky unfolds harmonious sounds  
Through all the spheres vibrate to ocean's bounds,  
Creation, order touch the golden strings  
And planets roll upon their aerial wings,  
Soft yellow clouds with waving lustre shine,  
Shaded with solar halos bright divine.  
Hail! glorious sun, clear shining light of day,  
Thy vital beams revive the dormant clay,  
And vivify the air with beaming light,  
All nature glories in thy massy might;  
I pay thee homage for thy glowing heat,  
Few are my wants, fresh herbs my daily meat,  
What are ambitious conquerors to me,  
Whom all the gaping crowds now run to see;  
There's Alexander, swelling in his pride,  
To make the world an ass, that be may stride  
The stubborn brute, for this his father sighed,  
Some future time he'll ride the horned moon.  
Ha! ha! he thinks new cares are quite a boon,  
And I will bask within the bright sunshine,  
Nor let this hero turn this brain of mine. *(Basks.)*

When Mr. Pearce has waded through his tragedy in some such style as this, he gives us his address, where he is always to be found, and then concludes by telling us how to swim on our sides; how to swim feet first; and how to swim like lions and serpents. How to swim and recite his tragedy at the same time to crowds of listening and admiring spectators, he does not inform us.

As a sample of the foreign advertiser endeavour-

ing to address himself to a strange people, we may take the treatise of a Dutch quack doctor, printed in what he fondly supposes to be English by John Enschede, of the City of Haarlem, in Holland. We have all heard of the enterprise and advertising daring of our leading English dealers in quack medicines; and we have all been told that there is no language in the world which does not set forth their specific remedies. Perhaps our Dutch quack doctor may not be the only bold advertiser whose language may have been laughed at by the alien and the stranger?

"This medicine (he says) works miracles with every one, that makes use of it, and the Grace of the Omnipotent God is experienced in it to admiration. . . . . When you take this Remedy, it unites it fell to the stomach, and is the fame as a flying mercury, not letting the vapours rise without being mixed with them. It likewise prevente at moist hum hurs from running through the veins or nerves. . . . . If you take fifteen drops of this Remedy after supper, going to bed, it wil expel all gravel or stone without the least inconvenience; and what we admire most, is hat it dissolves suhtoe time it cals, same inwardly hy the etat. . . . . A fick man Abraham van Nut having been under cure of the most eminent phyficians for opwards of three years, was at laft car ried to Amsterdam to undergo an operation appogref wo weak that the could not bearene. Abut freely making of our Remedy haw entriruft lyrostored to his perfect health. . . . . It cures all Anxie ty Megrims, Giddines, and Head-akes, big smetling it, or by putting in the eras of the fick person a little bal of cot ton loaked in the same Medicamentum. . . . . You may anoint Ulcers, Malingnant sores, all cankres be assured of its perfectiure. . . . . The greatestt Pain of Colick that cambe, immediately ceases with ihitty Drops of he fame Remedy. . . . . This is the content of our Medicamentum Gratia Probatum, or the Remedy approved by Grate; but I find no remedy for those thae follow bed Council, or advice; nor for those thae do not libe medicine: munch lefs for those that seems too delicate in taking it. . . . . This Medicamentum is made and sold in tho City of Haarlem, in th Province of Holland, at the house of Nicolas de Koning Tilly' who is the author of the fame, since the year 764, and so was his Grand-father Claas Tilly before him, that was the Chief Inventor of it, since the year 1898."

The favourite form which advertising literature has long taken and kept, is that of the Almanac. A certain distinguished example, which was started, we believe, for the purpose of making known a few patent medicines, has now attained a circulation, although professedly published at a shilling, reputed to reach nearly half-a-million every year. The chief object for which such publications are issued is apparent on nearly every page; and you are advised in what months you ought to give your children a particular dose of a certain physic or your cattle a particular allowance of a certain food.

The highest order of advertising literature, and the one in which may be seen the earliest attempts to secure a permanent position on the library-table or the library-shelf, is the trade history. We have one of the Umbrella, another of Boots and Shoes, another of the Cocoa-Nut palm, and another of Wool and Woollens. To this we may add a republished series of letters upon the use of Fire-arms.

The first of these is issued by a well-known umbrella manufacturer, but it contains nothing that might not have been collected and put together by any one unacquainted with that particular trade. It is meant to be readable; it strives to be amusing; and it is illustrated by a distinguished comic artist. We have fancy pictures of Jonas Hanway, and Egyptian frescoes, a few patches of Greek and Latin quotation, a few doubtful stories, and a post-script, which means business, at the end.

In the second of these trade histories—the one of boots and shoes—we have even more learning in the Egyptian fresco style; a good deal about Greek, Roman, and Saxon shoes; an illustrated account of foot costume in England; and a discourse upon the anatomy and treatment of the foot. All this is made to revolve very skilfully round a certain patent leather, which the author has invented, and



manufactures into shoes for tender feet. The account of the cocoa-nut palm is framed in the same way, and for a similar trading purpose; and the letters upon care with fire-arms, while they contain much useful information, are intended as an index pointing to a certain shop at the West-End. Although they are addressed "to all true lovers of the trigger and friends of humanity," it is difficult to believe that their spirit is purely disinterested. A clumsy sportsman, who shoots *himself* on his own door-step, is a gun customer destroyed, and the literature which attempts to preserve him may be the same as that of the Scotch hatter, in which the "Fifty thousand human beings destroyed to no purpose" are loudly lamented, because, being dead, they can no longer want hats.

The triumph, however, in this kind of literature was reserved for an advertising firm of cheap tailors to enjoy. 'The Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain,' written, we presume, by Samuel Brothers, as their name appears upon the title-page, and published by Piper, Stephenson & Co., is a trade history, as far removed from those before mentioned, as a 'Lay of Ancient Rome,' is removed from a Catnach ballad. A large octavo book, of nearly two hundred pages, with broad margins, printed in the highest style, upon the finest gilt-edged, glazed paper, and published at 10s. 6d., in an ornamental cover, is an example of advertising literature of which the age may be proud. That it is armed to fight for that coveted place on the drawing-room table or the library-shelf, is evident from the style in which it is published; and that it is never meant to attain a large and fleeting circulation, is also as evident from its price. People who give half-a-guinea for a book, or who are presented with a volume whose price is half-a-guinea, will take good care to secure it from the waste-basket, even if they are not interested in, or capable of judging of, its contents. This is the truth which Messrs. Samuel Brothers have discovered, and by acting upon it, in a bold and enterprising spirit, they will secure a certain amount of breeches-pocket respect for their volume (the first of a promised historical and descriptive series), and be handed down in indissoluble connexion with "Wool and Woollens" long after the ephemeral cheap or gratis trade histories which surround them are forgotten.

J. H.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Sept. 3.

"Tenez, Monsieur, vous faites de la peinture en Angleterre!" said a dignified, elegant countess to me in a Paris *salon*, in 1855, when I told her that the English intended to contribute largely to the Universal Picture Exhibition. It was the belief of the lady that the English manufactured nothing save cotton and iron, and that Poetry and Art had hardly dawned upon our "bizarre" race. It was easy to excuse the lady's ignorance. She had possibly derived her notions of England from Jules Lecomte or M. Wey. But it is provoking to find Frenchmen who have opportunities for close personal observation, and who are, moreover, tolerably read, still airing their complete ignorance of England and the English.

Your remarks on M. Menche de Loigne's elaborate contrast between France and England suggest to me some few further illustrations of the general literary estimate of ourselves by our neighbours. M. de Loigne has lived in the midst of English people for years in his Boulogne prefecture. He is a thoughtful and a well-read man. He is popular in the town he governs. He has leisure and abundant opportunity to study the English character, and the result of reading, observation, and analysis is—a view of us not less exaggerated than the famous 'Voyage de Désagrémens à Londres.' From his windows M. de Loigne can see the cliffs of Dover; in his daily walks he meets troops of English mothers with their children. He is brought hourly in contact with Englishmen and Englishwomen, and yet he understands the genius of them, or the heart of them, as little as an inhabitant of Jeddo comprehends the economy of one of Her Majesty's ships of war.

Whence has M. de Loigne derived that bold

summary wherein he declares that English mothers are without heart, and English children without poetry? I fear that it is the old story of a Frenchman having studied a people after he had made up his mind with regard to them. Did not M. Francis Wey live in London, and return to Paris to tell our neighbours that strangers were charged a shilling each before they could enter our tavern parlours? Did not this writer dine at the Reform Club, and write that here sherry, port, claret, and Bordeaux preceded the champagne? Did he not discover that every Londoner walked with a stick? Is it not due to M. Wey that the Parisians believe we have only two cheap articles in London, viz.,—flowers and cotton nightcaps? You have exposed M. de Loigne; but let him not stand alone. He is a moderate sinner against us. Way for Wey! Here is an English scene drawn by a Frenchman:—

"A cutler placed some needles before me. This created a desire in me to buy a knife. He showed me a single one. I asked for two or three. He placed them in a row before me, told me their prices, and left me to myself. I sat down, looked towards the ceiling, and, as Méry has it, sang a song which does not exist. The artisan took up his work and his file. Presently he remarked to me that it was very hot; whereupon I replied, very patly, 'yes.' As I played with the knives I at last chose one. The cutler examined it, and said to me, 'Not is good.' He put it down again, and returned to his work. I then endeavoured to make a more sagacious selection; whereupon it was the cutler's turn to say 'yes.' I wanted a really good knife. The tradesman picked one out and placed it before me. When I asked to make my own choice, he said—'Very good, very good!' Still he did not move, but kept murmuring in my ear, 'Very good.' Well, I bought the pen-knife. It is carefully made, and the steel is very fine, I presume; but it will not cut at all." I can only congratulate M. Wey upon having chosen the shop of a very patient cutler, who allowed his customers to gaze at the ceiling while he hummed an air. But then the cutler was, of course, not an Englishman, since he told his customer that a certain knife "not was good."

But M. Wey shines in generalities. He is bold when he has a verdict to pronounce or a warning to offer. Thus towards the end of his experiences he addresses his compatriots, exclaiming—"Lively children, devoted to the culture of fashions and dancing, fear the disdain of this austere and grave people, who furnish Europe prodigally with learned ladies' companions, and who govern by the fingers of their legions of dentists all the jaws of the Continent." I am inclined to excuse even M. Wey all his absurdities, since he confesses that his friend, Lyonel Banks, dragged him from one end of Cremorne Gardens to the other, and then refreshed him—with ginger-beer! M. Wey is not, in short, so serious as the Boulogne Sous-Préfet, but he is quite as near the truth.

He is as near the truth—or rather as near a correct appreciation of us—moreover, as M. Edmond About, the now established romance-writer, whose 'Tolla' (reviewed four or five years ago in the columns of the *Athenæum*) was welcomed as an original and an elegant work. M. About has recently published a very clever and amusing book ('Le Roi des Montagnes'), in which some English and American people figure. One American is called William Lobster: the English ladies are Mrs. and Miss Simons. Mrs. Simons has a share in the house of Messrs. Barley & Co., a London firm. The ladies are taken by the robber band commanded by the renowned Hadgi-Stavros, whereupon their Britannie eccentricities ooze out. The chief eccentricity of the elderly lady is to assert that she is English at every turn. She is on the edge of a precipice, whereupon she is made to exclaim that "she is English, and therefore not made to fall down precipices." Her other Britannie peculiarity is her gluttony. She has an insatiable maw. British phlegm is illustrated by the following dialogue between mother and daughter:—"Mary Ann."—"Mamma?"—"I'm hungry."—"Are you?"—"I am."—"I am hot, Mamma."—

"Are you?"—"I am." "You would readily believe," the author adds, "that this wonderfully British dialogue made me smile. But, not at all; I was fascinated by the voice of Mary Ann."

Aburdities of this description, however, may be found in nearly all the living romance-writers of France. The most distinguished English names are mis-spelt in the leading French journals; and M. Théophile Gautier opens a review of the British school of Art, in the columns of the *Moniteur*, by declaring that this Art is always "aristocratic and gentleman." Only a few days ago *La Presse* reported the speech on war matters of Sir Sidney Herbert. Still Jules Lecomte's assertion that England is all iron and coal is the belief of the Boulevards; while the Quartier Latin is fixed in its faith that the great majority of Englishmen have red hair. Errors with regard to us, as old as the time of Louis the Fourteenth, are still printed and reprinted in the current literature of France. Stale squibs current in England fifty years since, and affecting our national character, are absolute living facts to the vast public under the sceptre of the Third Napoleon. Old Mathews's joke about the varieties of meaning given to the word Box is used, for instance, by M. Jules Lecomte as actual personal observation made in 1851,—the year in which this charmingly incorrect writer treated an English "Miss" (according to his book) to six shillings' worth of pastry, which she ate as she stood before a refreshment stall in the Great Exhibition building, in Hyde Park!

If, then, M. Lecomte who has visited England—if M. Wey who has lived in England—cannot comprehend us or appreciate us without prejudice, M. de Loigne may be surely forgiven. It is a pity, indeed, to see so much historical study thrown to the winds. It is unpleasant to wade through long pages of argument to a conclusion based in blind ignorance. But I, for one, was not surprised when I reached the climax of the Sous-Préfet's book. My experience of the literary tone of Boulogne-sur-Mer was too recent to permit me the pleasure of surprise at any exhibition of popular ignorance on the subject of England that might emanate from the Pas de Calais. I knew the temper of Boulogne journals, under M. de Loigne's inspiration. Let me offer you a few dottings of my experience. A few days since, at Boulogne, I was the centre of terrible rumours: the receptacle for appalling official facts, turned out to be not only non-official, but not facts at all. "See!" said a Gallic friend of mine, the Boreas-in-chief of the local whirlwind, "you detect that white mark upon the line of the blue ocean. The cliffs of England, Monsieur, the cliffs of England!" And he folded his arms as only a Frenchman can fold arms. I thought he would have wrenched them from his shoulders. And he nodded his closely-cut head towards the white line upon the blue horizon, solemnly, energetically. I lifted my opera-glass slowly, and then declared that I saw the white line in question. This admission made my friend more energetic than ever. "You see it! you see it!" he exclaimed, frantically; "and do you know that for the last fifty years we have always taken the appearance of those cliffs as a sign of foul weather!" My friend now folded his arms with startling vehemence, and glared under my hat, possibly to see whether I felt faint. But I was lighting my second cigar. Disappointed to discover that the "British phlegm" was not disturbed, Baptiste (my Boreas was called Baptiste) threw me a little newspaper; then cast himself upon one of the benches at the pier-head, and prepared to watch the changes in my countenance, and to catch me should the thunderbolt destroy my equilibrium.

It was a very little paper, with a very imposing title, and with a very lofty style. For news it told me that the English yacht "Mill of the Wosp" had left the port, and that "the chief and lady Clanranold" had taken tickets for the local bathing establishment. It included also, a report of the meeting of the mayor and council, at which the building of a "grandiose" establishment for bathers and visitors had been determined upon. I was invited to take part in the solemn inauguration of a series of children's fêtes, and to assist at a concert, to be given by artistes of European reputation, but with whose names I was not familiar. Having



read all these interesting points of information, and glanced at grand "*débâillages*" advertised in colossal black letters, I was about to put the dignified little newspaper aside, when my friend rushed at me, and dabbed his fingers heavily, again and again, upon a particular passage. His hands thrust into his pockets spasmodically, his head wagging up and down ferociously, my Boreas glanced at me as I read the little journal's defiance of England.

A great Thunderer on the other side of the Channel had said uncivil things about loyal France. A great Thunderer was not content to see gigantic transports rising above the walls of French dock-yards, even when the Thunderer had been assured that these floating barracks were intended merely to take advantage of the newly-opened Japanese markets. A great War Trumpet was being blown by the "juvenile" English; Dover was shaking with the thunders of practising artillery. What was the attitude of France, under these circumstances?

I glanced from the page of the little paper at my excited friend. His head wagged more vehemently than ever; his hands were searching for a lower depth in his deep pockets: "Proceed, proceed!" he said. He was determined to shame me thoroughly. I proceeded.

Yes, what was the attitude of France under these circumstances? Why the fort of *La Crèche* was crumbling before the attacks of the sea; the fort on the east was dismantled; the heights were without batteries (save that one which saluted Queen Victoria in 1855); the coast was guarded by a few Custom-house officers; and the town was protected by forty-four foot soldiers! Vehement use of points of exclamation give emphasis to the convincing arguments of the little journal.

If these forty-four *piou-pious* and the crumbling fort of *la Crèche* are not convincing proofs of the peaceful intentions of France, the editor of the little journal will be happy to know what proofs mean. But to add perfume to the violets of his rhetoric, the editor will beg the reader to remark, that while Dover is practising artillery, France and England are dancing polkas together in the *Etablissement*. "*Eh ben! Eh ben!*" still wagging his head, shouted my friend, following my eyes, glancing under my hat, dodging me, indeed, as though he would mesmerize me. What would be said in England to this? What would our Parliament say? Would not the editor of the Thunderer pull down the blinds in his office; and going upon his knees before a figure of France, proceed to devour a substantial meal of humble pie? Would not the artillerymen of Dover decline to fire another shot? Would not the shipwrights of Chatham, and the engineers of Woolwich leave molten iron at the edge of the mould—the bolt unriveted in the ship? Boreas was quite aware that the English were a *bizarre* race; but the logic of the little journal must appeal to the meanest understanding.

I ventured to inquire into the importance of *La Crèche*, which is "falling to pieces." It is on the right as I stand at the head of the pier, fronting the sea—fronting England—*bizarre* England—to which, even under the fierce glances of Boreas, I am proud to say I belong.

*La Crèche* is a heap of stones lying a few feet below high water-mark; a heap upon which some thirty very expert acrobats might perch themselves. "You see!" says Boreas, "all in ruins, and opposite your noisy Dover!" I stroll along the pier towards the town of which the little journal is the mouthpiece, under the superintendence of the thin and sallow gentleman who is approaching me on horseback; who wears the ribbon of the Legion; and who is in the leading-strings of the great personage of the Rue Bellechasse, Paris. This happy reference to the forty-four *piou-pious* has been duly considered and amended by the sallow gentleman. This sallow gentleman is answerable for the little journal's reference to *La Crèche*. This sallow gentleman might make short work of the little journal's editor, if this functionary were to speak his mind regardless of the prefecture. This sallow gentleman, to be technical, "inspires" the editor of the

little journal; and, to be brief, is the author of 'France and England Historically Considered.'

Friend Boreas bows to the Inspirer profoundly, and we pass on to an hotel, when I propose to refresh myself after the excitement natural to a man who feels that his country has given way to "puerile" fears, and has, to use a vulgarism, been "sat upon" by the overpowering logic of a French provincial editor.

A few Gallic ladies and gentlemen are in the *salle-à-manger*. The ladies have just crossed the Channel, and are describing the perils of the transit to their male companions; the said male companions are putting on polite expressions of consternation, and giving way to timely "Bahs!" the while. Having passed six days in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, the travellers are authorities on the present temper of the English nation. With animation almost hysterical the craven fears of the *Anglais* are set before the gentlemen. Then the gentlemen are asked to explain this sudden warlike bustle made by the "droll" English. Whereupon, a tall Gaul, with the figure and force of a spill, rises, and, shrugging his shoulders, says:—"It is very natural that they should be afraid of us." "Shall we have war?" my waiter asks me, as he puts my half chicken before me, and excuses the absence of water-cresses. I confess that I know nothing about the matter. "The English ought to be very grateful to us, Monsieur."—"Why?"—"We saved their handful of soldiers from annihilation in the Crimea. But you English (pardon me, Monsieur) are so self-sufficient! A friend of mine said to me the other day, the English believe that they have a right to every puddle upon the face of the globe. Will Monsieur have an omelette?"—"No, François, thank you."—"I don't say you are not good sailors. But your navy's big enough. You don't want it for the colonies now. You've killed all the Indians—those poor Indians!" And François clasped his hands, with a napkin between them, and looked tragic. "But our army!" And he shook his head over my half chicken.—"Well!" I said, a little nettled, I confess, at being drawn head over heels into an argument by the waiter. François was now folding the napkins into the shape of pyramids, making a roll the apex of each pyramid.—"Well, Monsieur, shall I tell you what I think? Mind I'm an Englishman rather than a Frenchman in sympathy. I think that if the French army once got a *piéd-à-terre* in your famous Albion, the English army would not suffice for a breakfast à *la baïonnette* for our Zouaves." François paused over a damask pyramid, and repeated that this was his opinion:—more, that it was the opinion of a gentleman from Paris, very high in society there, who had dined at the *table-d'hôte* yesterday. He should be sorry to see a war between the two countries, nevertheless; because the cannon balls would just reach his little "bazaar" (meaning his garret) under the rampart walls; and it was as hard to lose one hundred francs as one hundred thousand, if a hundred were a man's all. "Then, what was to be gained by either side?" François turned ferociously upon me.—"By France," said I, "Glory!" François shrugged his shoulders, declared that he was an ignorant man, and could not deal with State questions; but as for glory, why glory was to him like a tramp by the road-side—very picturesque, but *sans le sou*.

A few hours in the lively, noisy little port on my hasty way from the modern Babylon to the centre of civilization, sufficed to have the above little tunes whistled in mine ear—tunes of which I shall be, not the critic, but simply the transcriber. There are pompous excellencies, and eminences, and right honourables, and high mightinesses enough to transpose, and adapt, and re-adapt, and set to all kinds of discordant instruments, feebler tunes than these, which may serve humble people who are neither excellent nor eminent, as suggestions as to the way of the wind about this time. From ill-natured bluster, opinions based upon ignorance, and sarcasms that could amuse only when knowledge of facts was wanting, I turn to Charles Goursaud's book on the 'Causes of England's Greatness.' Here is a fair and conscientious study of the rise of England's power, compared with which

M. de Loiseau's long journey upon the wrong road is boy's work. We must be content to permit the Sous-Préfet to sow the belief among his readers (and I hear that a second edition of his book is in the press) that Englishwomen and Englishmen part from their children as sparrows part from their young. The Boulogne Préfet has, unhappily, more power to bring to bear upon the propagation of error than poor François, the waiter, has.

B. J.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A strong list of Presidents of Sections has been appointed for the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association. The Earl of Rosse will conduct the business of the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science,—Dr. Lyon Playfair, that of Chemical Science,—Sir Charles Lyell, that of Geology,—Sir W. Jardine, that of Zoology and Botany, including Physiology,—Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Ross, that of Geography and Ethnology,—Colonel Sykes, that of Economic Science and Statistics,—Robert Stephenson, Esq., that of Mechanical Science. The list of officers will not be completed until the day of meeting. Two attractive discourses have been arranged for the evening lectures—one by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, 'On the Geology of the Highlands,'—and one by the Rev. T. R. Robinson, 'On Electrical Discharges in Highly Rarefied Media.'

Sir John Romilly has appointed Mr. Sainsbury, whose collection of original documents on Rubens we but lately reviewed, to the staff of State Paper Calenderers. Mr. Sainsbury takes the department of Plantation Papers in hand.

We hear that the Duke of Devonshire has permitted four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a careful investigation of the Collier Folio. This Folio is at present in the hands of His Grace's solicitor. The four gentlemen will make known the results of investigation in their own way; but we may state generally, that the facts they have elicited tend to prove how hasty and superficial was the inquiry conducted under the eye of Sir Frederick Madden, and to increase the public regret that gentlemen connected officially with a great public library should have allowed themselves to engage as principals or partisans in such a strife. But since the officers of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, lowering their own credit and the dignity of letters, have put themselves forward as a committee of impeachment and public prosecution, where is their indictment? Why does the promised charge hang fire?

Prof. Henfrey, a Fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, a Member of the Council of the Horticultural Society, Professor of Botany in King's College, London, and Examiner in Natural Science to the Royal Military Academy and the Society of Arts, died, at his house at Turnham Green, on the morning of the 7th inst. Prof. Henfrey has long been known as an excellent histologist and sound vegetable physiologist. Especially conversant with the botanical literature of the Germans, we owe to his pen many valuable dissertations upon subjects little attended to in England. The papers in the 'Micrographic Dictionary,' written by him in conjunction with Dr. Griffith, are celebrated for their accuracy as well as skilful condensation. The physiological part of his 'Elementary Course of Botany,' and the papers on Vegetable Structure now in course of publication in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, will always be regarded as the productions of a man not only familiar with the truths of science, but able to render them attractive to those who are little accustomed to think upon such subjects. In private life Prof. Henfrey was endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners and the genuine kindness of his nature.

We insert the following:—

"Dublin, 34, Blessington Street, Sept. 7.

"In the review, in your number of last week, of Sir Bernard Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families, and other Essays,' you suggest on his authority that Serjeant-Major Bryan O'Neill is now the 'Chief of the O'Neills of Clanaboy.' Permit me, Sir, to set you right. Sir Bernard does not in any part of his book state so; on the



contrary, in pages 153 and 154, you will find it stated that Serjeant-Major Bryan O'Neill is descended from Henry Cooch O'Neill, the second son of Bryan Balaf, the O'Neill of Clanaboy, while 'Charles Henry O'Neill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law' is stated to be the heir male of Con, the eldest son, and now 'the O'Neill of Clanaboy.' It is plain the descendant of the second son could not be Chief while an heir male of the eldest son is living. This error, though apparently unimportant, is derogatory as well to myself as to the Rev. W. O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, the heir-general of the eldest son, and who is in possession of the ancient castle of the chief of the race with upwards of 30,000 acres of the lands. It has been copied into many of the Irish papers, and has placed us in a false position before the public. You will be pleased therefore, Sir, to rectify it in your next number, or to publish this; and I trust those papers who have published it will, in fairness, also copy the correction. I am, &c. CHARLES H. O'NEILL."

Mr. S. L. Sotheby, our authority on Block-Books, has printed as a sort of supplement to his great work, the 'Principia Typographica,' a Memorandum on the Block-Books preserved in the Imperial Library of Paris. We trust to see the same service done for other European libraries. In the autumn of last year, on the close of his sale of copies of the 'Principia Typographica,' Mr. Sotheby announced his design of visiting all the public libraries of the Continent in search of Xylographic treasures. He went to Paris, and in ten days completed his examination of the most curious works in the Imperial Library, making elaborate bibliographical notes on each specimen, and drawings wherever these were needed for his purpose of comparison and illustration. Feeble health and the approach of winter drove him back to London, his task only just begun. The specimens obtained are from the Apocalypse of St. John—of which the Imperial Library contains a second, third, fourth, and fifth edition,—from Biblia Pauperum, of which there are a first, third, fourth, and seventh edition,—from Ars Moriendi, of which there is an earlier impression than any in the British Museum,—from Cantica Canticorum,—Ars Memorandi,—Enndkrist,—Quindecim Signa,—Exercitium nuper Patet Noster. On this block there is a useful note and confession. Mr. Sotheby says:—"A more forcible example of how unsafe it is to depend upon fac-similes, unless one feels certain that they have been executed under the personal inspection of the author in whose work they appear, cannot be shown than in the fac-simile I gave (*Pr. Typ.*, vol. ii., p. 139) of the Block-Book under consideration. Through the kindness of the Proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, I obtained the loan of the wood-block which had been used as one of the illustrations of the 'History and Art of Wood-Engraving,' by William Chatto, appended to the 'Gems of Wood-Engraving,' published in 1849, by W. Little. The engraving, however, in the original is of a totally different character from that of the fac-simile. It is delicately and admirably engraved, much resembling the style of the designs in the First Edition of the 'Ars Moriendi,' of which two very correct fac-similes were executed under the inspection of the late much lamented Baron von Westreenen, from the copy at Harlem, *Pr. Typ.*, vol. i., pl. xiv. and xv. The coarseness of the engraving in the fac-simile given by Mr. Chatto induced me to think that it had been executed at a much later period." The other blocks from which illustrative matter is drawn, are—Die Kunst Ciromantia,—De Generatione Christi,—Vita Christi,—and an unique block-book of four pages, called Das Leben des Menschen, representing the life of man on earth, in heaven, and in hell. A few single woodcuts are also named. As, by the publication of this interesting fragment, Mr. Sotheby seems definitively to have abandoned his design of making a grand tour of the public libraries of Europe, we hope the librarians or bibliographers of the Continent will accept the task of continuing and completing a useful work.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, according to announcement, the gathering of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held at Leeds. The

members met in the Civil Court, at the Town Hall. Mr. John Penn, the great engine-builder, and president of the association, occupied the chair. The papers read were numerous and important, though of more interest to professional than to general readers, as may be inferred from their titles in the following list:—'On File-cutting Machinery,' by Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Leeds; 'On the Economy and Durability of some classes of Steam Boilers,' by Mr. R. B. Longridge, of Manchester; 'Description of a Direct Acting Steam Crane,' by Mr. Robert Morrison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; 'Description of a New Pressure Gauge,' by Mr. Alexander Allan, of Perth; and 'Description of Haste's Safety Valve for Steam Boilers,' by Mr. W. Naylor, of London; 'On the Application of Super-heated Steam in Marine Engines,' by the President; 'Description of Fryer's Apparatus for Supplying Locomotive Tenders with Water,' by Mr. James Fenton, of Low Moor, Bradford; 'On the Construction of Steam Boilers,' by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, of Manchester; 'On Improved Break Power for stopping Railway Trains,' by Mr. Alexander Allan, of Perth; 'Description of a Steam Crane,' by Mr. J. Campbell Evans, of London; and 'Description of the Pumping Engines at Arthington Waterworks, near Leeds,' by Mr. Filliter, Borough Surveyor. The members of the society visited all the great objects of mechanical interest in the town of Leeds, as well as the waterworks at Arthington, and the ironworks at Low Moor and Saltaire.

A friend, writing from Algiers, describes a remarkable thunderstorm, which burst over that region of Africa on the Monday evening of last week. This storm was of unprecedented power and splendour. M. Morin, a gentleman employed in the scientific department of the colonial government, reports that the variations of temperature, as indicated by instruments far from perfect, were very remarkable. Rain came down like a deluge. The natives—as their superstitious manner is—referred the frightful disturbance in the air to some sacrifices which the Jews were making at the time. It was well for these gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion that the French are masters in Algeria. Under the good old times of Morisco law, an event which is now chiefly interesting to meteorologists and men of science might have led to a fearful massacre in all the towns around Algiers.

A new collection will be added to the Museum of the Louvre. It is to contain casts in plaster of all those works of ancient sculpture which Paris does not possess; as, for instance, the celebrated Torso of Apollonius, the Elgin Marbles, the Laocoon Group, the Apollo of Belvedere, the Venus of Medici, and others.

From the 23rd to the 26th of September an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition will take place at Brussels in the Palais Ducal. The Government offers not less than sixty-nine prizes. The Société Royale Linnéenne has undertaken the direction of the Exhibition.

The Germans, at Constantinople, are going to erect a monument to Alexander von Humboldt, in connexion with which a museum, library, and reading-room will be established for the benefit of the late philosopher's countrymen living at Constantinople.

The tobacco-pipe, out of which Johann Sobiesky smoked during the siege of Vienna, and which had been carried away by the French about fifty years ago, has lately been sent back to Vienna, and re-instituted to its former place and honours. We do not know whether this fact is one of the results of the recent peace: if so, old Sobiesky's war-pipe may truly be called a peace-pipe.

We have received the following note—and the inclosed specimen—from Corfu:—"I send you herewith a specimen of a curious vegetable production which I have found growing on the wall of a rather damp room in the citadel at this place. The room in question has not a window, and the only light ever admitted is by the door, which is not often opened. There are two plants of the same kind growing on opposite walls. They attach themselves to the plaster so tenaciously, and their ramifications are so delicate, that it is impossible to remove the finer fibres. The

plant, from which the accompanying specimen was taken, rises from behind the skirting, and covers the wall with its beautiful tracery for a space about three feet long by one and a half high. Its colour is brown, and there is no appearance of leaves upon it. I have searched the botanical works at my command, but cannot find a description of anything of the kind. My first thought was that it might be a peculiar growth from the root of some plant outside the building; but as the latter is constructed on the solid rock, this would seem impossible. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Athenæum* may be able to throw a light upon it. It more nearly resembles seaweed than anything with which I am acquainted. JOHN JOS. LAKE."

—The plant of which a specimen is sent is called a Rhizomorpha; i. e., the root-like expansion of some fungus. Such bodies proceed from decaying wood, and probably, in this case, the plant comes from behind the skirting-board. Mr. Lake may kill it—if he pleases—by washing it with a half-saturated solution of corrosive sublimate. Some of these Rhizomorphas are luminous in the dark. Is this so?

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BAHOFFNER, F.C.S.

## SCIENCE

### OPENING OF A WILTSHIRE BARROW.

I have just been down in Wiltshire, opening a barrow in a plantation, not far from the edge of Salisbury Plain. I found in the low tumulus, almost erased and levelled by the rains and crumbling frosts of hundreds of years, bones which, put together, would make about seven bodies, male and female. Having some medical reading, and having also studied anatomy, I think I may trust in my own computation of the number of bodies. The mound was in a fir wood of not more than fifty years' growth, and planted by the celebrated reclusive millionaire, Beckford, the novelist. The wood is on a high plateau of close-cropped downs, and you could almost hear the sheep-bells from the folds on its margin, in the road that leads to his park gates. The gateway itself is perhaps a mile and a half away, but from the mossy edge of the wood you can see the trees in the dead man's park. There was no particular tradition in the neighbourhood about the mound, or its twin-fellow, which we have yet to open; but the gentleman in whose land it is, expected to find some gold collars, or snake stones, or bronze swords, or flint axes, because a year or two ago, in a ploughed field not very far off, he had kicked up, while out shooting, a bronze spear-head, which is now a trophy in his hall at Chilmark. Except that the two mounds were almost in a line, and had something to do with the Roman camps, or those grassy ramparts that you see about Stonehenge, the Wiltshire men knew or cared nothing about the heap, no more than for the fine earth the mole daily throws up into memorials of its subterranean industry. It might have remained for centuries there, but for my chance visit and some adjacent antiquarian meeting. So, like "fairy rings," widens a love for new arts. Delighting in spending a day among mossy tree-roots and aromatic fir-woods, I watched the whole process of cutting into the mound; and when the two stalwart keepers were tired, I plied the pickaxe and spade with all the zeal and gusto of Hamlet's sexton. We made first for the centre, partly hoping to find a stone chamber with a dead warrior potted inside it, and partly from a small depression at the crown of the tumulus—fearing that the well-known antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, a friend of Beckford's, who grubbed much in these downs, had been corkscrewing and tasting here before us. We therefore began on the south side, and cut straight for the centre: there finding bones, we worked till we had exhausted that vein; then followed some traces of charcoal at a right angle from the centre, and found more bones, and some fragments of very rude black, badly-glazed pottery. The men, who hitherto had half-suspected that the bones might be those of persons who had died in or been removed from a pest-house for the small-pox, which



stood wild and solitary, some forty years ago, in an adjacent slope,—now finding the bones “very ancient things, surely,” dug with renewed care and energy. The bodies were buried very near the surface of the soil, and had evidently been tumbled in in a haste that only fear or indifference could produce. Whether they were the victims of a battle or a village massacre no one may tell; but they were certainly not buried with the decency and religious anxiety with which men in times of peace bury away their dead. On two skulls I observed rude scars, as if from the edge of a flint axe, or some blunt cutting instrument.

But were this all I had to report my letter might well be thought impertinent. It is as an anatomist and phrenologist that I took great pains in securing a male skull, that would give me some clue as to race. I therefore made the keepers pick their way with great care, so as to observe how the bodies lay, and to trace the position of the bones. The ribs, as they stuck through the clay like bits of dead stick, we picked out and cleaned. The teeth we collected in as large pieces as possible. Where I could I pieced and mapped together the skulls and spinal columns,—antiquarian zeal, as I put together the ghastly puzzle, strangely jostling with deep thoughts of life and death. The nature of the mound we soon discovered; it was loose down earth, dug apparently from a hollow still visible adjoining, beyond which are some traces of earth ramparts and trenches; this was heaped over a pile of flints, below which you came to the hard surface, chalk and barren ground which had never been disturbed. Under the flints in straggling confusion were the black ashy earth layers, the scraps of pottery and the bones and skulls. The male and female skulls were clearly distinguishable: the former were small in cavity and of immense hardness and thickness, three times the modern thickness, as if of savage aboriginal men accustomed to go bare-headed. The female skulls were as thin as the finest pie-crust, and delicate as terra-cotta, but equally intellectually deficient. Although some of the thigh bones were carious and even earthy, and had white roots of bind-weed grown through their tubes (just as you see drain-pipes choked up sometimes), I obtained one male skull perfect in its frontal and occipital portions. I shall be only too happy to show it to Mr. Wright. The forehead is lower than a baboon's, receding and curved inwards, and rather sunken. It is small, but flinty, thick as a negro's. The teeth, too, many of them evidently those of a young man in the prime of health, were perfect, pure white in their enamel as any you see at a dentist's door. The molars were unworn, as if nothing harder than acorns ever set them working. The front teeth were very narrow, long and sharp. I am sorry I did not preserve any, but they were all decently re-buried. One of the few bits of pottery proved to be part of the base of a shallow rudely-made jar unornamented. I, who generally see a great want of imagination or a great deal too much imagination in both antiquaries and commentators, would not be so rash as to deduce any theory of race from a single Wiltshire barrow; but I must confess that this and some other recent discoveries almost lead one to suppose that England was, long before the Roman time, inhabited by some aborigines of a very low type, who fell before the Celt as the Toltec did before the Aztec.

G. W. T.

## FINE ARTS

### A RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH ART.

THE English Department at the Manchester Exhibition was rather “a snap”—a lunch—than a full meal. Blake, Fuseli, Cosway, Mortimer, and hundreds of lesser men, were scarcely, if at all, represented. We want a complete historical Exhibition of both engravings and pictures, to illustrate every phase, change, and epoch of our growing art, from Hogarth's time (the real birth) downwards. The early English Missal-painters might be given. Bewick, with his woodcuts, should be there; and water-colours should be also well represented, in lineal descent, from Paul Sandby down to Rowbotham “the pretty.”

We all know what interest the Society of Arts Exhibitions of Etty, and others, have excited. This would be more interesting, and twice as educational; for amateurs and students who read Art-books find perpetual allusions to the ephemeral greatness of such men as Fuseli and Romney, yet know not where to go to see their works, of all the thousands they left.

A real National Gallery would pride itself more on a perfect sequence of such specimens than in broken-backed early saints and caricature antiquarian specimens of very old masters.

What we want to see is a complete picture of our great London Juvenal's mind, from the hard times, when he sold his plates to a Cornhill dealer, over a bottle, for half-a-crown a pound, and from the two landscapes on copper that he exchanged with Major for plain copper, fit for engraving, down to his last picture of the ‘End of all Things,’ upon which he was working when Death—that very old master—came and took him from the easel. It is the exceptional thing—such as Hogarth's designs for Milton and Reynolds's views from his villa on Richmond Hill—that those who love English Art would give their ears readily to see. We should like to see the early portraits by Wilson before he went to Rome, and Hogarth's design of ‘The Element of Earth,’ which he executed for the tapestry-weavers of Mr. Morris, the upholsterer, and which he refused to pay for, and was successful, too, before a jury. His ‘Harlot's Progress’ perished in the great fire at Alderman Beckford's, at Fonthill; so that, like all the Belvoir Reynoldses, is for ever out of our reach; but we can have the absurd altar-piece that Kent, the charlatan architect, painted for St. Clement's Church, and which Hogarth laughed down by a clever parody. Then we might have, to show his special capabilities, and the width of his range, some of his Vauxhall scenes, painted gratuitously for his friend Hayman, and a large religious picture of his, which is, or was, the altar-piece at St. Mary's, Redcliff.

As a specimen of the feeble decorative art of Verrier and Laguerre, we could have photographs from Sir James Thornhill's work in the hollow dome of St. Paul's.

Of Reynolds, we should want not so much his later works, which are well known and easily procurable, but his early efforts, when he studied Gandy or worked under Hudson. We should get his first successful effort in his first-floor studio in Plymouth, the portraits of the Commissioner of the Dockyard, a great man, whom Reynolds was so proud to paint, and Captain Hamilton and the handsome young lady, afterwards the infamous Duchess of Kingston, Foot's special foe.

To compare with these, we should want, to observe where Reynolds got his cheesy texture from, Gandy's ‘Exeter Alderman’ and some of his early copies from Guercino, before he went to Minorca with Keppell. From this age of his art we should pass on to his life in Rome, where Wilson was then studying, and where, just after having, on Mont Cenis, met Andson, his old master, and Roubiliac, he came to Paris, and found Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, there, and painted the portrait of his beautiful wife, the daughter of fat Wilton, the mediocre sculptor. This picture is the first of his Nelly O'Brien series, and is in the open-air, ‘Chapeau de Paille’ manner. This portrait, if existing, would have special interest, as marking a point of growth in the artist's mind. The next step would be ‘The Boy in the Turban,’ “not in the least like Sir Godfrey,” which astonished people so much on his return from Rome, and upon seeing which, Ellis, the forgotten painter, opened first his foolish eyes, and then his foolish mouth, and uttered the memorable dictum: “Shakespeare in poetry and—Kneller in painting: dam me!” Then, as we should require Lawrence's first memorable female portrait of Miss Farren, we should like the picture of the two Grevilles as Cupid and Psyche, painted during his rivalry with the Swiss Liotard, just after his removal to Great Newport Street (now Mr. Gibbs's, the printseller), about the time he met Dr. Johnson at the Misses Cotterall's, in the same street. For other periods, and interesting, yet rare-known works, we might select his portrait of the infamous ‘Égalité,’ his

sketch of ‘Elizabeth at Tilbury,’ and some of his Boydell pictures. Fitting end would be the unfinished picture of the Marchioness of Hertford, with the very touch on it that he made before he felt blindness and death approaching, and laid down his pencil for ever. To illustrate Reynolds's humour, we should not forget his caricature of the School of Athens, introducing the English students who were at Rome with him to contrast with Zoffany's caricature of the almost contemporaneous Royal Academy of London.

Of Wilson, we should prefer his ‘Ceyx and Alcyone,’ the mellow greens and yellows of which were said to be copied from the crumbly cragginess of a broken Stilton cheese (some say, painted for a cheese), and his Welsh scenes of ‘Dinas Bran Castle’ and ‘Longallan Bridge,’ together with some of his finest Tivoli scenes, and those Welsh sketches left by him unfinished, when he died, at Colomondie, near Mold.

Of honest Gainsborough, give us, we should say, to compare Wilson, and Girtin, and Sandby, and show how our landscape art originated, some early Suffolk sketches of trees and flocks, particularly that sketch of ‘The King's Yacht passing Landguard Fort’ which he painted for his troublesome patron, Governor Thicknesse. Of his portraits, we should have that one during the painting of which he fell in love with the lady he painted (Margaret Burr), afterwards his wife; also, the portrait of his friend and son-in-law, Fisher, the hautboy-player. ‘The Boy at the Stile’ he gave Colonel Hamilton for a tune on the violin; the picture of ‘The Waggon’ he gave the Bath carrier as a present; and a good handful of the thousand sketches he left behind him, like Art-seed, to sow for future crops, particularly that of ‘The Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth,’ full, I hear, of incomparable grace.

Of West's learned dullness I think a few miracles from Hampton Court would suffice us. We should like in addition his ‘Death of Wolfe,’ placed side by side with Blake's nude and antique treatment of the same subject, and some of West's easy studies,—his ‘Death of Socrates,’ some of his early Philadelphia portraits, and that of ‘Lord Grantham,’ that he painted at Rome to show Mengs.

Of mad, wrong-headed Barry we should like to see ‘The Preaching of St. Patrick,’ which, at the Dublin Exhibition, first won Burke's notice; then, his ‘Alexander’ and ‘The Potion,’ that first pleased Reynolds. We should also have some of this strange man's cabinet pictures—his ‘Pandora’ and ‘Venus,’ and the ‘Narcissus’ (said to be lost), which he painted, by Burke's advice, as a companion to his own ‘Mercury Inventing the Lyre.’

Of that wonderful genius and enthusiast for Art, Blake, we could easily obtain many specimens, if it is true that he left behind him cart-loads of verses and sketches. We should have selections of his engravings and his paintings, his ‘Dante’ and ‘Job’ studies, his ‘Prophecies’ and his ‘Gates of Paradise.’ We should have his ‘Jerusalem’ that he never could sell, and his ‘Ancient of Days,’ that he kept tinting till almost the day he died. A man who wrote verses like Shelley, and painted with the tenderness of a Fra Angelico, it is a disgrace to us to forget.

Of the debauched, wonderful Morland, a few white horses and mellow golden pigs, as at Manchester, are utterly insufficient examples. We should have his ‘Sailors’ Revel at the Cabin in the Isle of Wight,’ and some of his sketches of domestic life—particularly those in which he introduced the portrait of his unhappy wife.

Bird's ‘Chevy Chase’ and ‘The Will’ and the ‘Volunteer's Cottage’ should be exhibited, both as specimens of Bird's talent, and also because these works lead us on to Wilkie. In the same manner, we might compare Fuseli's dreams with Mortimer's clay-coloured imitations of Salvator Rosa, and Runciman's ‘Ossian’ with Reynolds's ‘Shakespeare,’—just as Blake's spiritualisms would lead us on to David Scott's, &c. So we should compare David Allan's Carnival scenes with the Italy of our modern painters. Some of the thousand exquisite drawings of Gainsborough, as I have said, and the eight hundred sketches that wild Fuseli left behind him, should be there. There, too, should be the



few landscapes that Reynolds painted when down at his Richmond villa. Where we could get them, there should be portraits of the painters—the gross, sensual ones to lessen the high-typed ones, to raise our opinion of the minds that wore such masks.

A thousand moral lessons of warning, encouragement, and humiliation would be taught by such an Exhibition. It would show that the atmosphere of Art is subject to as sudden and transitory squalls as the world of fashion. It would show the wilder P.R.B.'s that their fancies will change and pass as Barry's ideal has, or as Harlow's meretriciousness, as Fuseli's ill-coloured dreams, and Blake's visions of the Devil through cellar-windows and demon fleas.

T.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—A private view of the Royal Manchester Institution Exhibition of Modern Pictures and Works of Art will be held this day (Saturday). The public will be admitted on Monday. Report speaks well of its attractions.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts took place, as we announced, on Saturday last. The collection includes many works which are known to the frequenters of London Exhibitions; but there are some others, which have never been previously exhibited in this country. Amongst the former are Mr. Elmore's 'Charles the Fifth at Yuste,'—Mr. Hart's 'Athaliah's Dismay at the Coronation of Joash' and 'The Captivity of Eccelino, Tyrant of Padua,'—Mr. Lee's 'Cornish Coast' and Mr. Faed's 'Sunday in the Backwoods,' which, we find from the Catalogue, is now the property of Mr. Houldsworth, of Glasgow. The Academy is also represented by Messrs. Knight, Roberts and Sidney Cooper, among the painters; and by Messrs. Weekes and Calder Marshall among the sculptors. The pictures that will be most interesting to visitors from London are the numerous works from the Continent of artists whose productions are rarely seen in this country. Mr. Preston, of Liverpool, has lent two works by Horning, 'The Morning after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew' and 'An Incident in the Youth of Henry of Navarre.' There are two pictures by Leu of Düsseldorf, both of which were sold at the private view; one of them a Norwegian Fiord, which closely resembles a picture by the same artist in the Queen's Collection at Osborne; in which, however, the view up the fiord is interrupted by a fog. The picture at Liverpool is larger, and the view up the fiord is entirely uninterrupted. The contributions from Paris include Caraud's picture of the young ladies of St.-Cyr performing 'Athalie' before Louis the Fourteenth and his Court, which is also the property of a Liverpool merchant.—The contributions of Sculpture are large, and so distributed as greatly to assist the general effect of the gallery; the latter, however, is too small for the requirements of the Society. Among the groups of sculpture we must notice 'The Angel's Whisper,' by Mr. Spence, of Rome, the property of Mr. James Smith, of Seaforth; and 'Cupid Captive,' by Mr. Fontana, of London. Mr. E. G. Papworth, Mr. F. M. Miller, Mr. Christopher Moore and other sculptors are represented by an aggregate of nearly forty pieces, some of great beauty of design and execution. A goodly sum was realized by the sale of pictures at the private view; the sales on succeeding days have been comparatively trivial. The total amount, we believe, is unprecedentedly large for Liverpool, and reflects credit upon the amateurs of Art in that wealthy city. The following are the principal sales effected:—'Norwegian Fiord,' Leu, 130*l*.—'Lake of Lucerne,' Büttler, 60*l*.—'Rocky Coast, Norway,' Cordes, 40*l*.—'Fiord, Norway,' Melby, 30*l*.—'The Lesson,' J. J. Curnock, 47*l*. 5*s*.—'Angers,' Müller, 25*l*.—'Dutch Trader coming to Port,' Taylor, 20*l*.—'Westminster, from Lambeth,' Anderson, 60*l*.—'Lake in Bavaria,' Leu, 90*l*.—'The Brithorn,' Becker, 50*l*.—'View in Surrey,' J. B. Smith, 21*l*.—'Country Girl of Silesia,' Boser, 20*l*.—'Little Church-goer,' Boser, 27*l*.—'Woodland Scenery,' Kepler, 80*l*.—'The Wetterhorn,' Lindlar, 80*l*.—'The Boudoir,' Ludovici, 42*l*.—'The Serenade,'

Bosch, 25*l*.—'The Alchemist,' Webb, 25*l*.—'Storm at Sea,' Beechey, 21*l*.—'La Belle Lisette,' Heapy, 52*l*. 10*s*.—'Ella si Lusinga,' Amiconi, 23*l*.—'The Alhambra,' Dobbin, 60*l*.—'Rocks below Ilfracombe,' West, 40*l*.—'Love and the Novice,' Rowan, 20*l*.—'The Lake of the Four Cantons,' Jungheim, 28*l*.—'La Colazione,' Amiconi, 26*l*. 5*s*.—The total amount is upwards of 1,350*l*.

The Exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists opened on Thursday with a collection of works of painting and sculpture, between 500 and 600 in number. Contributions have been received from local picture-galleries, and from patrons of Art at a distance. Mr. Phillip's 'Spanish Contrabandistas,' the property of the Prince Consort, Leslie's 'Columbus and the Egg,' Collins's 'Sunday Morning,' Stanfield's 'Portna Spania—Giant's Causeway,' Roberts's 'Basilica of San Lorenzo, Rome,' Danby's 'Games of Anchises,' Mr. F. Goodall's 'Scene in Brittany,' Mr. H. W. Pickersgill's 'Portrait of Wordsworth,' hang on the walls. The members of the Society and local artists exhibit a majority of the works.

Mr. J. C. Barratt desires to protest against some disparaging remarks on a picture called 'a Venus by Titian,' recently in his possession, and now the property of the Duke of Wellington; which remarks—not of our making—he considers derogatory to his honour and judgment. "Whatever opinion," he says, "may have been formed respecting the work of Art referred to, I must assure you, that artists and connoisseurs from all parts of the world have pronounced it to be a genuine Titian. I have myself been in business in the Strand, as a picture-dealer, for twenty-three years, and believe that I have had ample opportunities for becoming so well skilled in my business, that I can tell a genuine picture from a mere copy. I believe the 'Venus' in question to be by the hand of the great master, and not a copy. I am willing to give 100*l*. provided a fac-simile of my late Titian can be produced."

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Faust: Opera, in Five Acts*.—[*Faust, &c.*]. The Music by Charles Gounod. Piano and Voice. (Paris, Choudens.)—This is the most important stage production of its author, which has been published in a complete form. Only the selected pieces from M. Gounod's second opera, 'La Nonne Sanglante,' were printed; and these, though comprising the introduction, the legend, the exquisitely luscious tenor air, the supernatural music, and the dances (numbers enough to establish the reputation of a composer) included little of the great concerted music.—That opera, too, perished beneath the grime of its story and the imperfect manner in which it was executed. The pianoforte score of 'Le Médecin' gives small idea of the comedy and charm of that opera on the stage. M. Gounod's first opera, 'Sapho,' is only now about to be printed. Meanwhile, to any one having musical sense and appreciation of style (that rarest of modern gifts), this transcript of 'Faust' will say enough. Containing, as it does, some matter to which objection may be made, and little music available for concert uses, it is, nevertheless, a first-class opera, by a real musician.—The many salient phrases of beauty which the ear seized on a first hearing [*Athen.* No. 1639] gain, in place of losing, by being returned to quietly.—The choruses, as we have said, are throughout remarkable; though largely marked by the affection for unisonal writing which characterizes M. Gounod. This is used with great success in the opening chorus of the second act, where the different groups of people, students, burghers, old men, girls, have different melodies to give as they cross the stage,—each of these a sharp, clear, taking tune for many voices. That such fancy means no harmonic poverty on M. Gounod's part, still less want of power to write, is shown by every bar of combination which he has produced; as at the close of this very *Kermesse* chorus,—as in the admirable episode which diversifies the "Fanfare" of the Soldiers' "Chorus," No. 13. It may, however, be carried too far; let the instrumentation be ever

so various, or the passage in itself be ever so spirited. Something of the kind is to be felt in the lovely garden-duett, No. 11. As a succession of *solos*, we know nothing in the range of love-music that exceeds this. The phrase, "O nuit d'amour" (p. 117 of the score) and its reply, "Je veux t'aimer," are among the most exquisite breathings of passion in melody;—phrases not to be heard without delicious emotion. But they pass (as was said on the performance of the opera) too quickly, where, if inwrought a *duet*, they would have produced an effect nothing short of magical.

Examination confirms every good impression as to the pure and beautiful dramatic colour thrown over the parts of *Margaret* and *Faust*, the former especially. In the latter there may lie something beyond the reach of music to express. The first notes given to the girl as she crosses the stage during the waltz at the *Kermesse* (one of the best and simplest waltzes of modern times), have the delicacy of the pearl, the freshness of the daisy (to play with the *name-fancy*), in them. *Margaret's* great scene, where she finds the jewels, is excellent in the quaint mournfulness of the old ballad which commences it, and the elegance of its *cabaletta*. The grace of the passage, "Comme une demoiselle," is worth noting; because it is a characteristic of M. Gounod that his closes are almost always felicitous, satisfying, and new without torment.—Of the garden-scene we have spoken. In the church and prison scenes, the heroine's part is raised to its true height with as much force as freedom.—The final *terzett*, where the burst of passion is thrice repeated, each time in a higher key, has in it the sweep and delirium of inspiration.

Less successful, as was said already, is the part of *Mephistopheles*; the fault, it may be, of the character. The *Valentine* is admirable—touched in the true Cavalier colour. Short as the part is, it is about the most covetable one for a baritone that we know. The *duet* trio (No. 15), and the death of the murdered brother of *Faust's* victim, are noble creations. The imprecation of the expiring soldier (pp. 168 to 173) is the most dramatically powerful passage in the opera—M. Gounod's best music.

Many more details are there on which we could expatiate; but those already enumerated will suffice to direct such readers as put trust in us to this remarkable setting of a known story. We know of no serious opera by a French composer in any respect equal to 'Faust,'—and maintain that the work entitles M. Gounod to take rank, after—yet with—the Glucks, Spontinis, Rossinis, and Meyerbeers, who have devoted their genius to the production of that union of melody with declamation which is demanded by the French tragic stage; and whose music from Paris has travelled the world round.—Pianists who like arrangements of operatic music, and who may have some curiosity to test for themselves the justice of the warm admiration expressed, may like to recur to the four-handed arrangements by M. Renaud de Vilbac of the most taking themes from the opera. Those which are dramatic, we need not say, defy such transcription. The opera is about to be published with the addition of vocal recitatives; in another form, with Italian text; thirdly, in full score.

### INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

*Second Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello*, Op. 52.—*La Satanella, Solo for the Violin*, Op. 55. By Bernard Molique. (Schott & Co.)—That demand does not in every world—as in that of political economy—insure supply every chamber-musician will bear witness. What pianist exists who is not famishing for a new *Trio*?—the two by Mendelssohn having made it clear that, without any aping of Beethoven, or idle desire to exaggerate those incompletenesses which the younger world has accepted as perfections, there remained still new *Trios* to be written. But Mendelssohn's couple of compositions are worn threadbare; and England (as yet) declines to accept Schumann as Mendelssohn's successor and superior (Germany, for a while, rated him)! For England, at least, nothing of modern date can be named comparable to this *Second Trio* by Herr Molique. Practice in composition is doing for its writer what it must and will do by every practiser—purifying, if not originating, melody. Every theme in this *Trio* (as



compared with Herr Molique's former one) is frank when not fresh. The composition (needs it be said?) is capitally made—only, the pianoforte has still to struggle with some difficulties, which need not have been introduced for any effect that they bring, and which *would not* had Herr Molique been a pianoforte player. But this triple *Sonata*, as it stands, is thoroughly interesting; more so (to convey impression by instance) than any work of the kind by Dr. Spohr; altogether, in brief, the best German *Trio* that has come to us. The 'Satan-ella' is bright, pleasant, incessant,—a capital violin *solo* for any violinist who, not being a composer, may want a *solo* written by a better composer than himself.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth numbers of *Bijoux Perdus*, First Series (Chappell & Co.), are devoted to Dussek's first, second, and third French airs. The last two are not in strict agreement with a title which promised "six airs, with variations." Nos. 2 and 3 are not airs, with variations; but *Rondos* on airs. The distinction is clear. A theme which suggests and a theme under embroidery are two separate things. Especially is such difference felt in the case of Dussek,—who, like many another composer, was apt to fail in the *Rondo* (the fascinating final movement in his *Sonata* 'Plus ultra' making the exception). In these two French airs—the themes, moreover, being paltry—the treatment, though not professedly scholastic, is a little heavy. In this particular form of composition fancy in episode is relishing, as well as that clear touch of continuous science which is to bring back the *ritornel*—and supposing the above two requisites granted, there is still wanted a third,—power in producing a well-proportioned climax and *coda*. If in this very difficult part of a composition—where Beethoven himself often disappoints (in his final movements—even in that of his surpassing *Rudolph* trio, becoming abrupt, jerking, and not so much fanciful as small) how should Dussek get through? He is never deep—not always accurate—seldom, if ever, playful. At all events, we fancy that these last two "French airs" of his hardly come under the designation of "lost jewels."—*Two Waltzes*, Op. 93, by Stephen Heller (Schott & Co.), are as distant from Dussek as Chopin is from Clementi. Both are noticeable, as every bar of M. Heller's music must be,—both are in the sentimental style of waltz, which no one understood more perfectly than Chopin (witness his admirable Waltz in a minor),—neither, we fancy, might have been written had not Chopin led the way.—There is not, however, imitation in them so much as trace of suggestion. This is said with less reluctance, because there is something new left to be struck out in the Waltz; and M. Heller could do this better than any contemporary, would he study character rather than reverie.—The melodies of these waltzes, especially the one given out by the left hand, remind us of Chopin's later works, in being not so much melancholy as morbid. They are things to be dreamed over in a dark room,—and life is too short, and memory too full of sorrow, to make many dark dreams welcome. The above remarks in no respect impugn these compositions as wanting merit or character; but the individuality is less than we like to meet, and the difficulty of them (for they are anything but easy) will distance the player before he attempts to possess himself of their somewhat vague, but certainly mournful, sentiment.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Mr. Chappell has pleasantly told us how, musically, this island well deserved the name of "Merry England" in times gone by. That which has been, may be again. Here, at all events, has drifted up from Yorkshire an advertisement which promises something festive and pleasant,—worth publishing where its publication can never have been contemplated, as a sign of the times—"A Grand Village Contest" is to take place at Loft-house, in Cleveland, on Friday, September the 30th. Some of the "Regulations" are as follows:—"That the district shall embrace all villages within a distance of thirty miles. That each band intending to compete shall consist of not more than fourteen members, each member

having been enrolled in the said band at least three months before contesting. That each band shall have the privilege of choosing one piece of music, the other to be selected by the judge. That no professional shall be allowed to play with any band." There is something in the above, both old and new. What is to be liked in it is, the cheerful resolution of self-amusement indicated—not without a glance upwards at those better things which belong to culture and refinement.

The *Canata* to be performed at the Annual September *Fêtes* at Brussels is this year by M. Samuel—a young composer, from whom good music is to be expected. A Symphony by him, it may be remembered, was much praised some months ago in the French and Belgian journals.

Among the papers of M. Simon, a French notary, was the other day found a parchment of more than common dramatic interest. This was a memorial from the "*Comédiens du Roy*," playing at the then Court theatre, that of the *Palais Royal*—instituting a pension of 1,000 livres annually for Louis Béjart. This seems to be genuine, traces of the gold powder used for "sanding" the ink being still visible; and the signatures give it a more than ordinary value, including those of Molière (whose autograph is a rare one), Grésinde Béjart, his wife, Madeleine Béjart and Gédéviève Béjart de la Villanbrun. The *Théâtre Français* is said to be bidding for the document as an enrichment of its archives.

M. Féti's writes, in the *Gazette Musicale*, in high terms of a new book, '*Music in a Moral and Religious Point of View*,' by Madame Marie Gjertz.

M. About seems resolved to be everywhere: after trying his hand at novels, Art-criticism, travels and politics, he has been making an attempt on the province of Little Comedy,—a trifle by him, 'Risetete,' having been just produced at the *Théâtre Gymnase*. M. Janin describes it as merely a fit subject for the Amnesty.—A greater card to be played in the course of the coming season will be 'The Prodigal Father,' by M. A. Dumas, the younger—a title from which it may, perhaps, be inferred that "wicked children," male and female, have had their day, and that bad parents (there are such characters) are about to be subjected to the lash.—'La Marâtre,' a drama, by a novelist rarely successful on the stage—we mean De Balzac—is about to be performed at the *Vaudeville* theatre.—Mdlle. Déjazet, the audacious and evergreen, has entered on the management of the *Théâtre des Folies Nouvelles*, for the inauguration of which a prologue, to be contributed by only some score of *vaudevillistes*, is talked of. But of matters of multiplication and of corroboration there seems to be no end in Paris. 'Cricri,' the new faëry spectacle at the *Cirque*, has thirty-two changes of scene, and four authors, one of whom, Mdlle. Thys, is already known as a musician strong enough to get a hearing for an Operetta, written by her, at the little theatre of M. Offenbach.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Ffolkes Papers.*—Some weeks back there appeared in the *Athenæum* a communication respecting the discovery of some volumes in MS. of Martin Ffolkes's, containing various papers in connexion with the Royal Society. Now, there is said to be extant a paper by Ffolkes, relative to Saxton's series of Maps, respecting which Gough, in his 'British Topography,' vol. i. p. 87, states, that Dr. Birch told him "Mr. Martin Ffolkes wrote a dissertation on Saxton's Maps, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* about fifteen years back; but I have sought it in vain; and the difficulty of finding it in the *Minutes* of the Royal Society, where it most probably is, has twice disappointed my search." Should this said "dissertation" be among the papers recently resuscitated, a communication of it, or of some information as to its contents, could not fail to be a duly appreciated boon to the lovers of English Topography—a fraternity that has increased—is increasing—and ought, for the honour of the country, to be "Legion."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Shacklewell, Aug. 20.

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 2 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH

ACCOUNT and BALANCE-SHEET of THE MUTUAL  
 LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.N. 1834), may be had on a  
 written or personal application to the Actuary or any of the  
 Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is ap-  
 pended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the Year 1858.  
 No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.  
 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. London.

## PROMOTER LIFE OFFICE, 9, Chatham-

place, Blackfriars. Established in 1826.

TRUSTEES.  
 Sir John G. S. Lefevre, K.C.B., F.R.S.  
 Charles Johnston, Esq.  
 John Deacon Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance effected on liberal terms.

## ACCIDENTS are of DAILY OCCURRENCE.

—Insurance data show that NE PERSON in every  
 FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

AD ANNUAL PAYMENT of 3s. per week  
 A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6s. per week  
 IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR  
 1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH.

FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
 BY A POLICY in the

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000L.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Com-  
 pany's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where-  
 about, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the  
 Journey or Year. No charge for Stamp Duty. Capital One  
 Million. WM. J. VIAN, Secretary.  
 Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
 Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

## THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS'

ASSURANCE COMPANY have never contemplated trans-  
 ferring their business to any other Company whatever, but  
 continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting  
 either in Death or Injury.  
 3, Old Broad-street, E.C. WM. J. VIAN, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

## GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, Waterloo-place, London, and  
 42, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

Directors.  
 W. H. DICKSON, Esq. Chairman.  
 T. R. DAVISON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

E. N. Clifton, Esq. E. Hawley, Esq.  
 E. Croxley, Esq. E. J. T. Pearce, Esq.  
 Lieut. Col. J. J. Graham. W. R. Rogers, Esq. M.D.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle  
 of Mutual Assurance. The Funds are accumulated for the exclu-  
 sive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate  
 superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually,  
 and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policy-  
 holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual  
 Premiums.

The last annual reduction in the Premiums was at the rate of  
 3 1/2 per cent.

By order of the Board, C. L. LAWSON, Secretary.

## NORTH BRITISH

INSURANCE COMPANY,  
 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

67, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,  
 1809.

New Assurances during the past year .....£37,425 0 0  
 Yielding in New Premiums..... 12,565 18 8

Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 136,629 5 0  
 Bonus declared of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on every policy  
 opened prior to Dec. 31, 1858.....

Fire Premiums received in 1858.....£31,345 16 5  
 LONDON BOARD.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.  
 JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

William Borradaile, Esq. Archibald Cockburn, Esq.  
 John Connell, Esq. Peter Northall Laurie, Esq.  
 Chas. J. Knowles, Esq. Q.C. E. J. T. Pearce, Esq.

Alexander Dobbie, Esq. London-place, Solicitor.  
 Bankers—Union Bank of London.  
 Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, &c. may be obtained at the  
 Office, 4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, Lothbury, London, E.C.  
 ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

## PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1797.  
 70, LOMBARD-STREET, City, and 57, CHANCERY CROSS,  
 Westminster.

BONUS of 1861.

ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st of July, 1861, on the  
 Bonus Scale of Premiums, will participate in the next Division  
 of Profits.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal apply at the Offices as  
 above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, £1,250,760.

Office in London—1, MOORGATE-STREET.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Miller, Esq., M.P.  
 George G. Anderson, Esq.  
 Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.  
 Duncan James Kay, Esq.  
 Sir Charles R. M'Gick, Bart.  
 William Westgarth, Esq.

Secretary—A. P. Fletcher. Vice-Secretary—Edward Fuchs.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company grants Insurances against Fire on every descrip-  
 tion of Property, at Home, in the Colonies, and elsewhere.

FOREIGN INSURANCES.—The Directors, having had all the  
 important places abroad practically surveyed, are enabled to offer  
 unusual advantages as regards rates of Premium and Conditions;  
 and a Discount is allowed to Merchants and others effecting their  
 own and correspondents' Insurances.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The ordinary rates cover residence in all parts of the world  
 distant more than 35° from the Equator.

In the Participation Branch the Business is conducted by the  
 Proprietors at a fixed charge of 10 per cent. on the Premiums,  
 without any other deduction whatever; thus guaranteeing eco-  
 nomy of management and all the Profits of the Mutual System,  
 without its attendant liability and uncertainty.

The Bonuses added have averaged from 26 to 63 per cent. on  
 the Premiums paid.

## FINANCIAL POSITION of the COMPANY

ON 31st JANUARY, 1859.

Annual Revenue—Fire Department..... £100,179 19 7  
 Do. Life Department..... 80,216 18 8

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds 404,419 3 2

## PARTRIDGE & COZENS, No. 1, CHAN-

CERY-LANE, is the cheapest house for PAPER, ENVE-  
 LOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 6d.—Super  
 Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelopes,  
 6d. per 100—Large Blue Office ditto, 6d. per 1,000, or 5,000 for  
 21s.—Sermon Paper, 4s.—Straw Paper, 2s. 6d.—Foolscap, 6s. 6d.  
 per ream—India Note, 5 quires for 1s.—Black-Bordered Note, 5  
 quires for 1s.—Manuscript Paper, 3d. per quire—Copy Books, 21s.  
 per gross.—P. & C.'s Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, 1s. 3d. per  
 gross. Price List free. Order by post, and carriage paid to the  
 country.—PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers,  
 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

**METALLIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN,**  
 BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to

inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and  
 the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled  
 Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the  
 scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of  
 his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY  
 of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, he believes  
 will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of  
 quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, contain-  
 ing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his  
 signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G.  
 has introduced his

## WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different de-  
 grees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suit-  
 able for the various kinds of Writing taught in Academies.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable  
 Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be  
 supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-st., Birmingham;

No. 31, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-  
 CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

## WHEN YOU ASK FOR

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
 AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

## DURABILITY of GUTTA PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the  
 Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company  
 have issued in giving publicity to the following letter.—From  
 SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—  
 Second Testimonial—"I March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter,  
 received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for  
 Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers  
 perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately ex-  
 amined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the  
 first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it  
 is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected  
 here.—N.B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the  
 CORROSIVE VAPOR of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on  
 Gutta Percha Tubing.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,**  
 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

## BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT

Kills Mice and Sparrows on the spot.—In 1d., 2d., 4d., and  
 6d. packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor  
 damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hun-  
 dreds of mice and sparrows are soon dead. Agents: Barclay &  
 Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton & Co., Bow-churchyard;  
 B. Yates & Co., 25, Budge-row, London, and sold by all Druggists,  
 Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom. Barber's Poisoned  
 Wheat Works, IPSWICH, removed from Eye, Suffolk.



**FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch**  
and Clock Maker to the Queen and Princes Consort, and  
Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61,  
Strand, and 34, Rooking Lane.  
No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

**ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES** of the  
ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-  
SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have  
added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in  
the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at  
the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion  
of Honour, as well as the "Grands Médaille d'Honneur" (the only  
one awarded to the trade). The Ouncell Medal was also awarded  
to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and  
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford  
no guarantee of quality.

29, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET,  
LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their  
MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gild-  
ing as usual.

**MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,**  
LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GAL-  
LERY (adjoining their late premises), recently erected from the  
designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to  
contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table  
and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has  
enabled them to exhibit.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT**  
IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES,  
CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices  
may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-  
street, Liverpool; 15, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley  
Fields, Wolverhampton.

**ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.**  
—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bique  
and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster,  
Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Gandelabra, and other Art-  
Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices  
extremely moderate.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.O.

**FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,**  
How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES,  
with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings; to be  
had post-free of P. & S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses,  
91, 93 and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the  
kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 154, Rosewood  
or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet. Brussels Car-  
pets, 2s. 9d. per yard.

**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS**  
AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING;  
Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;  
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other  
articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their  
New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furni-  
ture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22,  
Strand.

**HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-  
STEADS.**—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large  
assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and  
for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass  
Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for  
Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufac-  
tured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, Tree Woods, Polished Deal  
and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete,  
as well as every description of Bad-room Furniture.

**HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATA-  
LOGUE,** containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads,  
as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE,  
sent free by post to HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-  
room Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**EAU-DE-VIE.**—This pure PALE BRANDY,  
though only 16s. per Gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis,  
to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent im-  
portations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen;  
or securely packed in a Case for the Country, 35s.—HENRY  
BRETT & CO., Old Funnal's Distillery, Holborn.

**OPORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT** of  
high character, 48s. per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine  
will be much approved. HENRY BRETT & CO. Importers,  
Old Funnal's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL  
WINE COMPANY,**  
123, PALL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES  
of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT** ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT** ..... 20s. & 24s. "  
The finest ever introduced to the country.  
**ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY**, soft, nutty and dry, 32s. "  
**SPLENDID OLD PORT** (Ten years in the wood), 42s. "  
**SPARKLING EPERNY CHAMPAGNE** ..... 38s. "  
**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE**, pure & without acidity, 25s. "

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is  
allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most  
effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The  
use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided:  
a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite  
supporting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT  
LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be  
detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular  
may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by  
post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips,  
being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 223, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.**  
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and  
SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,  
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-  
nary stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.  
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 223, Piccadilly, London.

## PARIS FIRST-CLASS AND LONDON PRIZE

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN,  
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,  
Manufactory, 18, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**FREDERICK EDWARDS, SON & CO.** beg  
respectfully to announce that they have REMOVED from  
43, Poland-street to 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET,  
premises lately occupied by M. Desachy, the eminent French  
Modeller, and situate exactly opposite the Conservatory entrance to  
the Pantheon Bazaar. Their attention will, as heretofore, be  
entirely confined to the Manufacture and Sale of Stoves, Kitchen  
Ranges, Stenders and Fire-irons, and to the fitting of houses with  
Baths, Bells, Steam and Hot-water Work. F. E. & Co. sin-  
cerely trust that in their present extensive and commodious pre-  
mises, and with their greatly increased stock, they will meet with  
an extension of the support and favour they have for so many  
years enjoyed.

**CULLETON'S CARDS, Wedding, Visiting,**  
and Trade.—A Copper-Plate engraved in any style, and fifty  
superfine Cards printed for 2s. Post free.—EMBOSSING PRESS  
with Crest die, or Name and Address, for stamping paper, 15s.—  
25, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

**THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous**  
Circulation.—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually  
cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight,  
Latitude and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in  
this MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it to be his duty, in grati-  
tude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the  
manual used, and to send free, on receipt of a directed  
envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book,  
containing every information required. Address James Wallace,  
Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, Lon-  
don, W.C.

**RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN** is  
prepared of two sorts, No. 1 Preservative, and No. 2 Curative.  
No. 1, besides the Composita, and 2, removes pimples, eruptions,  
tans, freckles, sunburns, &c. Price, per bottle, 4 pints 2s. 9d.,  
4 pints 4s. 6d., pint 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—  
E. RIMMEL, 96, Strand, 24, Cornhill, and Crystal Palace.

**ASTHMA.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC**  
WAFERS

Give instant relief, and a permanent cure of asthma, consumption,  
coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.  
To Singers and Public Speakers, they are invaluable for clearing  
and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price,  
1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

**DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, dis-**  
covered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Con-  
sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds, and General De-  
bility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a  
daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now  
alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will  
send, post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full  
directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their  
remitting him six stamps.—Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street,  
Strand.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL**  
COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism,  
and Stiff Joints, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAG-  
NETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey  
hair and baldness prevented by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT  
Brush, price 4s. and 6s. Office, 32, Basinghall-street, London.  
Where may be had, gratis, or by post for four stamps, the illus-  
trated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy."  
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**NO MORE MEDICINE.—PERFECT**  
DIGESTION, Sound Lungs, Strong Nerves, Refreshing  
Sleep, and Healthy Action of the Brain, restored to the most en-  
feebled without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by  
DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA  
FOOD.

which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No.  
5,196.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervous-  
ness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness of  
the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's ex-  
cellent food, after all medicine had failed. Maria Joly, Worthing,  
Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Cure No. 3,905.—"Thirteen years'  
cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du  
Barry's excellent food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."  
Cure No. 4,308.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility,  
with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed  
by Du Barry's food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."  
Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddlington Rectory, Norfolk."

In Canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.  
The 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of a Post-office order.

**BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London;**  
Fortnum, Mason & Co., 123, Piccadilly; also at 49 and 80,  
Bishopsgate-street; at Abbots, 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-  
side; and at 100, Oxford-street. Tottenham-court-road; and  
all Chemists and Grocers in Town and Country.

DR. DE JONGH'S  
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
Administered with the greatest success in cases of  
CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM,  
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN  
ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.  
is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid  
curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds.  
Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety  
is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physi-  
cians and Surgeons of European reputation.

OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.,  
Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical  
School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South  
Kensington Museum, &c. &c.

"I believe that the purity and genuineness of this Oil is secured  
in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist  
and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written  
the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted.  
Hence I should deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee  
to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and  
medicinal efficacy."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;  
Quarts, 9s.; and bottled and labelled with Dr. de JONGH's stamp and  
signature, which NONE is GENUINE: IN THE PROVINCES  
by respectable Chemists.

IN LONDON, BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,  
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

CAUTION.—Strenuously resist proposed Substitutions.

## DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.

A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality,  
superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table  
Glass, equally advantageous.  
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
Established nearly a Century.

**MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S**  
PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—The most  
easy, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Any  
person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; set  
of Movable Numbers, 2s. 8d.; Crest, 6s., with directions. Post free,  
for stamps.—Observe, 25, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

**LAWNS.—In Use in the Royal Gardens.**—  
SAMUELSON'S BOYD'S PATENT LAWN MOWING  
and ROLLING MACHINE, the only one that will cut wet as  
well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled,  
and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six  
men. Prices, including cases and carriage to any railway station  
in England, from 4l. 17s. 6d. and upwards. Copies of testimonials  
sent free on application to Mr. Samuelson's London Warehouse,  
78, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge;  
or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

**BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS' HAND**  
CANDLESTICKS, with Registered Glass Shades, entirely  
prevent the guttering of candles when carried about.—BRECK-  
NELL, TURNER & SONS, Wax and Tallow Chandlers and Soap  
and Oil Merchants, at the Bee Hive, 31 and 32, Haymarket, S.W.

**HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.**—Notice of In-  
junction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are  
particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that  
which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LA-  
ZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby,"  
and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the  
Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label,  
printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed  
to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse,  
in addition to the well-known label, which are protected against  
imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery, of 9th July,  
1858."—8, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR.**  
WHISKERS, &c.—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIVIVENE, an  
elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce  
Moustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks,  
strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in  
all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair  
in baldness from whatever cause and at any age. Price 2s., sent  
anywhere free by post on receipt of 24 penny stamps by Dr.  
RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish Town, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-**  
tern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating un-  
bleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and  
genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush,  
Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search  
thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them  
most effectually. The Hair never comes loose. M. B. & Co. are  
sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps,  
sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of  
Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and of  
the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-  
street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**  
has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent  
of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity,  
Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient  
it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during  
pregnancy; it cures the most obstinate constipation, and is useful  
during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON  
SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is  
highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co.,  
Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-  
hair Glove and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold  
by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**TEETH.—By HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL**  
LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented Application of  
Chemically prepared India-Rubber, for the construction of Arti-  
ficial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Sole  
Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable inven-  
tion, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute per-  
fection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIAN-  
RUBBER, as a substitute for the gums of bone, ivory, and other  
edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a  
greatly-increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elas-  
ticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the  
most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness  
and pliability of the material, the most delicate and tender parts  
are given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by  
the absorption of the gums.—9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-  
square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square,  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**THE following is an EXTRACT from the**  
Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the  
Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by  
Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.:

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the  
Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what con-  
tains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear  
aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which  
chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think  
are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which  
is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth  
ingredient, as being no more than aromatic confection. I think  
no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look  
at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do  
not hesitate to say, it is the best made Pill in the kingdom; a  
muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge com-  
bined, and their effects properly controlled by a detergent and  
corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids,  
like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble,  
so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.**—  
COLDS, COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH.—These  
corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints,  
which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consump-  
tion. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, pen-  
etrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels  
all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes  
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Third Edition, price 5s. 6d., of

## RURAL CHEMISTRY:

AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SCIENCE IN ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S.

Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society of London, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Honourable East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, &amp;c. &amp;c.

**PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.**—In accordance with numerous suggestions, very considerable additions have been made to this little book in preparing it for a new edition; several important practical matters, not treated of in any former editions, having been introduced. Brief descriptions of the more important of the domestic arts, such as Wine and Vinegar Making, Brewing, the Manufacture of Spirits, Baking, Cheese-making, Cookery, &c., have been added, together with some account of the Scientific Principles involved in those arts. Numerous recent analyses of agricultural crops have likewise been given, and the whole has been carefully revised and corrected.

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Absorption of manure	Binber	Combustion	Flint	Kidneys	Musk	Poppy seed	Silica in plants	Tabasheer
Acetates	Bones	Combustion, results of	Flouring malt	Kiln-drying	Must	Porter	Silica in soil, use of	Tannin
Acetic Acid	Bran	Common salt	Flour	Kirschwasser	Mustard	Potash	Silicate of alumina	Tanning
Acetic fermentation	Brandy	Composition of an-	Flour, damaged	Lactic acid	Nastha	Potash, binxalate of	Silicate of lime	Tapicosa
Acids	Brass	mal matter	Flowers	Latent heat	Nascent state	Potash, bitartrate of	Silicate of magnesia	Tar
Acids, organic	Bread	Composition of or-	Flowers, their effect	Lead	Natural vegetation	Potash, carbonate of	Silicate of potash	Tarnish
Acids, test for	Bricks	ganic matter	on the air	Leather	Nightsoil	Potash, caustic	Silicate of soda	Tartar
Action of plants on the air	Brimstone	Composition of plants	Fluorides	Leaven	Nightsoil, disinfected	Potash in plants	Silicates	Tartaric acid
Active principles	British gum	Composition of soils	Fluorine	Leaves	Nitrate of lime	Potash in the soil	Silicic acid	Tartrates
Adulterated guano	Bromide of magne-	Composition of stones	Food of animals	Leaves, fall of the	Nitrate of potash	Potash, muriate of	Silicon	Teeth
Affinity, chemical	sium	Compounds	Food, chemical use of	Leaves, office of	Nitrate of soda	Potash, nitrate of	Silk dyeing	Ternary comp
After-damp in mines	Bromides	Contagion	Food of plants	Lees of wine	Nitrate of silver	Potash, salts of	Silver	Tests, vegetable
Air	Bromine	Contagious matter	Formation of seed	Lignum	Nitrates	Potash, silicate of	Silver, chloride of	Thermometer
Air contains am-	Brown stout	Cookery	Formation of soils	Light, effects of	Nitrates in plants	Potash, sulphate of	Silver, nitrate of	Thunderbolt
monia	Buckwheat	Cool smells	Freezing, effects of	Light, influence on	Nitre	Potash, muriate of	Silver, oxide of	Tiles
Air contains carbonic acid	Buds	Copper in plants	Freezing of water	Light, influence on	Nitre beds	Potassium	Silver, salts of	Tin
Air contains water	Burning lime	Copper, pyrites	Fruit	Light, influence on	Nitric acid	Potassium, chloride of	Silver, sulphuret of	Tin, oxide of
Air, inflammable	Burning of plants	Copper, salts of	Fruit, ripening of	Light, influence on	Nitric acid in manure	Potash, active	Silver, sulphuret of	Tin, oxide of
Air necessary to life	Burnt sugar	Copper, sulphate of	Fuel	Light, influence on	Nitrogen	Principles, active	Silver, sulphuret of	Tin, sulphuret of
Air, composition of	Butter	Coprolites	Fumigating by chlo-	Lighting a fire	Noxau	Pyrites	Skimmed milk	Toasted cheese
Air resists compres-	Butter, clarified	Corn	rine	Liquin	Nutrition of plants	Potato, sweet	Slaking of lime	Tobacco
sion	Butter, how co-	Corrosive sublimate	Fumigation by sul-	Lime	Nutrition of animals	Pottery	Slag	Toddy
Alabaster	Butter, melted	Cotton	phur	Lime and salt	Oak ashes	Principles, active	Smells, foul	Treacle
Albumen	Butter, salt	Couching	From water	Lime, biphosphate of	Oats	Proteins	Smelting	Tropical countries
Albumen, vegetable	Butyric acid	Cream	Galvanised iron	Lime, burning	Odours of plants	Protein	Smoke	Tubers
Alcohol	Cabbage	Cream cheese	Game, preserving	Lime, carbonate	Oil	Proto-salts	Soap	Turf ashes
Alkalies	Cashe, red	Cream of tartar	Gas	Lime, caustic	Oil, castor	Proximate animal	Soap-boiling	Turnerio
Alkalies—vegetable	Calamine	Cream of tartar	Gas, coal	Lime, hydrate of	Oil, clover	Principles	Soap, decomposition	Turnips
Alloys	Calcium	Cubic nitre	Gas, inflammable	Lime, muriate of	Oil, cocoa-nut	Pruning	Soap, soft	Turpentine, oil of
Alkali, test for	Calcium, chloride of	Cultivated land	Gas, manufacture of	Lime, nitrate of	Oil, dregs	Putrefaction	Soap, transparent	Urate of ammonia
Alkali, volatile	Calomel	Curd of milk	Gas liquor	Lime, oxalate of	Oil, drying	Putrefaction, influ-	Soap, yellow	Urea
Alkalies	Candies	Curants	Gas liquor, strength of	Lime, phosphate of	Oil, fixed	ence of lime in	Soapmakers' ash	Uric acid
Alumina	Candle, burning of	Daguerrotype	Gas tar	Lime, silicate of	Oil, linseed	Putrefying animal	Soda	Urine
Alumina absorbs am-	Cane	Death of plants	Gas, tar	Lime, slaking	Oil, mustard	matter	Soda, carbonate of	Use of leaves
monia	Cane sugar	Decay	Gelatine	Limestone	Oil of lavender	Putrid fermentation	Soda, silicate of	Use of plants
Alumina in soil, use of	Caramel	Decay, influence of	Germination	Limestone, magne-	Oil of lemons	Putrid urine	Soda in plants	Usquebaugh
Alumina, phosphate	Carbon	Decay, like burning	Germination accele-	sian	Oil of turpentine	Putty powder	Soda in soils	Vapour condensed by
Alumina, sulphate of	Carbon in plants	Decay of humus	rated	Lime, sulphate of	Oil of vitriol	Pyrites, copper	Soda, muriate of	Vapour in the air
Aluminum	Carbonate of ammo-	Decay of plants	Gin	Lime, super-phos-	Oil, olive	Pyroigneous acid	Soda, nitrate of	Vegetable alkalies
Aluminum, oxide of	Carbonate of iron	Decay, results of	Glass	phate of	Oil, poppy	Pyroigneous acid	Soda, silicate of	Vegetable manure
Ammonia	Carbonate of lead	Decay, results of	Glanber salts	Lime, when useful	Oil, rape	Pyroxylol spirit	Soda, sulphate of	Vegetables, boiling of
Ammonia absorbed	Carbonate of lime	Decay, results of	Glauconite	Lime, when not to be	Oil, rock	Quartz	Sodium	Vine
by alumina	Carbonate of mag-	Decay, results of	Glucose	Limes, juice of	Oil, seeds	Quaternary com-	Sodium chloride of	Vermilion
Ammonia absorbed	Carbonate of potash	Decomposition, spon-	Gluten	Linen	Opodeldo	pounds	Soft water	Vetoh
by charcoal, &c.	Carbonate of soda	aneous	Lyceine	Liquors	Opodeldo	Quicklime	Soil	Vinegar
Ammonia, carbonate of	Carbonates decom-	Dew	Gold	Liquid manure	Organic acids	Quinaker	Soils, analysis of	Vinegar distilled
Ammonia, fixing of	posed by acids	Dextrine	Gold, chloride	Liquid manure-tanks	Organic acids	Raisins	Soils, colour of	Vinous fermentation
Ammonia in air	Carbonic acid gas	Diamond	Gold, mosaic	Liver	Organic manures	Rape seed	Soils, composition of	Vinous fermentation
Ammonia in rain-	necessary to plants	Diatase	Gooseberries	Loss of manure	Organic matter	Rape vine	Soils, exhaustion of	Vitriol, green
water	Carbonic acid gas	Digestion	Grains, wheat	Lumene	Organic substances in	Red cabbage	Soils, formation of	Vitriol, of lime
Ammonia, loss of	decomposition of	Digestion, derange-	Grains, apert	Lunette	Organic substances in	Red lead	Soils, mixture of	Vitriol, white
Ammonia, muriate	Carbonic acid gas	ment of	Grape sugar	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile alkali
Ammoniz, phos-	Carbonic acid gas	ment of	Grapes	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
phate	Carbonated hydrogen	ment of	Grass	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Ammonia, salts of	Carburetted hydrogen	ment of	Gravities	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Ammonia, sulphate	Carcasses	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Analysis	Carrot	ment of	Greaves	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animal heat	Casine	ment of	Green manures	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animal manures	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Green vitriol	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animal principles,	Castor oil	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
proximate	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animal substances	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animals, breathing of	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Animals, fattening of	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Annatto	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Apple jelly	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Aqua fortis	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Argol	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Arrack	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Arrow-root	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Artichoke, Jerusa-	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
lem	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Asbes	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Atom	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Attraction	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Azote	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Balloons	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bamboo	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barilla	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barley	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barley-straw	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barley-sugar	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barn	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Barometer	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Base	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Basting-meat	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Batatas	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bay-salt	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bean, field	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beans, straw	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beans, kidney	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bech ashes	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bech nuts	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beer	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beer, Bavarian	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beet	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Beet-root sugar	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Be, metal	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bile	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Binary compounds	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Biphosphate of lime	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bitartrate of potash	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Blind	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bleaching by chlorine	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Bleaching by sul-	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
phur	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Blonde	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Black currant jelly	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil
Blood	Casine, vegetable	ment of	Gravities, specific	Lunette	Organic substances in	Refuse of gas works	Soils, nature of	Volatile oil



## NEW MONTHLY ISSUE.

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LONDON: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE, FARRINGDON-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.O.  
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county. Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 10, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1664.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

**MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,**  
LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 7th, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.** THE LABORATORY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, October 3rd.  
Students may be received into this Laboratory who are not connected with any of the Departments of the College. They conduct their experiments independently of each other, under the guidance of the Professors and Demonstrators.  
Particular attention is devoted to Analytical Chemistry, and its Application to the Arts and Manufactures, to Medicine, Agriculture, Mining, and the Assaying of Ores.  
The Daniell Scholarship, of the annual value of 20l., tenable for two years, is given every second year for the best series of Researches in Chemistry made since the last award, and may be competed for by all Students working in the Laboratory for a period of not less than six months.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.**

Director,  
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON,  
D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
8. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.  
The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30l. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20l.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10l. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1l., 1l. 10s., and 2l. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees.  
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.  
For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.  
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART,** at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART, at 37, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilton-square; St. Thomas Charter-house, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princes-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.  
Application for Admission, Prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each District, and at South Kensington.  
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.**  
Under the Government of the Council of the College.  
Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, September 20th, for new PUPILS. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY the 21st, at a quarter past 9 o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz. from the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.  
The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3 o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.  
There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October, those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, the 12th of October.  
August, 1859.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REPERTORY of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

The SESSION will be PUBLICLY OPENED on TUESDAY, November 1, at Two o'clock P.M., when an ADDRESS to the Students will be delivered by the PRINCIPAL.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be opened as follows:—

### I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.	Days and Hours of attendance.	Professors.
Junior Humanity.....	Nov. 2, at 12 & 2	Mr. Pillans.
Senior Humanity.....	Nov. 2, at 9..... (6h. 45m.)	
First Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 10 & 1	Mr. Blackie.
Second Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 11.....	
Third Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 2.....	Mr. Kelland.
First Mathematical.....	Nov. 2, at 12.....	
Second Mathematical.....	Nov. 2, at 10.....	Mr. Fraser.
Third Mathematical.....	Nov. 14, at 9.....	
Logic and Metaphysics.....	Nov. 2, at 11.....	Mr. M'Dougall.
Moral Philosophy.....	Nov. 2, at 12.....	
Natural Philosophy.....	Nov. 2, at 11.....	Mr. Forbes.
Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres (English Language and Literature).....	Nov. 2, at 4.....	
Practical Astronomy.....	Dec. 6, at 12.....	Mr. Smyth.
Agriculture.....	Nov. 10, at 3.....	Mr. J. Wilson.
Universal History.....	Nov. 9, at 2.....	Mr. Innes.
Theory of Music.....	Nov. 2, at 10 & 12	Mr. Donaldson.
Technology.....	Nov. 2, at 12.....	Dr. G. Wilson.

### II. THEOLOGY.

Hebrew—Junior Class.....	Nov. 10, at 9.....	Rev. D. Liston.
Advanced Class—Hebrew and Arabic.....	Nov. 10, at 10.....	
Divinity.....	Nov. 10, at 11.....	Dr. Crawford.
Divinity & Church History.....	Nov. 10, at 12.....	Dr. Robertson.
Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities.....	Nov. 10, at 1.....	Dr. R. Lee.

### III. LAW.

Medical Jurisprudence (for Students of Law).....	Dec. 1, at 2.....	Dr. Traill.
Civil Law.....	Nov. 14, at 3.....	Mr. Swinton.
Law of Scotland.....	Nov. 14, at 3.....	Mr. More.
Conveyancing.....	Nov. 14, at 4.....	Mr. M. Bell.

### IV. MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.....	Nov. 2, at 9.....	Dr. Christison.
Chemistry.....	Nov. 2, at 10.....	Dr. L. Playfair.
Surgery.....	Nov. 2, at 10.....	Mr. Miller.
Institutes of Medicine.....	Nov. 2, at 11.....	Dr. Bennett.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	Nov. 2, at 11.....	Dr. Simpson.
Clinical Surgery—(Monday and Thursday).....	Nov. 3, at 12.....	Mr. Syme.
Clinical Medicine—(Tuesday and Friday).....	Nov. 4, at 12 & 2	Dr. Bennett and Laycock.
Anatomy.....	Nov. 2, at 2.....	Mr. Goodie.
General Pathology.....	Nov. 2, at 4.....	Dr. Henderson.
Natural History.....	Nov. 2, at 1.....	Dr. Allan.
Practice of Physic.....	Nov. 2, at 3.....	Dr. Laycock.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Goodie. Practical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair. Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

N.B. Information relative to the Curricula of Study for Degrees, Examinations, &c., may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, at the College.

A Table of FEES may be seen in the Matriculation Office, and in the Reading-Room of the Library.

By Authority of the Patrons of the University,  
ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS of the Session 1859-60 will be delivered by Dr. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, at 8 P.M.; and after the Address a CONVERSATION will be held, and the PRIZES of the past Session distributed.

The Westminster Hospital was Instituted A.D. 1719, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1838. It contains 175 Beds, and affords relief to about 20,000 Out-patients annually.

### HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

Physicians—Dr. Basham, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Radcliffe. Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Marcet, Dr. Reynolds. Surgeons—Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Holthouse. Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Hillman, Mr. Power. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Clendon.

### LECTURES.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Holthouse. Practical Anatomy—Mr. Hensh and Mr. Gray. Dental Surgery—Mr. Clendon. Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S. Surgery—Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S. Physiology and Physiological Anatomy—Mr. Power. Medicine—Dr. Basham. Botany—Mr. Syme, F.L.S. Comparative Anatomy and Zoology—Mr. Power. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S. Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Radcliffe. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Fincham and Dr. Reynolds. Practical Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S. Midwifery—Dr. Frederic Bird.

**CLINICAL LECTURES.**—In addition to the instruction given by all the Medical Officers during their Visits, Courses of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the New Regulations of the Examining Boards, will be delivered during the Winter and Summer Terms by the Physicians and Surgeons.

Clinical Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, are selected from the most qualified Students, without additional Fee.

The entire Course of Study (including Hospital Practice and Lectures) required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, may be attended on payment of Seventy Guineas.

Further information may be obtained on application to  
F. J. WILSON, Secretary to the Hospital.

## SUGGESTIVE OF A "NICE LONG EVENING."

**MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS."**—"THE SPIRIT AND ESSENCE OF 'KIDD'S JOURNAL,'—SOMETHING OF EVERY THING, AND ALL OF THE BEST."

Millions of mysteries surround our path.  
We nothing know, but what is "marvellous";  
And yet, "the marvellous" we can't believe!!  
So weak our Reason,—and so great our God!—Young.  
A List of Mr. WILLIAM KIDD'S POPULAR ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS," and Terms, sent post-free.—Hammersmith, Sept. 17.

**MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES** on a WATCH.—Mr. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will Lecture on a WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Oct. 1, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.	Nov. 3, Whittington Club.
" 2, Chelsea Athenæum.	" 8, Bath.
" 4, Guildford.	" 10, Burnham.
" 11, Slough.	" 11, Chelsea Young Men's Association.
" 14, Church Schoolmasters' Association.	" 14, Christian-street.
" 18, Southgate.	" 23, Acton.
" 25, St. Barnabas Schools.	Dec. 1, Crosby Hall.
" 26, Southwark.	" 15, Devizes.
Nov. 2, Faversham.	

The Lectures will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabus can be had at the WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE.

**MR. GERALD MASSEY** will LECTURE in Warwickshire and Derbyshire in September, Yorkshire in October and December, Middlesex in November, North of England and Scotland in January, Kent, Gloucestershire, and Devonshire in February.—Hoddesdon, Herts.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Class will meet, by permission of the Council, at University College, London, early in October, for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the Matriculation Examination to be held in January, 1860.

The Class will be instructed by WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.

Fee for the Course, 5l.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

### B.A. EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen intending to proceed to the First or Second B.A. Examination, are informed that Classes will meet early in October for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the above Examinations, under the Direction of WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.

For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

67 and 68, Harley-street, W.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—The Lord BISHOP OF LONDON.

Principal—The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Lady Resident—Miss PARRY.

The CLASSES of this College will meet, for the Michaelmas Term, on MONDAY, October 3rd.

The PREPARATORY CLASS, or School for Girls under Thirteen, will OPEN on MONDAY, September 26th.

Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Subjects, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.  
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION—1859-60.

### MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The EXAMINATIONS for Scholarships will commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40l. each, viz. SEVEN in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and ONE in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz. FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTEEN in Science, of the value of 20l. each; Six in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,  
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

### ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

## THE DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE.

—The Parts for the Year 1858-59 (comprising the letter D of the Text and 12 plates of Illustrations, C-4.) are ready for delivery. Subscribers who may be in arrears for that or for the current year, ending 31st of December next, are requested to forward their Subscriptions to the Treasurer or Secretary.

Every information respecting the Publications of the Society can be obtained at the Office, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.  
September 14, 1859.

ARTHUR CATES, Hon. Sec.

## MILITARY EDUCATION.

—Preparation for the PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—This establishment has again passed first on the list at the last Examination for direct Commissions. It has sent two candidates to the last Competitive Examination for Sandhurst, and of these two were also two successful pupils at the last competition for the Artillery (altogether 55 successful pupils since 1858, of which four passed first, two second, two third, &c.). A Laboratory and extensive Collections for Experimental and Natural Sciences have lately been added.—Apply to Capt. LENDY, Sunbury, S.W.



**LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.**  
The CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1859-1860 on THURSDAY, October 13th.  
FEES.  
For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 18l. 18s. a year, or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.  
For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 1l. 11s. 6d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 1s. for those meeting once.  
For Pupils attending one Class only, 2s. 2d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 11s. 6d. for those meeting once.  
The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 29th. The Fees are 5l. 5s. a term for Pupils under, and 6l. 6s. for those above, Fourteen. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.  
Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.  
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

**WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,**  
No. 40, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.O.  
The MICHAELMAS TERM of the above School BEGAN on the 8th of the Present Month, and will end December 22nd.  
Fees—Three Guineas per Term; 1l. 18s. the Half-Term. For Pupils under the age of 11 years, Two Guineas per Term; 1l. 6s. the Half-Term. All Fees to be pre-paid.  
E. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

**GRANGE COURT, CHIGWELL.**  
PRIVATE SCHOOL for the SONS OF GENTLEMEN.  
The Rev. W. EARLE, M.A., receives into his House FIFTY PUPILS.  
Assistant Masters.  
Rev. F. Williams, B.A. Lincoln College, Oxford.  
J. I. Williams, M.A. Jesus College, Oxford.  
J. W. Freese, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.  
French and Drawing Master—Alexis de Lesau.  
Music and Singing Master—F. W. Force.  
Dancing Master—H. Kendon.  
Resident Out-door Superintendent and Drill Master—J. Savage.  
Terms will be sent on application.  
Reference to the Master of the Temple and other Clergymen, and Parents of Pupils.  
Chigwell is a remarkably healthy village, ten miles from London, on the Loughon line of railway.

**TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND**  
(for nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM) has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c., apply to Dr. Diamond, Twickenham House, S.W.  
Trains constantly pass to and from London, the residence being about five minutes' walk from the Station.

**CHEMISTRY.—DR. MEDLOCK'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY AND SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY IS OPEN** throughout the year. Gentlemen are instructed in every Branch of Chemistry, especially in the practical Applications of the Science to Agriculture, Medicine, and Commerce. Pupils are also prepared for the Woolwich and other Public Examinations. An Evening Class will commence in October. In the Analytical Department, commercial Analyses are conducted on moderate Terms. Prospectuses may be had at the Laboratory, 20, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—DR. MATTHIESSEN'S LABORATORY** will RE-OPEN for the Winter Course on the 3rd of OCTOBER. Hours of Attendance, daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in the Evening, from 6 to 9. Dr. Matthiessen may be consulted on all chemical Subjects, and Samples for analysis can be forwarded either to the Laboratory or to care of Messrs. H. Matthiessen & Co., Mark-lane Chambers, E.C. Laboratory, 11, Torrington-street, Russell-square, W.C.

**GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**  
—An experienced PROFESSOR of the above, who teaches in the first Families and Schools, having a few hours twice a week disengaged, would be happy to employ them in giving LESSONS, on a very moderate terms. Distance no object.—Address A. B., care of Madame Bamberger, 35, Oxford-street, W.

**FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—DR. ALTSCHUL**, Author of 'First German Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms, as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.

**GERMAN RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—**  
A North German Protestant, middle-aged, particularly active and companionable, qualified from early position to impart the tone and manners of good society. WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, with Pupils above twelve. She speaks English, French, and Roman Italian exactly like natives; makes her Pupils play and sing delightfully, and thoroughly cultivates the mind.—K. Earle's Library, Castle-street East, Regent-street.

**CAVENDISH COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 2nd Year.**  
**MONS. TOURRIER'S FRENCH CLASSES** begin the FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER, at 41, Manchester-street, Kensington; Islington; Notting Hill; R. G. Hammersmith. Classes for Drawing, Piano, Singing.—Apply 41, Manchester-street, W.

**THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SESSION 1859-60.—RESIDENT HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.**  
For the promotion of Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, the Governors have instituted Three Hospital Assistantships, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their education in the School. The Hospital Assistants will reside and board in the Hospital for one year free of expense.  
Two House-Surgeons are annually elected by competition from among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.  
Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.  
General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, &c. This Fee may be paid by instalments.  
Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Mr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.  
T. W. NUNN, Dean.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The Medical Session** commences in OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by Dr. HANESON, on SATURDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.  
MEDICAL OFFICERS.  
Physicians—Thomas Addison, M.D., G. H. Barlow, M.D., Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S., W. W. Gull, M.D.  
Assistant-Physicians—S. O. Habershon, M.D., S. Wilks, M.D., J. W. Barry, M.D.  
Surgeons—Edward Cock, Esq., John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq.  
Assistant-Surgeons—Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq., T. Bryant, Esq.  
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
Assistant Obstetric Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D.  
Surgeon-Dentists—T. Bell, Esq. F.R.S., J. Salter, Esq.  
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq.

**LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.**  
Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S., W. W. Gull, M.D.  
Surgery—John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq.  
Anatomy—Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq.  
Physiology—R. W. Ray, M.D.  
Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
Demonstrations on Anatomy—Mr. Durham, and Mr. Moxon.  
Experimental Philosophy—Mr. Durham.  
Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory references as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second year, and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.  
Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers for the Eye Ward, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.  
Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session, for general proficiency.  
Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—One for Medicine and One for Surgery.  
A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance, in Elementary Classics, and Mathematics. The three first Candidates will receive respectively 25l., 20l., and 10l.  
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.  
Guy's Hospital, July, 1859.

**ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.**  
A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. R. DUNDAS THOMSON, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1859, at 3 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes, &c., will take place.  
Gentlemen have the option of paying 40l. for the first year, a similar sum for the Eye Ward, and 10l. for each succeeding year; or 90l. at one payment, as perpetual.

**PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1859-60.**  
Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:—  
1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of 20 guineas.  
2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20l.  
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20l.  
To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:—

**FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. The Treasurer's Prize of 30 guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.

**SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.  
The Dressers, and the Clinical Clerks, are awarded to merit, after examination.

**THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.  
Clinical Assistants, a Prize of 10l. and 5l. to the two most Meritorious.  
Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheesden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.  
Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5l. for the best Essay, on "Neurægia."

The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers, are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and an entrance, or to obtain Prospectuses and further information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

**STUDENTS OF EACH YEAR** are classed according to their respective total merits in the Examinations, and all of the First Class receive Certificates of Honour.  
MEDICAL OFFICERS.  
Dr. Roots, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Risdon Bennett, Dr. Goulding, Mr. South, Mr. Mackmurdo, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

Clinical Instruction is given at stated times by the Medical and Surgical Officers, and a systematic Course of Medical Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Barker. Ophthalmic Surgery, Mr. Mackmurdo; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Mr. H. Gervis; Dental Surgery, Mr. Patient; Medical Tutor, E. Clapton, M.D.  
LECTURERS.—On Clinical Medicine—Dr. Barker. Medicine—Dr. J. Risdon Bennett. Surgery—Mr. South. Physiology—Mr. Grainger and Dr. Brinton. Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Le Gros Clark and Mr. S. Jones. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. R. Dundas Thomson. Midwifery—Dr. Waller. Practical Midwifery—Mr. H. Gervis. General Pathology—Mr. Simon. Anatomy—Mr. Rainey. ASTON Anatomy—Mr. W. M. Ord. Materia Medica—Dr. Peacock. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Brinton. Public Health—Dr. Headlam Greenhow. Anatomical Demonstrations—Mr. Rainey and Mr. W. M. Ord. Demonstrations, Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Bristowe and Mr. S. Jones. Microscopic Anatomy—Mr. Rainey.  
Students can reside with some of the Officers close to the Hospital.  
The Patients are admitted daily at Half-past Nine A.M., and the Out-Patients sent at the same time.

For the promotion of Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, the Governors have instituted Three Hospital Assistantships, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their education in the School. The Hospital Assistants will reside and board in the Hospital for one year free of expense.  
Two House-Surgeons are annually elected by competition from among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.  
Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.  
General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, &c. This Fee may be paid by instalments.  
Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Mr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.  
T. W. NUNN, Dean.

**MR. W. R. BIRT'S POPULAR LECTURE** on ASTRONOMY, 'A Night among the Stars.' Dates for NOVEMBER: Manchester, Nov. 1; Tottenham, Nov. 8; Torquay, Nov. 9; Yeovil, Nov. 11; Gosport, Nov. 14; Chichester, Nov. 16.—Mr. Birt has VACANCIES in the latter end of October and also November. Localities preferred—October: Cornwall, Devon, and West of England. November: South-east of England and Eastern Counties.—Address, pre-paid, 11a, Wellington-street, Victoria Park, London, N.E.

**EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—YOUNG LADIES ARE RECEIVED AS BOARDERS** of Mrs. G. MAX. Terms, 50 Guineas. Mrs. G. MAX will be in London for a few days about October 12 or 14. For particulars apply to Miss Wolter, 16, Sussex-square, Brighton.

**TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—WANTED**  
a first-class REPORTER for an old-established Provincial Journal. One who can sub-edit will be preferred.—Address, with testimonials, S. O. care of Messrs. Hammond & Nephew, 27, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**DARTMOUTH-ROW, BLACKHEATH.—**  
Miss M. STIRLING informs her Friends that she has REMOVED to a new Establishment, from Trinity House TO THE ABOVE desirable LOCALITY, where she hopes for a continuance of their kind encouragement; also for that of other Parties, who may be seeking a School for their Daughters. Excellent Masters attend.—Prospectuses may be obtained either of Miss M. Stirling, at her new residence, or of W. Whitmore, Esq., 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER**  
(in connexion with the University of London).  
SESSION, 1859-60.  
The COLLEGE will OPEN for the Session on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1859. The Session will terminate in July, 1860.  
Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION will be given in the following Departments:—  
Classics ..... Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.  
Comparative Grammar, English Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ..... Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.  
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ..... Professor A. Sandeman, M.A.  
History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy ..... Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.  
Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical, and Practical) ..... Professor Henry E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.C.S.  
Natural History (for this Session, Geology and the Vegetable Kingdom) ..... Professor W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L. F.R.S.  
French ..... Monsieur A. Pödevin.  
German ..... Mr. T. Theodores.

**EVENING CLASSES** for Persons not attending the Day Classes.  
The Evening Classes have been extended, so as to include the following Subjects of Instruction, viz.:—English Language, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French and German.  
ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without Fees, viz.:—"On the Greek of the New Testament"; "On the Hebrew of the Old Testament"; "On the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar."

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.**  
The following Scholarships and Prizes have been founded for competition by Students of the Owens College, viz.:—  
The Victoria Scholarship, for competition in Classical Learning, annual value, 20l., tenable for two years.  
The Wellington Scholarship, for competition in the Critical Knowledge of the Greek Text of the New Testament, annual value, 20l., tenable for one year.  
The Dalton Scholarships, viz., Two Scholarships in Chemistry, annual value, 50l. each, tenable for two years; Two Scholarships in Mathematics, annual value, 25l. each, tenable for not more than two years.  
Dalton Prizes in Chemistry are also intended to be offered.  
The Dalton Prize in Natural History, value, 15l., given annually.  
Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of receiving students on Thursday, the 29th, and Friday, the 30th of September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.  
Further particulars will be found in a Prospectus, which may be had from Mr. Nicholson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.  
J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. STON.  
Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's-chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

**THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.**  
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The COLLEGE SESSION for 1859-60 will begin on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, when the Supplemental Scholarship and Matriculation Examinations, will be proceeded with, as laid down in the Calendar.  
The Lectures in the Faculty of Arts, including Engineering and Agriculture, and in the Faculty of Medicine, will commence on November 1st; the Law Lectures on December 1st.

In the Faculty of Arts, thirty Junior Scholarships, of 24l. each, are awarded to Undergraduates; fifteen for proficiency in Literature, and fifteen for proficiency in Science; also, seven Senior Scholarships, of 40l. each, to Graduates; also, two Scholarships, of 20l. each, to Engineering, and four, of 15l. each, to Agricultural Students.  
In the Faculty of Medicine, six Junior Scholarships, of 20l. each, and two Senior Scholarships, of 40l. each, are awarded.

The Faculty of Law, three Junior Scholarships, of 20l. each, and one Senior Scholarship, of 40l., are awarded.  
The Fees payable by Matriculated Students, on behalf of the College, are 10s. for Matriculation and first year, and 5s. for the second and subsequent years. The Fees payable to the several Professors, see Calendar. The charges to Non-Matriculated Students are 5s. each Session, on behalf of the College, and about 2l. for any one Course of Lectures, extending over the Session.

Special Courses have been arranged for Students intending to become Candidates for Appointments in the Civil Service of India, and for Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

The ordinary Classes embrace the Branches required for the Examinations for the home Civil Service.  
College Certificate of Proficiency.—In order to extend more effectually to the Sons of Gentlemen intended for General Purposes or for Mercantile Life the advantages presented by this College, the Council have instituted a Course of Instruction of two years' duration, and will give a College Certificate of Proficiency to those who pursue it and comply with the prescribed regulations.  
Any further information may be had on application, personally or by post, from the Registrar of the College.  
By order of the President,  
RICHARD OULTON, Registrar.  
Queen's College, Belfast, Aug. 1859.



# THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for Cases from all parts of the Kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national charity are earnestly REQUESTED; there are at the present time nearly 300 inmates, and although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the board can only elect twenty. They would most gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

The Board have been much encouraged in their gratuitous labours by the visible improvement in the unfortunate and helpless inmates. They desire to make many essential additions, and carry out several necessary improvements connected with the establishment, to accomplish which they solicit the assistance of the wealthy and benevolent. For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board refer the public and their supporters to a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, 'A Visit to Earlswood; and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions. . . . £10 10 6 or £1 1 0  
Life . . . . . 5 5 0 or 10 10 0  
The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.  
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, RED HILL, SURREY.**—The BOARD OF MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have made arrangements to hold at the PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of November next, a BAZAAR on a GRAND SCALE, for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Work, in aid of the funds of the Charity. They therefore take this opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of their Friends and Subscribers, and will be obliged by any contributions, which may be sent to the Office, 29, Poultry.

Parties contributing articles of the approved value of Five Guineas and upwards, will be entitled to a Life Vote.  
JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.  
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**FINE-ART UNION.**—Twelve Guineas for One Guinea.—Unparalleled FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION. Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. Three *chef-d'œuvre* of our greatest Masters, engraved by the most celebrated Engravers of the day, at a cost of several thousand pounds, secured by a Subscription of 21s. Given immediately on the receipt of Subscription three choice Engravings, each worth four times the Art-Union print, a total of 12 guineas for one guinea. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the last of the 5,000 sets are issued, so that the value, in value, so that very shortly they will be worth 12 guineas as the set. Among the set is Sir E. Landseer's masterpiece, pronounced in a recent critique to be his finest picture. Each Engraving is about 36 inches by 21 inches, without margin. Prospectuses forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at Paul Jerrard & Son's New Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

**NEW ART-UNION.**—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 31. 3s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7l. 7s. or more.

On application a set of the Engravings will be sent for Inspection anywhere in London.  
Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

**BIBLICAL and POSTBIBLICAL HEBREW LITERATURE.**—The Rev. A. Löwy gives Instruction in the Hebrew Language and its Dialects. References to Pupils who have distinguished themselves at University Examinations.  
12, MORNINGTON-ROAD, REGENTS-PARK, N.W.

**THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY** are desirous of placing her as GOVERNESS, either in a Family or respectable School. She is competent to instruct in English, French, and Music.—Address S. J. Whitehead & Morris, Stationers, 1, Philpot-lane, E.C.

**MEDICAL.—A SHARE in a Large GENERAL PRACTICE,** at the West-End of London, may be obtained by a qualified GENTLEMAN, after twelve months' introduction as trial, on adequate purchase.—Apply to CAPES, Esq., 43, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

**ORIGINAL PORTRAIT of DANTE,** by Giotto, in the Bargello at Florence. Chromo-lithographic Fac-similes of a tracing made by H. Seymour Kirkup, Esq., before the restoration of the Fresco, and now belonging to Lord Vernon. Price to Members, 7s. 6d.; to Strangers, 10s. 6d.  
Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.**—Mr. BLACKWOOD will be glad to treat with Authors for the publication of their Works during the approaching Autumn and Winter Publishing Seasons. Liberal terms for suitable and approved Manuscripts. Estimates forwarded on application, and prompt attention to all communications. Unsuitable Manuscripts immediately returned.—London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row.

**TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A LIST of SECOND-HAND BOOKS,** in good condition, in all Classes of Standard Literature, with moderate Prices affixed. One stamp required for postage.  
Wm. HEATH, 497, Oxford-street, London.

**LIBRARIES PURCHASED.**—Noblemen, Gentlemen, Executors, and others, having BOOKS TO DISPOSE OF, may RECEIVE THEIR VALUE in cash, upon application to Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co., 50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

**LIBRARIES.**—Mr. EDWARD EDWARDS, (Author of 'Memoirs of LIBRARIES,' and of the article 'LIBRARIES' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'), offers his services (and the result of the practical experience of more than twenty years) in the Arrangement, Enlargement, Cataloguing, &c. of Libraries, Public or Private.  
Old Trafford, near Manchester, September, 1859.

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## LITERATURE

*Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859.* By T. Adolphus Trollope. (Chapman & Hall.)

ALL cultured readers are citizens of Florence. Florence belongs to the whole poetical, scholarly, artistic world. It is the Italian City of Cities, not so gorgeous as Venice, not so proud as Genoa; but a painted, tessellated, jewelled capital; a metropolis of galleries, a gigantic Louvre, the Escorial of Europe. The earth is full of its fame. Every eye that has ever seen a picture or a statue longs for a glimpse of the Hall of Lorenzo, the Hall of Bronzes, the Hall of Baroccio,—for a glance at the bright life of the Casine,—for an Italian sunset in the laureled Valley of the Arno. And yet, though Tuscany is a cynosure of the earth, Tuscan history and politics are but little familiar to the general student, who hears from tourists mainly of the Pergola, of Florentine carriages and dairies, of the lion lords and ladies, ex-princes, and mouldy exquisites, who parade the streets of the Etrurian City. Mr. Trollope, however, has opened a new path. He treats the Tuscans as a nation, with a character, a right, and a destiny; and, probably, he is better qualified than any other Englishman to discuss their affairs. Nor could his volume have come to us more opportunely. One Tuscan epoch has just passed away; another, it seems, has begun; the long struggle described in this book appears about to be consummated. The matters discussed by Mr. Trollope, therefore, are of vivid present interest; and we shall do a service to the reader who desires to master an important European question, replete with intrinsic significance, to take in hand '*Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859.*'

Mr. Trollope, doing his best to render his narrative attractive, distributes it into various sections. The first is a retrospect, reaching to the days when Giuseppe Giusti wrote "his tremendous lines" on the fallen fortunes of Italy and on the Emperor of Austria's coronation. These scathing lyrics were chanted in low tones far and wide through "The Land of the Dead." It had been proclaimed by strong Italian voices that "the human race is weary of being termed a herd"; and when the sixteenth Gregory died, in 1846, with all his illusions and pedantries, long years of secret ferment had prepared Italy for a patriotic movement. Tuscany occupied an unique position. For generations she had been regarded as the most prosperous and best governed state of the Peninsula; her people were not bitterly disaffected towards their sovereign; under the Leopoldine laws ecclesiastical influence, privileges, and immunities had been diminished; and the Duchy afforded a favourable contrast to the Roman Legations. The Tuscan, Mr. Trollope argues, was especially qualified to make these advances in civilization; he is not so superstitious as many of his neighbours; he eyes a priest more doubtfully; "the spirit of Boecaccio is essentially and intensely national, and yet lives among the people of the olive-clad hills." His character is drawn effectively, and not unjustly:—

"Sober, temperate, frugal, thrifty, yet not actively industrious,—readier with the tongue than with the hand,—rich in all those kindly and social virtues of the domestic sort, which make family ties close, social intercourse genial, and life pleasant, though deficient in the loftier and sterner virtues of truthfulness, trustworthiness, and integrity; tolerant to excess, and demanding unlimited tolerance from others; with the readiest sympathies for all the joys and sorrows of those around him; but void of moral indignation at their failings;—chari-

table, helpful, compassionate, cheerful and unfailingly good tempered;—given to backbiting and calumny, but wholly averse from those deeds of violence which make a marked feature of the Italian character as it is seen in other parts of the Peninsula,—speaking daggers, in short, but using none; easy-going, easy-loving, procrastinating, inaccurate in word, and act, and sadly deficient in energy; the Tuscan, especially of the humbler ranks of society, is yet a more civilised citizen than the inhabitant of any other Continental nation, and has capacities qualifying him for a rapid advance under circumstances more favourable than those which have as yet been offered to him."

This was the material to be worked upon. Tuscany groaned under no monstrous oppression; but her quick people caught the fever that spread from Rome, and ten years have scarcely effaced the disasters that ensued. There was a movement which brought down the weight of Austria; the Government and the public took opposite directions; a clandestine press grew; and the ominous year closed with an incident that showed how deeply the Austrian bayonet had wounded the Italian heart. It was resolved, in December, to celebrate the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa in 1746; bonfires blazed on the Apennines; the hills around Florence glittered by night with seditious beacons; fines, imprisonment, and the bastinado were resorted to vainly; and in 1847 a crisis was threatened in Tuscany; a deficient harvest heated men's blood, disturbances took place, and the people shouted for a National Guard. It was impossible to refuse, and a sovereign edict conceded the boon:—

"Infinite was the delight of the Florentines in their new toy. Processions, banners, music, shoutings, blessings, fraternizations, between towns people and country people, made up a day of 'Circenses,' which at least served as an excuse for throwing aside work for four-and-twenty hours. The culminating enthusiasm of the scene was reserved for the moment when the rejoicing citizens arrived in front of the Pitti Palace, and the Grand-Duke and his children came on the balcony to receive and return blessings and thanks."

Leopold the Second waved a national flag from his balcony and became the most popular of men; the marble heads of antique heroes that look down from their niches under the Uffizi Colonnades were crowned with chaplets; the favourite soldiers of the Civic Guard crossed swords and swore to defend the cause of Italy; it was evident that the Tuscans were going too far for their Grand-Duke and his Viennese advisers. Mr. Trollope hints that a collision was purposely brought about, as an excuse for violent repressive measures:—

"On the 25th of October, one Giorgio Battista Paolini, a sergeant or foreman (or whatever his proper designation might be) of sbirri, met an old man begging in the Via Maggio. Now, mendicancy is, by Tuscan law, the monopoly of the mendicant religious orders; though after Tuscan fashion, beggars of all sorts were and are in the habit of pursuing their vocation without any molestation. The sbirro, however, hungry for prey, and having nothing better to fix his teeth in, arrested the old man, not, as was asserted, without some measure of ill-usage. The beggarman shrieked as he was hauled through the streets as if he were being flayed alive; and the sbirro, with his victim, had not gone far before they met a knot of the new civic guard! These remonstrated with the officer, admonishing him to do his duty more gently. The sbirro replied with threats and abuse of the civic guard in general, saying, that 'sooner or later he should live to wash his hands in the blood of them.' This was the signal for an explosion of popular fury, which ran through the entire city in an instant like wildfire. The guard-houses of the sbirri were attacked, they were hunted from their hiding-places like rats by terriers; and the first serious service to the cause of law and order which the civic guard was

called on to perform, was to preserve the lives of these wretches from the popular fury; a service which they rendered effectually, though not without considerable difficulty. The people scoured the city, seizing and dragging off to prison all whom they suspected to be in connexion with the Buon Governo as spies or agents. The prison authorities received all as they were brought in; and as a measure of safety, locked them in for the nonce. In the house of the head gaoler, the long-disused machine of the guillotine was found by the people, and carried off to the dry bed of the Arno, where it was burnt, and its ashes scattered to the wind."

So passed the year 1847. The next was one of avowed hostilities, bloodless at first, but soon exasperated into actual war. Mr. Trollope sympathizes but little with the patriotic frenzy of the Florentines when they clamoured for arms, and for leave to march upon the frontier; the Austrians being then in full retreat. But concerning the Grand-Duke's complicity in their crusade, he has a dark story to repeat:—

"It is asserted, then, that a quantity of papers, correspondence chiefly, which had belonged to Radetzky, was purchased for a very considerable sum in Milan; that among these papers was a letter from the Grand-Duke to the Austrian general, telling him that he sent him twelve thousand '*canaille*,' which he hoped he—the general—would rid him of. We shall see presently how the great Austrian commander executed this request, and the very considerable trouble the Florentine '*canaille*' gave him in the performance of it. But if in truth their sovereign, while he was fooling their generous enthusiasm to the top of its bent, by crying '*Viva l'Italia costituzionale!*' and pretending to be heart and soul in the liberal cause, was sending forth these poor youths, his subjects, with traitorous wishes and recommendations for their destruction—it would be difficult to find a parallel for the atrocity of the act even among the annals of Italian royalty."

The Battle of Curtatone and Montanara—"the Tuscan Thermopylæ"—was in every respect a glorious one for the Italians. Less than 5,000 raw recruits, with a few small cannon, drawn to the field by post-horses and post-boys, held their ground gallantly for hours against twenty-eight Austrian battalions, twelve squadrons of cavalry, fifty-eight 12-pounder cannons, and five rocket-batteries. "These boys," said Radetzky, half irritably, half in admiration, "will make me lose half-a-day":—

"The names of the slain were engraved, at the public cost, on tablets of bronze, which were affixed to the wall on either side of the high altar in the Church of St. Cross,—the celebrated and well-filled Pantheon of Tuscany. The records of martyrdoms are vivacious, and have a spell of might in them more potent than anything that the champion yet unmartyred can attain to."

The tenor of Mr. Trollope's view of Italian progress is hostile to the avowed Republican Party. His impeachment of their conduct savours somewhat of partizanship from the high seasoning of the invective; but the evidence is compactly put together, and, upon some points at least, leaves the question involved in very little doubt. The demagogues were in the streets, wielding their illegitimate and mischievous authority, preaching under the loggie of Florence, or brandishing arms in the piazzas of Leghorn. In the midst of this hubbub the Grand-Duke, in fear and weariness, retired to Siena, the birthplace of Popes, where he expected to find tranquillity:—

"But it was difficult in those days to find a spot in Italy which party divisions and hatreds had not invaded. A retrograde cabal soon began to gather together around the Prince at Siena. The jealousies, fears, and hatreds of the opposite party were aroused, and there was a danger of some outbreak of civil war once again in that grim old city, which had seen so much of such things in its hot-blooded younger day, though now its old age is



passed in the shadow of a death-like calm. A strange commotion, such as had not awakened the echoes that sleep between the lofty stone palace fronts of her narrow streets for the last three hundred years, began to stir at Siena."

So, at length, the ducal recluse ran away; the Revolution boiled over; its scum and froth deluged the cities of Tuscany; terror began to cloud the public mind; kaleidoscopic illusions mingled with the panic, when, suddenly, Novara was lost, and Italy was again Austrian. A few convulsive struggles ended the conflict. Thus much for Tuscany in 1849. Tuscany in 1859 has had the advantage of a long, incessant, bitter schooling. We quote a very interesting passage from Mr. Trollope descriptive of a scene enacted in Florence shortly after the declaration of war between Austria and Piedmont:—

"There had been on the previous day a 'Tombola' in Florence. This Tombola is a sort of gambling game, of which the Florentines are very fond, and to which the paternal government has recourse when it needs for any special purpose to extract a little money from the pockets of its subjects. No more pernicious and deeply immoral mode of fostering the vices of a people, for the sake of the profit to be drawn from them can be imagined, than the lottery as it is worked by the governments of Italy. This Tombola is a modification of the lottery; and it is not without a stroke of poetical justice that we find it actively co-operating in the destruction of the government that patronized it. The game consists in the exposure upon a conspicuous board of certain numbers drawn at hazard; and the prizes are awarded by certain correspondencies of the numbers so shown, and others printed on cards purchased by the players previously. When such a combination occurs, the fortunate holder of the card is bound to shout 'Tombola,' on pain of forfeiting the prize accruing to him. The drawing takes place in the great Piazza, and a vast crowd is there assembled, under circumstances perfectly well adapted for a little quiet conversation between such—if such in Florence there can be supposed to be—as have matters more interesting to occupy them than the drawing of the Tombola. At this last Tombola ever to be drawn in all probability under the paternal auspices of the dynasty of Lorraine, there were a great number of such persons. It might also have been remarked, that a very considerable number,—more perhaps than usual on such occasions,—of military, were mixed with the citizens throughout the close-packed crowd in the vast square. And these military guests were not among the most attentive to the progress of the game. But the real game which they were there to play was making rapid progress the while. Up went the numbers on to the huge white board, and ever and anon came 'Tombola!' shouted from out the body of the crowd in some distant corner of the many-angled old square. Soldier and townsmen were laying their heads together, understanding each other, and combining their plans the while; and when the officials swept up the government winnings at the end of the game, a large and important step had been made towards revolutionizing Tuscany."

Mr. Trollope pauses by the way to defend the Tuscan custom of drinking lemonade, concerning which the British tourist sometimes insignificantly sneers. His narrative from this point is an original and obviously authentic account of late events,—the Civic consultation in the Square of Barbano,—the hoisting of the tri-colour by the army,—the Grand-Duke's amazed vacillation,—the memorable Four Hours, of which the Marchese di Lijatiro became historian:—

"After the departure of the Marchese from the palace, which he left without any direct acceptance or rejection by the Grand-Duke of the terms proposed, and with the intimation that he should await his Highness's ulterior decisions; the scene within the palace has been made known to the outer public by very unsubstantial gossip only.

One trait is worth repeating, however, because it was at least '*si non vero, ben trovato*.' 'Why, this *canaille*,' the President Baldasseroni is reported to have exclaimed, '*questa canaglia*, demands our dismissal!!'—'Yes,' replied the French minister, drily; 'but it has not demanded your heads!'"

Lord Normanby is very roughly exposed by Mr. Trollope for his mis-statements of events arising out of the new Tuscan movement. Into details it is needless to enter. It is unnecessary, moreover, to dwell on the Grand Duke's atrocious plan for firing on the people; happily, his troops were not the myrmidons of a St.-Arnaud, and Florence was rescued from that fearful conspiracy. Instead of washing the streets with blood, the Grand-Duke's army saw its master quit the capital, and rid Tuscany of his presence:—

"A very considerable crowd betook themselves to the Porta San Gallo, to see him well off on the road towards Austria. The popular leaders, fearing that the feeling of the people might manifest itself in some way calculated to cast a slur on a day thus far so truly 'glorious' and creditable to Florence, hastened thither at six o'clock—the hour at which the court carriages were to pass out on their path of self-imposed exile—in order to prevent any demonstration of the kind. But it was not needed. The people showed no inclination to insult the fallen. The carriages passed through the crowd in dead silence. It is true that not a hat was raised in token of sympathy or respect; but neither did voice or gesture express the reverse. The gorgeous Tuscan sunset was making the long line of windows in the façade of the Pitti Palace all a-blaze, as the carriages began to climb the Apennine on their northward way; and could it have been possible that an Imperial Archduke should have believed more in a nation's right, and less in Austrian bayonets, it might have struck Leopold, as he looked back on that lovely Val d'Arno he had lost, that he was looking on it for the last time."

The rest is known to all. But only from a careful perusal of Mr. Trollope's admirable volume can a thorough comprehension of late events in Tuscany be gained.

*The Poems of Milton; with an Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton.*  
By Thomas Keightley. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

ALTHOUGH but a few months have elapsed since we reviewed at full length Mr. Masson's 'History of Milton and his Times,' we are not sorry to have before us a new edition of the Poems, and a Life upon which conscientious labour has been bestowed. Yet on opening these volumes we are surprised that Milton's latest biographer should seem ignorant that the poet's relationship to Richard Milton has now been established beyond a doubt,—and still more that he should print the line in the Vacation Exercise,

Rivers, arise: whether thou be the son,

without the least apprehension of the search that has been made in the books of Christ College, and which has satisfactorily verified a surmise that the invocation was made to a fellow-student of Milton's of the name of Rivers.

In other respects the work appears likely to fulfil the author's aim, of making Milton better known and better understood,—of publishing an edition of the poems adapted not merely for the use of scholars and men of letters, but far more for the sake of the upper classes in schools, and, in fact, of readers of every degree of culture. Mr. Keightley claims attention to his chronological arrangement of the poems,—to the punctuation, which it was impossible for Milton, dependent as he mainly was upon transcribing, to heed,—and to the orthography, which he has in general modernized, with the exception of a few archaisms, such as "*sovrán*," "*hight*," "*haralds*," &c., retained, the editor tells us, out of respect to Milton. Biographical

conciseness is a merit in Mr. Keightley. Milton's Life only occupies seventy-eight pages, thirty more being thought sufficient for notices of his friends and family. Controversy and documentary evidence are banished to appendices, and the progress of the story is not hindered. Excerpts of Milton's opinions on religion and government, critiques upon his metres and pauses, and an historical introduction to 'Paradise Lost,' complete the volume. Up to the period of Milton's entering his house in Aldersgate Street, and taking pupils, his present biographer presents no fact in a new light; but at this point he is met by a domestic difficulty:—"It has never seemed to enter into the mind of any of Milton's biographers," says he, "to inquire how he, a single young man, could have kept house with such a number of pupils. Neither Phillips nor Aubrey gives a hint on the subject; but the most probable and rational supposition would be, that he had engaged some pious and respectable matron to act as his housekeeper and manager, and relieve him from domestic cares." The period of this "probable supposition" is "some time early in 1640." When we arrive at the year 1654, Milton is "totally blind, with three little girls, the eldest not eight, the youngest not two years old, while his time was in a great measure engrossed by his public avocations." At this period, also, a domestic difficulty occurs to the biographer:—"It is strange," he repeats, "that it never seems to have entered into the mind of his nephew to inform us, or of his biographers to inquire, how he managed his domestic concerns under these circumstances. The most natural supposition would be, that he got some respectable matron to take the charge of his family; but we fear that the truth is, that he did not act so prudently, but, to the manifest injury of his daughters, did as well as he could with ordinary servants." This is a new and an ingenious view. On this supposition a second marriage is completely explained, and the charge of neglect urged against Milton with regard to his daughters triumphantly answered. The poet "grew weary of this unpleasant mode of life," and "*perhaps*," was anxious to give his daughters the advantage of a mother's care,"—hence, Catherine Woodcock became the second Mrs. Milton.

The third marriage is accounted for, not by the "natural supposition" of "a respectable and pious matron," or "a wealthy widow," Milton, in his 'Apology for Smectymnus,' having expressed himself unfavourably to this resource, but in consequence of the domestic incapacity of his daughters. "It may seem strange that Milton, who had remained now for eight years a widower, and whose eldest daughter Anne must have been nearly eighteen years of age,—and, therefore, it might be supposed, capable of managing his house, and giving him, with the aid of her sister Mary, now sixteen, the attention which he required in his helpless condition,—should have thought of marrying again. But it appears to have been the conduct of these very daughters that induced him to do so." All that "appears" is from the deposition of an "ordinary servant," one Elizabeth Fisher. This domestic deposed that—

"The deceased declared to this respondent that, a little before hee was married to Elizabeth Milton, his now relict, a former maid-servant of his told Mary, one of the deceased's daughters, and one of the ministrants, that shee heard the deceased was to be married, to which the said Mary replied to the said maid-servant, that that was noe news to heare of his wedding, but if shee could heare of his death that was something: and further told this respondent, that all his said children did combine together and counsel his maid-servant to cheat him, the deceased, in her marketings, and



that his said children had made away some of his bookes, and would have sold the rest of his bookes to the dunghill women; or hee, the said deceased, spoke words to this respondent to the selfe-same effect and purpose: that this respondent knoweth not what frequenters of the church, or what good liveres, the parties ministrant or either of them are, *et aliter nescit*."

Of Milton's domestic habits, his biographer says:—

"At his meals he never took much of wine or any other fermented liquor, and he was not fastidious in his food; yet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavour. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, and perhaps he continued this practice while his sight was good; but in his latter years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in summer, till five in winter, and if not disposed then to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, with of course the intervention of breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour,—generally in a chair, in which he used to swing himself,—and afterwards played on the organ or the bass-viol, and either sang himself or made his wife sing, who, as he said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies till six, from which hour till eight he conversed with those who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water, after which he retired to rest. \* \* Like many other poets Milton found the stillness, warmth, and recumbency of bed favourable to composition; and his wife said that before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favourite position of his when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter, which account is confirmed by the following passage in his Life by Phillips:—"There is a remarkable passage in the composition of *Paradise Lost* which I have a particular occasion to remember; for, whereas I had the perusal of it from the very beginning, for some years, as I went from time to time to visit him, in a parcel of ten, twenty, or thirty verses at a time, which being written by whatever hand came next, might possibly want correction as to the orthography and pointing; having, as the summer came on, not being shown any for a considerable while, and desiring to know the reason thereof, was answered that "his veins never happily flowed but from the autumnal equinox to the vernal, and that whatever he attempted [at other times] was never to his satisfaction, though he courted his fancy never so much;" so that in all the years he was about this poem, he may be said to have spent but half his time therein." Milton's conversation is stated to have been of a very agreeable nature. His daughter Deborah said that he was 'delightful company, the life of the conversation, and that on account of a flow of subject, and an unaffected cheerfulness and civility.' Richardson, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of this testimony, adds that 'he had a gravity in his temper, not melancholy, or not till the latter part of his life, not sour, nor morose or ill-natured, but a certain severity of mind; a mind not condescending to little things.'"

Of his income we know little. The Latin Secretaryship brought him in nearly 300*l.* a year for the first few years; he had the house in Bread Street; and he received money for the copyright of '*Paradise Lost*.' Then he lost 2,000*l.* by placing it in the hands of a money-serivener; and at the Restoration, 60*l.* a year out of the lands of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; so that, at his death, his property did not exceed 1,500*l.*, including the produce of his library—a great part of which is said to have been disposed of before his death.

Two passages may serve to illustrate Mr. Keightley's criticism:—

"The following passage in this poem long perplexed the critics:—

Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,  
Sleepest by the fable of Bellerus old,  
Where the great Vision of the guarded Mount  
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold.

At length Warton threw light on this, as on many other obscure places. He showed that the place called by the poet 'the fable of Bellerus old' was St. Michael's Mount, at the Land's End, in Cornwall, anciently named Bellerium, from which the poet formed the name Bellerus, as that of one of the fabulous old giants who, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, possessed Britain in times of old. He further adds, that, beside his celebrated apparition on Mount Gargano, in Italy, the archangel Michael had appeared on various other eminences, among others on this in Cornwall, thence named from him. Warton describes St. Michael's Mount as a steep rock in Mount's Bay, accessible from the land at low water. On its summit stood a monastery, founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, with which was connected a fortress. A stone lantern in one of the angles of the tower of the church is called St. Michael's chair; but this is not the original chair of which Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, says, 'a little without the castle there is a bad seat in a craggy place, called St. Michael's chair.' Warton further quotes William of Worcester (A.D. 1490), who, in speaking of this place, says, there was an 'apparitio Sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba antea vocato Le Hore Rock in the Wode'; which Hoar Rock, he says, is the Mount, which, according to Drayton and Carew, was anciently covered with thick wood. There is still, he adds, a tradition that a vision of St. Michael, seated on this crag, appeared to some hermits, which gave occasion to the building of the monastery. The 'great vision,' then, he concludes justly, is St. Michael, termed Angel v. 163; and the Mount, he says, is styled *guarded* on account of the fortress. We however rather think that in the poet's view, St. Michael himself, whom he represents looking out over the sea, kept watch and ward on the Mount. So far was Warton able to advance, but 'Namancos and Bayona's hold' remained inaccessible to him. At length, in 1800, a writer in the *Monthly Magazine* conjectured that Namancos must have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coast of Catalonia, and that Milton had given a Spanish termination to the word. 'I am aware,' he adds, 'that this place is on the opposite side to Bayona; but let it be remembered that they are no common eyes that look upon the scene; they are no less than those of an archangel.' Dunster adopts this opinion, only adding that it was the French Bayonne, and not the Spanish Bayona that was meant, as 'Milton scarcely meant to make his archangel look two ways at once.' Todd thought that Milton had adopted the orthography Namancos from some romance. Finally, a literary friend of Mr. Todd's happening to be turning over Mercator's Atlas, met the very word Namancos. In the map of Galicia in that Atlas, and in the peninsula of Cape Finisterre, we find, about the site of the present Mujo, 'Namancos T.,' *i. e.*, Turris. Bayona lies south of this, a little to the north of the Minho, and it was used, Mercator says, by the English merchants as a staple for their woollen cloths, whence probably its name was more familiar in Milton's time than it is now, and better known than perhaps any other name in the part of Galicia opposite the Land's End, except The Groine (*Coruña*), which was not a very poetic term. As Mercator's Atlas was a common book, he may have supposed the name Namancos to be generally known to persons of education."

The second refers to his rhymes:—

"In all Milton's verses the rhymes are as exact as in the French and Italian languages. This however is not peculiar to him; it was the case with perhaps all our poets anterior to Waller and Cowley. Thus in the whole of the *Faery Queen* there are not so many bad rhymes as in Pope. Indeed, Spenser went to a most reprehensible length in this respect, making his words always rime to the eye as well as to the ear; and by a strange sort of superstition, that barbarous, repulsive, and capri-

cious system of orthography has been preserved to the present day by the editors and publishers of his poems. We cannot understand why his orthographic vagaries should be held so sacred, while the text of all other works of the time, the Bible included, has been reduced to the modern form; and we feel quite sure that if the same were done with the *Faery Queen*, carefully however preserving the rhimes, that the number of its readers would be very much augmented. But it should be done with great judgment and caution. Our old poets, to effect this accuracy of rime, employed various forms of the same word. Thus, for example, when *shew*—which we look on as the original form—was to rime with *grew*, *view*, etc., they retained and pronounced *shew*, but if with *low*, *grow*, etc., they wrote and pronounced *show*. In like manner, they had *strew*, *strow*, *shrew*, *shrow*, *grove*, *greave*, *lose*, *lese*, *hair*, *hear*, etc. Then, again, from the commutability of *ä* and *ē*,—as we pronounce *Berkshire*, *clerk*, etc., *Barkshire*, *clark*, etc.,—if *desert*, for instance, was to rime with *art*, *heart*, they pronounced it *desart*. The same was the case with *ē* and *i*: yet rimed with *bit*, *fit*, etc. So also are, riming with *care*, *rare*, etc., was pronounced like them; and *have*, like *care*, *rare*, etc.; its invariable sound, by the way, at the end of a verse. *Taste*, *chaste*, *waste*, when riming with *fast*, *last*, etc., were pronounced like them. This however we believe to have been their usual sound at the time. We may thus see how our old poets were able to have exact rhimes, without being under the necessity of abstaining from the use of a number of important and valuable words. In Waller however and his successors we find not only such words as the elder poets made to rime together in this manner continued as good rhimes after the pronunciation had become fixed, but many words used in accord which those poets had never so employed. Thus Waller makes *ear*, *fear*, *dear*, *sea*, etc., rime with *care*, *air*, *fair*, *hair*, *prey*, *obey*, etc.; *throw*, *grow*, *know*, *throne*, etc., with *bough*, *now*, *down*, *crown*, etc.; *do*, *you*, etc., with *know*, *owe*, etc., Pope, beside many of these, has *face*, *glass*; *grace*, *brass*; *vain*, *man*; *make*, *back*; *most*, *placed*; *compare*, *war*, etc. This licence we hold to be inexcusable, for there should be some similarity of sound."

We cannot enter into a discussion upon the *Essays*, which are careful and suggestive.

*The Mineral Springs of Vichy.* By Dr. Granville. (Churchill.)

FIVE years ago Vichy, lost in its little nook on the banks of the Allier, and two hundred and fifty miles distant from Paris, was comparatively unknown to the outside world. Now it is the fashionable spa for all the Parisians who do not rush after the Empress to the perforated rocks of Biarritz, or cross the Rhine for Baden-Baden, or the various Brunnen of Nassau. English and Americans gather there in crowds, gregarious and solitary, national and individual, as usual. You see them virtuously and vigorously doing all that has to be done—drinking their prescribed doses, visiting every château in the neighbourhood, and under pain of being classed among the *crétins* if they do not, specially getting themselves well upon the historical and scenic points of Randan, rich in Orleanist associations and magnificent woods. From May to September, but chiefly in July and August, Vichy becomes a miniature Paris, and its grand walks and alleys seem as if they had been transported bodily from the Champs Élysées. Lions and lionesses—to adopt the phraseology of the day—herd there to neutralize their ten months' course of chablis and champagne in bi-carbonate of soda. Bi-carbonate of soda is, for the time, the panacea for all their ills, including even the ill of luxury and idleness. They bathe in bi-carbonate of soda, they drink it, they eat it, they smell it, they become saturated with it, till they are alkaline throughout; and thus, having combined fashion with health,



and amusement with medical regimen, they flutter back to their beloved Paris, there to restore their blood to its former condition of aridity, and thus qualify themselves as patients of Dr. Barthez and Vichy next season.

Vichy is a pleasant place during the season. Since the present company of shareholders undertook the management and development of its various resources, it has been made one of the brightest and gayest of the European spas. Anyhow, it has become the fashion; or, perhaps, may be taken as cause and effect together. It was Madame Adelaide, however, who first brought Vichy into the notice of polite French society; but it was not until the formation of a company of shareholders by a decree of the Emperor—whom Dr. Granville calls Him, with an initial capital—that its various capabilities were fully developed. Since then Vichy has become a reigning institution; and Vichy waters, Vichy pastilles, Vichy baths, and even Vichy barley-sugar, rank among the summer necessities of a well-ordered Parisian life.

Many medical men of note have written on the composition and therapeutic properties of the waters; but Dr. Granville is, we believe, the first English practitioner who has lent his aid for the same purpose. We regret that we cannot say much for his book. It is mixed up with too much purely professional and scientific matter to be a general guide-book lying on drawing-room tables and in the reach of young people, besides being at times offensively and unnecessarily coarse; and it is diluted with far too much flippancy and irrelevant twaddle to be accepted by the medical profession as a grave and scientific exposition of what properly relates only to itself. It has the fatal defect of addressing itself to no audience, because it contains matter unsuitable or improper for almost every class. Women and young people cannot read it with pleasure or profit because of its coarseness; scientific men will reject it because of its flippancy; while no one who values good English, and properly abhors bad French, can get through half-a-dozen pages with patience. It is crammed full of bad French; very bad, indeed, at times; and interlarded all over with French words and phrases, something in the style of a Rosa-Matilda novel. Though a medical man, the author cannot condescend to say "feverishness," which every one would understand, but must use *feverette* instead, which has no significance to any one who has not been under French medical care. All through it is the same. *Fritures, fromage, viandes noires, légumes secs, the archet* of the band-leader, and a host more of the like affectations, are scattered through the pages, quite unnecessarily, and where honest English words would have done far better; besides which there are long extracts with the accents left out, the verbs in a queer state of dislocation, prepositions forgotten, and pronouns non-existing, and all the usual mistakes of foreigners who know a language more by ear than by eye. Indeed, the whole of the writing may be characterized as slipshod, and in bad taste. Speaking of the Lucerne costume, Dr. Granville says "it is pretty and coquettish; it locates the bosom in a prominent yet easy position, decorating it with a coloured chemisette up to the throat, and supporting it by a low busk in front, of a dark or blue colour." And it is in the following turgid language that he describes that grand and simple monument of the Helvetian Lion, the quiet dignity and majesty of which ought to have better inspired him:—

"Hence, here as I sit opposite a huge sandstone rock, cleft in twain, emerging from the surface of a verdure-clad hillock, surrounded by trees, and

with a murmuring stream by its side that falls into a basin at its base—I am reminded by one grand and simple figure, of a whole episode in the early part of the bloody tragedy of the great French Revolution. The chisel of Thorwaldsen on the suggested idea of the Swiss General Pfyffer, carving out of this opportune monolith a gigantic lion measuring 28 feet by 18, lays it prostrate under the infliction of a deadly wound, and by the broken spear, the Helvetic shield erect, and the fleur-de-lys, which it vainly strove to defend, placed under its paws, the whole great fact of the Swiss Guards falling in defence of the sovereign they had sworn to protect, is told at once in unmistakable language. *Helvetiorum fidei et virtuti* is an inscription well deserved. This is the great lion of Luzern."

Then there is a little sentiment at Schweinfurt about Olympia Morata and Mr. Trollope; a stagey allusion to Garibaldi anent William Tell; Dr. Angus Smith's beautiful and ingenious experiment, on the respective purity of various atmospheres, is dragged in by main force, but without mentioning the experimenter's name; and, after being "perfectly *navré*" at the sight of the misery of the Lyonnese silk-weavers, we have a whole bill of fare in mingled French and English, but which, what it pleases Dr. Granville to call a simple *gouté* (*sic*), reads to us very like a sumptuous dinner. The sentimentality which is *navré* at the poverty of the working classes on the one side, while registering the good things devoured at a "buffet of the *première classe*" on the other, is generally of that convenient kind for which a little outside expression is quite enough. But it is unwise to run the risk of superficiality, which this mere "lip-service" must inevitably bring with it. A medical man especially ought to guard against giving the public such an impression of himself. On the whole, 'The Mineral Springs of Vichy' is a disagreeable book, and trashy as well as disagreeable; but the subject may, perhaps, float it into a little notice, and those who would not care to read of Dr. Granville's luncheons or emotions, may be glad to know which are the best hotels at Vichy, and what diseases its waters are supposed to cure.

*The Odes of Horace Literally Translated into English Verse, with Notes.* By Henry George Robinson. Vol. II. Part II. (Longman & Co.)

THIS is the concluding portion of a translation which has sufficient definiteness of character and skill of execution to have won its author a respectable place in Horatian literature. Mr. Robinson stands half-way between those who, like Mr. Newman, aim at a rigid reproduction of the text, and those who, like Lord Ravensworth, paraphrase it freely. He endeavours in every case to be faithful to the poet's meaning, and as concise as possible; but he adopts rhyme, and he cherishes fluency of expression. No man can be completely successful in a labour so difficult and so peculiar; but what he does achieve deserves a generous recognition.

We have in this volume the Fourth Book of the Odes and the Epodes; for Mr. Robinson, of course, complies with the established arrangement—though it is well known that it does not represent the order of production—of Horace's lyrics. The Fourth Book, according to the ancient tradition, was composed in compliance with a suggestion of the Emperor Augustus, after Horace had ceased spontaneously to indulge in lyrical production. But if he had lost the passion, he had not lost the art, and some of his finest pieces occur in this book. We give Mr. Robinson's version of the "Quem tu, Melpomene"; and it is applying a severe standard to him when we remember how admirably it has been done by Atterbury:—

Who'er thou once, with favouring eye,  
Dost at his birth, Melpomene, behold,  
Not Isthmian games shall magnify  
Him as a wrestler,—him no courser bold  
Shall draw in the Achaian ear  
A conqueror,—nor him as chieftain, deem'd  
With Delian bay, shall feats of war,  
Because the vaunted threats of kings he check'd,  
Show to the Capitol. But those  
Pure streams which thro' rich Tibur flow along,  
And the groves' foliage close,  
Him shall ennoble for Æolian song.  
The sons of Rome, the cities' queen,  
Me have deem'd worthy to be rank'd among  
Her graceful poets' choir serene,  
And now far less by envy's tooth I'm stung.  
O thou who tun'st, Pierian Muse,  
The dulcet murrain of the golden shell;  
O thou who canst at will infuse  
Into mute fish the cygnet's dying knell!  
'Tis all thy gift, that passers by  
Me as the Roman lyric bard design,  
With pointed finger; nay that I  
Breathe song, and please—if please I do,—'tis thine.

This is close without being starved in expression,—the common failing of close rendering. The "him" is too frequently repeated for the pleasure of the ear; but we *must* express in English by the help of the pronoun what the Latins expressed through the inflexion of the noun. Mr. Robinson should reconsider the

Et jam dente minis mordeor invido;

his version of which we have put in italics. We know that he wants to avoid the redundancy of Atterbury's

And Envy now, or dead, or dumb,  
Forbears to blame what they admire;

—but how can a tooth *sting*?

It is a pity—coming to another great favourite of ours in Lib. IV., the "Ne forte credas interitura,"—that Mr. Robinson should have adopted such a *galloping* metre. Try two stanzas:—

Do not haply believe that the verses which I,  
Tho' born near the far-sounding Aulidis, sing,  
Are destin'd to perish; which now I ally,  
By arts yet unknown, to the lyrical string.

No, no; if Mæonian Homer retains

The first place, are the Muses Pindaric unknown,  
The Cæian laments, and Alceus' bold strains,  
And those of Stesichorus, graver in tone?

This is not the congenial music for an original whose beauty is so quiet and pensive. That of Pope's "imitation" is more suitable:—

Though daring Milton sits sublime,  
In Spenser native muses play,  
Nor yet shall Waller yield to time,  
Nor pensive Cowley's moral lay.

Mr. Robinson catches the pleasant sprightliness of the "Est mihi nonum" (IV., 11). But "lots of ivy" for *helera vis multa* is a cockneyism which we cannot pardon in so accomplished a scholar. Mr. Robinson ought to expiate the fault by dining on stale red mullet, and putting garlic in his next dish of kid!

When we come to the Epodes, we are astounded at the boldness with which Mr. Robinson transfers the picturesque force of Nos. 9 and 12 to his pages. We must not quote them, we fear; but we shall make up for it by taking a few lines from our old friend, "Beatus ille," at whom so many translators have tried their hands, from Ben Jonson downwards:—

He both the forum shuns, and halls of pride,  
Where courtly citizens reside.  
And so he either weds his poplars high,  
With the vine's full-grown progeny  
And, pruning with his hook the useless boughs,  
Room for more fertile ones allows;  
Or else in some sequester'd vale surveys  
His lowing cattle wandering graze;  
Or his press'd honey in clean amphora hides,  
Or shears his flocks' enfeebled sides.  
Or from the fields when Autumn lifts his head,  
With mellow apples filleted,  
How he delights to pluck the grafted pear,  
And grapes that vie with purple there,  
Which thee, Priapus, and thy boundaries' guard,  
Father Sylvanus, thee reward!  
Now 'neath some antique oak he joys to loil,  
Now on a grassy-matted knoll,  
Whilom from their high banks the waters rove,  
And birds are warbling in the grove;  
And springs in trickling rills a murmur keep,  
Inviting him to gentle sleep.

We have criticized Mr. Robinson freely; but it is because his book is worth criticizing.



He will take a permanent place among the lovers, admirers, and translators of the Venustian; a man for ever unrivalled in his own walk—a man whose head we delight to crown with all the laurels of poetry and all the roses of love!

*The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.* By Thomas Lewin, Esq., M.A. (Longman & Co.) We were meditating so much of an account of this learned work as would put Mr. Lewin and Mr. Airy on the board before the reader, with a brief account of the state of the game, when Mr. Airy came forward in person, and rendered our project unnecessary. We hold the question by no means settled, but think it very possible that it is in course of settlement. In all such controversies as the present, involving collections of circumstances, there is a difficulty we never can get over, and which is never noticed. Each party says to the other, directly or by implication,—I cannot allow you any improbabilities: this is improbable, that is improbable. Now we observe that, in human affairs, nothing ever happens according to probability in all its parts; that is to say, a whole chain of events, each one more probable than its alternative, is the most improbable thing imaginable. But how to season an hypothesis with the probable amount of improbability is a very great difficulty. Mr. Frankenstein, who constructed a human being, made his separate limbs and features perfect: accordingly, when put together, they made the ugliest monster that ever was seen. Perhaps it would be the same thing with hypotheses whose separate parts have the greatest probabilities, if we knew the truth.

Mr. Airy has, on one point of interpretation, a very decided advantage over Mr. Lewin. Mr. Airy renders *proficiscitur* by *sets out for*; Mr. Lewin would have it *goes to*, including *arrives at*. Surely nothing is more common than that the established meaning of *proficisci* is *to set out*. We turn to a French and Latin dictionary, and find *partir*; to an Italian and Latin, and find *partirsi*. We look at a *Gradus*, and find for synonyms, *ab eo, discedo, exeo, vado, migro, tendo*: and the first example given shows that it is the word which a person in terror would use when the idea of setting out, of being off, no matter where, is in question.

*Ille soni terrore pavens, Proficiscere, dixit.*

Nothing more than *setting out* can be claimed from *proficisci*, except when the context implies arrival.

We end by recommending those who are speculating upon the place where Louis Napoleon will land to divert their attention to the consideration of the spot where Cæsar did land. For it is certain that Cæsar did: it is not certain that Louis Napoleon will. The change will be a comfortable one for the disturbed spirits of those who cannot remember all the reasons which we have for confidence. Not that we wish by any means to deter any one from spurring the Government: full preparation for every emergency has often been forgotten in party contests. But as to other things, perhaps those who are unduly excited about the matter will take a little courage from a point which is well brought out by Mr. Lewin, whose book is a very valuable account of Cæsar in his connexion with Britain, whatever may be thought of his views on controverted points. Cæsar took very little by his two attempts at invasion; and there are circumstances which justify a strong suspicion that if we could have had the British accounts of the matter, we should have pronounced that Cæsar was fairly beaten. The following is Mr. Lewin's summing up of this point:—

"I have now sketched the two Invasions of Britain by Cæsar, and the little success of them is matter of surprise. In the first year, Cæsar scarcely ventured a mile from the sea-shore. He had wholly miscalculated the strength of the enemy, and being destitute also of cavalry, he acted throughout, after his first landing, on the defensive. On the second occasion he attempted, at the head of three times the force, and a numerous body of cavalry, to retrieve his credit; but such was the obstinacy with which the Britons encountered him, that until the rebellion in his favour of the Trinobantes he was reduced by the tactics of the enemy to the utmost straits. Even after the civil dissension which threw the Trinobantes and the clans which followed them into the arms of Cæsar, Cassivelaun, with his charioteers, was master of the country except in the immediate neighbourhood of the legions. The Britons were no doubt far behind the Romans in discipline, and Cassivelaun may not have been a match for Cæsar in strategy; yet the islanders displayed such an indomitable spirit, and Cassivelaun so much natural military genius, that Cæsar was content to retire from the contest without any sensible advantage. The British general, instead of being led a captive to Rome, treated for peace on a footing of equality. Even the terms agreed upon in favour of Rome were probably never meant to be, and certainly never were, fulfilled. One thing is clear, that when Cæsar quitted the island he left not a soul behind, and that for about 100 years afterwards the Britons were as free as if a Roman legion had never trod the soil. Cæsar of course represents his exploits in the most favourable light, and would have us suppose that he succeeded in extorting hostages and imposing a tribute; but had the British Annals descended to us by the side of the Roman Commentaries, we might then have heard of the destruction of Cæsar's cavalry by the Eshedarii, the weakening of the legions by successful sallies against their rearguard, and the thinning of their ranks from exposure and privation, until at length the conqueror of Gaul was under the necessity of submitting to an ignominious peace. Even his own countrymen have done the Britons some justice, for Tacitus confesses that Cæsar by his two campaigns made only the discovery of Britain, not the conquest of it; that although victorious in more than one fight, he had eventually been worsted and obliged to abandon the enterprise; that the Britons, in short, retained their freedom, and were never tributaries to Rome. Lucan even goes so far as to say that Cæsar and his army had fairly shown their backs to the Britons; and Horace and Tibullus both treat the Britons as still unvanquished in their time. Strabo observes that Cæsar made no great progress; and Dion Cassius tells us that Cæsar was repulsed, and that he brought the war in Britain to a conclusion very little to his liking. This we can readily conceive, for the expense of constructing 800 vessels, and freighting them with a numerous army, must have been enormous; and what was there to show for it?—Cæsar in Gaul, and Britain without a Roman!"

Mr. Lewin's book is really an account of Cæsar's invasions over and above all that is controversial: for he quotes every passage on which he founds an assertion.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

*Acadia; or, a Month with the Blue Noses.* By Frederic S. Cozzens, &c. (New York, Derby & Jackson.)

*Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States.* By Julius Froebel. With numerous Illustrations. (Bentley.)

THE fact of the above being two books of American travel is the thread—a slight one—on which they are strung together;—Acadia and Acapulco being hardly further apart, nor more unlike in scenery, speech, manners, than Mr. Cozzens and M. Fröbel seem to be. The former means to be sprightly, though also shrewd. A study of a Gazetteer, however,—

also some experience of the manner in which travelling companions can be worked up in magazine articles,—would enable any one adroit with the pen, and familiar with the sea-dictionary, to write,—no matter in what country,—a book concerning Acadia which should seem as real as this.

Quite the reverse is M. Fröbel's book. His name makes us inquire if he be German, and the book warrants the supposition; for every one conversant with the 'Traveller's Library' must know how peculiar in character and excellence are books by German travellers; even when they do not set up for science, or go forth on "a mission," as the phrase is, to judge and to exhaust Art. A cheerful patience and comprehensiveness of curiosity distinguish them. Where we English (to offer a definition) select, they will see, and can retain, everything. We often question their speculations on cause and effect; we are rarely indisposed to accept their facts, if not able to accredit the feelings, recorded. German, or no German, however, M. Fröbel has wrought a narrative of sundry commercial journeys into as interesting and varied a volume of travel as the world has lately been favoured with. So many among its five hundred and eighty-five pages have been folded down because containing matter worth notice,—as to make selection hard: the case being one where continuous narrative is out of the question. Here, however, is a bit of "wild Art," from the 6th chapter, new in itself, and affording a fair specimen of M. Fröbel's style of description:—

"I spent the night in a house on the hacienda de San Jazinto. For the hospitality which I enjoyed at this place I paid a full equivalent to the fleas of the house, though, to speak the truth, they were neither more numerous nor more bloodthirsty than I have found them in some of the huts of the herdsmen of the Alps. The men with whom I passed the night at San Jazinto were nothing better, but they were more polite and animated than most European peasants would have been. Before going to bed, the company, sitting in front of the door of the house, amused themselves by telling stories, the obligation to contribute by this means to the general entertainment of the company passing round the circle. I have observed the same pastime amongst the herdsmen and muleteers of Mexico. In the present case the stories were all of one stamp. An Indian has a pretty wife, whom the priest tries to seduce. But the Indian is too sharp for the priest, and the latter is caught in a trap. 'Otro Indio'—another Indian!—was the call inviting the next in the circle to come forward with his narrative. A few days later I set out from Leon to visit the volcano of Telica. The village of Telica, at the foot of the mountain, is six or seven miles from the city. There I went to pass the night, take a guide and start very early in the morning to ascend the summit of the mountain. I had a letter to the curate, in whose house I found the necessary accommodations. It happened that I had an opportunity of spending the evening in a very interesting and instructive manner at this village. Its inhabitants, who are Indians, though perfect *ladinos*, i. e. thoroughly romanized, represented what is called 'un baile,' a ball, meaning, however, a play with songs and dances, a performance uniting the requisites of the drama, the opera, and the ballet. The piece was called 'El juramento ante Dios,' the oath before God. Its fable was this: a Moorish king and a Christian king are neighbours. After continued wars they make peace. The Christian had fallen into the hands of the Moor, but the latter is a noble, high-minded man, who becomes the friend of his captive enemy, and under a solemn oath a treaty of friendship and alliance is concluded between them. The Christian goes back to his kingdom. As soon, however, as he has arrived, he breaks his oath, treacherously attacks his neighbour and friend, and becomes his prisoner for the second time. Now the faithless neighbour it is expected will receive



the punishment of his perjury. But here the moral of the piece comes to light. The Christian succeeds in converting the heathen by arguing that even virtue without true faith is worthless. The Moor is baptized, amidst universal rejoicings, and with a solemn chorus, '*infinida gloria damos*,' which the old Indians executed in a masterly manner, the play ends. With the exception of the introduced part of a buffoon, the whole passes on and was performed in the most serious style. I am not well enough acquainted with Spanish literature to know whether this piece may not be the production of one of the more distinguished Spanish dramatists, changed so as to suit the intelligence of the Nicaraguan Indians. The metre was trochaical and the language noble and high-sounding, which, from the lips of Indian peasants, produced rather a comical effect, as in the case of the Christian king addressing his knights and lords as

Condes, duques y marqueses . . .

—The play was divided into several acts, marked by the performance of dances connected with the progress of the action. They were executed in a serious style by a slow movement of different figures to the music of a peculiar instrument called *marimba*. In its present structure, improved upon the old Indian design, this instrument is composed of twenty-five narrow steel plates of increasing length, laid side by side like the keys of a piano, and each of them resting on the open upper end of a wide vertical wooden tube. The length of these tubes increases in proportion to the length of the plates. Each tube, closed at its lower end, has a side opening which, being made wider or narrower by a piece of wax, regulates the pitch of the sound produced by the steel plate on being struck with a small hammer constructed for the purpose. The whole is kept together by a wooden frame, and rests on a stick which the musician, who is in a sitting posture, keeps between his knees; while a strap, fixed on the frame, passes round his shoulders. To produce the music, he holds a little stick of elastic wood in each hand, and with them strikes the steel plates. For this purpose one of the sticks has one, the other two, leather buttons at its end, one of them thus forming a single, the other a double hammer. The two buttons of the latter are placed at such a distance that two keys can be touched at once. In the original Indian construction of the instrument the keys are made of wood instead of steel, and calabash shells, of different sizes are made use of instead of the wooden tubes. When, after the dramatic performance was over, the marimba-player observed the interest I took in his instrument, he felt induced to show himself as a *virtuoso*. With no less coquetry than could be exhibited by one of our lionized originals on the piano, he produced a *fantasia* on the marimba. By degrees his genius carried him away, till at last he fell into a kind of musical frenzy. His little sticks of elastic wood with their little buttons of leather moved quicker than the eye could follow. They flew from the left hand over the right and from the right over the left. Sometimes he would dwell upon an idea so as to give the hearer time to digest it, when suddenly a change came over the spirit of his dream, and following the impulse of a new conception, he rushed on to some unknown region of harmony. In this manner he continued, until, by a present which I made him, he was convinced of my satisfaction. The curate told me that a much more interesting *baile*, called '*La Conquista de America*,' was sometimes performed, in which Herman Cortez and Montezuma appeared on the stage."

Here is something from a subsequent page, referring to another district, studied in another journey, which, while it confirms all that has been said on the insecurity of life and property in the kingdom of Mexico, and the cowardly negligence of the government, unwarned by the frequency of murder-crosses, "erected at not many hundred paces from the houses" of Chihuahua, also brings to light a national characteristic which M. Fröbel asserts has been overlooked:—

"Farther details of my narrative will bring to light the fearful condition of those portions of

Mexico which are exposed to these Indian marauders; and I will now mention only a few instances of the bravery of these greatly decried Mexicans, with which I became acquainted during my residence in Chihuahua. Gabriel Guzman, a herdsman on a neighbouring estate, with seven others, in order to protect their master's cattle, resisted a band of sixty-seven Comanches nine hours, instead of seeking their own safety in flight, as they might have done. All eight remained upon the ground, after having killed or mortally wounded a much larger number of the savages. Guzman and a Comanche were found grasping each other's hair, and each with the knife of his adversary in his body. This happened not very long before my arrival. Another of the same class, Jesus Dominguez, was my companion in several excursions, and was well known for daring as well as courage; I shall have to speak of him again, on my journey to the Sierra Madre. He had often been wounded, and was suffering, when I first saw him, from the effects of an arrow-wound near the spine. In order to recover for his master some valuable horses, which had been stolen by the Apaches, he, with several others, followed the thieves close to their haunts in the mountains. As the night approached, they could see the robbers in the distance. Dominguez, who, when a boy, had been for a long time a prisoner among the Apaches, took off his clothes, and assumed the appearance of a Comanche warrior. By a more direct path he got before the Apaches, and, as they approached with the horses, he sprang suddenly from behind a rock raising the Comanche war-whoop, shot down two of the Apaches, and so terrified the whole band, that, in the confusion, he not only succeeded in bringing away the stolen horses but some others also. For this heroic fulfilment of duty the men of this class often meet with base ingratitude. On another similar occasion Dominguez lost his own horse, it being shot from under him; but it never occurred to his master, a very rich man, to replace it. The miserable and cowardly selfishness of the higher classes, to whom in Mexico almost all the landed property belongs, is the cause of the wretched state into which the localities exposed to the Indians have fallen. There are certainly some few praiseworthy examples of courage and energy among the higher classes, but they are counterbalanced by deplorable examples of the reverse. Don Pedro Zuloaga, belonging to one of the first families in Chihuahua, who, with others, had pursued a body of Indians who had ventured into the immediate neighbourhood of the town, fell, shamefully deserted by his companions, alive into the hands of the Indians, by whom he was hewn in pieces. Portions of his body were found afterwards in a small circuit, attached to the mezquite bushes. Many distinguished families in Northern Mexico bewail the loss of children stolen from them by the Indians. The following tale was related to me in Chihuahua by a member of the family concerned. Two sisters, ladies from Durango, lived each with a child—a boy and a girl—at the Rancho de la Tinaja, two leguas from the town. The neighbourhood was attacked by a band of Comanches, and the ladies, whose husbands were absent, sought refuge with their children in the town, but were seized by the Indians on the road. Just as this happened, one of the husbands approached, and, seeing his wife in the hands of one of these savages, fired both barrels of his gun at him, but missed; and was immediately speared by the Indian. The lady fortunately fainted, and the Indians, who were immediately pursued, fled, leaving her for dead. The other lady also escaped by a lucky chance. The band having ridden rapidly for some distance, came to a river, where they stopped. While the Indians bathed here, the stolen horses took to flight and were followed by those of the horde. The Indians hastened after them, and left the lady. They had now only the two children. The girl was sharp-witted; caressed the old Comanche, who held her before him on his saddle, and coaxed him till he let her go close to some inhabited place. But the boy, as his friends afterwards heard, resisted, and struck the Indian who carried him in the face. As a punishment they stripped him of his good clothes, and changed

them with those of a poor lad who had been carried off with him from the same estate, and who afterwards found his way home again. Thus, little Ramon Lopez remained alone in captivity, and nothing has since been heard of him, although his family promised a reward of 4,000 dollars to any one who could effect his recovery. I made known the circumstance and the reward in Texas and other localities bordering on the United States, but with little chance of success, as years had already elapsed. Should the lad still be living, he must have become a savage, and has probably won his first laurels as a robber, if not near his birthplace, yet with as much satisfaction as a real Comanche. It is generally asserted that boys captured from a civilized race, and brought up by the Indians, become more dangerous robbers and greater enemies to civilized existence than the Indians themselves."

Chapter the second of book the third (each book being devoted to a separate expedition) is full of interest, being the account of a waggon journey in Texas,—the waggons being freighted with property worth robbing. A piece of duty which preceded this was sufficiently hazardous, as will be seen:—

"The following day I was obliged to hire a boat, and in spite of a 'Norther' setting in, to cross the Bay of Matagorda, to convey a transport of Mexican dollars to the steam-boat '*Perseverance*' lying at Indianola. This business was accompanied with various unpleasant circumstances. The boatman asked me, when we were in the middle of the bay, how I could have ventured to trust myself with so much money to strangers like him and his men; adding, that he would advise me not to try the same with just any boatman on the Texan coast. The money was, in the Mexican fashion, sown into bags of undrest ox-hides, which, when dry, are as hard as bone, and thus form an extremely solid package. But the mice had nibbled the skins, so that the bright dollars were visible, of which three thousand were stowed in each bag. Any one might have easily enlarged the holes with his fingers, and filled his pockets. I had to be very watchful, and keep my eye on the bags; and I felt no little anxiety in thinking how the money was to reach in safety its destination at New Orleans. I afterwards heard that not a dollar was missing; a fact which will interest those who, in matters of property, consider American morals worse than European. No person would have been answerable for losses caused by bad packing. The violent wind also kept me in constant fear for the money; for the boat rocked about so, that I was afraid the money-bags standing on the deck might slide into the sea. The deck had no railing, but the boatmen thought my fears unfounded. At the same time the violence and cold of the norther were so great that, with the little protection afforded by the boat, I should not have lived through the night on the water. On landing, I was so frozen as hardly to be able to walk. I went to a German inn, warmed myself with some tea, and went to bed. But scarcely had I fallen asleep, when I was awakened by a bright glare, and saw just before my windows a whole group of houses in flames. I was quickly in the road, where the norther blew so violently that my back was icy cold, whilst the skin of my face was scorched by the fire of the burning houses."

The above are passages, detached without method it will be seen, from this very interesting volume. If we could make room for twenty more out of the two hundred which could be found, we should hardly attract those whom the above sketches fail to invite, or who do not believe our word that the book seems to us trustworthy; because, while rich in matter, it is unaffected in manner—clearly written, without pretence at fine writing.

*Dissolving Views.* By Count M. G. de Wczele. (Bennett.)

THESE pages describe a journey from Königsberg to England. The author is obviously an enthusiast and a sympathizer with English



institutions. When he proposed to visit us, beneath our canopy of clouds, his friends and acquaintances took alarm. They denounced the "insupportable" British climate, and they spoke of our national egotism,—a quality which, of course, is never developed either in France or Germany. Still, the Count Wczele resolved to tarry awhile in England. "I wished to measure my strength with those most patient men." So he set out upon his wanderings, generous in heart, picturesque in imagination, with Hope at the helm and Pleasure at the prow. Sometimes he writes like a novelist; at others, like the editor of a log-book. But he is invariably clear, artistic, and amusing. He approaches the armed heights of Chrystiansøe in the Baltic:—

"The red soldiers patrolling the fortress look, from a distance, like spiders of cochineal on a gigantic cactus. But what are they watching? They guard half-a-million of Eider geese, the property of the Danish Queen, nestling in the precipices of the rocks, cracks and tide-caves, in all the most inaccessible places. The gathering of the down of these privileged geese is attended with numerous dangers, but brings to the queen about 3,000*l.* annually,—every goose about three half-pence; hence they are honoured as were formerly their Roman sisters: no one is allowed to kill, disturb, or even calumniate them; they often alight upon the sentinels' shoulders, and though the poor soldier may be very hungry, which often happens in Denmark, yet he must not so much as look wistfully at Her Majesty's goose, however plump and tempting."

The "Dissolving Views" in Denmark are bright and varied. At Copenhagen the Count was admitted into the celebrated Conservatory of human heads:—

"Every species of the human race, from the beautiful Circassian to the anthropophagi of Malay, is here represented. Here is also a collection of heads of atrocious criminals, formed by the care of the Danish executioners. In this horrible assembly,—will not history avenge the dead?—I saw with indignation the head of Struens, the unfortunate admirer of the beautiful Queen Matilda."

Next, there was a living spectacle, a pageant of modern days, commemorating the acceptance of the Reformation by the Danish Church:—

"At ten o'clock the venerable King Christian VIII., wearing a general's uniform, appeared in the court-yard of his palace, Amalienborg, where the troops, with the clergy and civil authorities, were waiting for him. Attended by the principal officers of his court, he took his seat in a triumphal chariot, drawn by eight magnificent cream-coloured horses. This chariot seemed more ancient than the acceptance of the Augsburg Confession in Denmark; it looked like the chapel of Byzantium. The canopy rose high in the air, in the form of a dome, surmounted by a gigantic crown; the coach-box, like a tower, even higher still. The coachman dressed in a long red mantle, and wearing a three-cornered hat and white wig, held the reins only *pro forma*, every horse being led by an equerry dressed in scarlet, gold lace, and ostrich feathers. A numerous retinue of courtiers and generals on horseback surrounded the royal chariot; the worthy admirals cut a droll figure on horseback; the mariners, too, more accustomed to rule waves than horses, could not go a step without making people laugh, which was not in the programme. The Life Guards, viz., a battalion of grenadiers, gorgeous in scarlet and glittering in silver embroidery, and two squadrons of cuirassiers, mounted on black chargers, accompanied this retinue."

In this strain the Königsberg student proceeds until we follow him to the suburbs of London. He is at the top of Primrose Hill:—

"The sun goes down upon the Thames; thousands, nay myriads, of lights twinkle over the vast area embraced by the circuit of the town. Some

of these lights stopped, went out for a moment, re-appeared, and glanced here and there like *ignes fatui*. One of these drew near to the foot of the hill, stopped, listened for a moment, and, hearing me talking to myself, came up to me. It was not an *ignis fatuus*, but a lamp fastened to the belt of a tall, strong man, with an honest but stern cast of face, dressed in a long blue coat, on the collar of which were embroidered some letters and figures. I easily recognized in this blue-coated myrmidon a London policeman, and was not at all surprised at his addressing me thus:—"Good evening, sir. Pray what are you doing here so late, sir?"

—That policeman must have been a rarity; for he asked the stranger whether he had a headache. The stranger said, "No." He was only another Sterne, sentimentalizing. But Sterne "went mad," retorted the "tall, strong man, in a long blue coat." It was worth while to travel from the Albertine University to encounter so practical a moralist. We can assure the incredulous reader, however, that he may wander further than from Pregel to Thames without meeting with so unsophistical or genial a gossip as Count Wczele.

*An Autumn in Wales. Land and Lands-folk. Lays and Legends.—[Ein Herbst in Wales, &c.]* By Julius Rodenberg. (Hanover, Carl Münder.)

Herr Rodenberg is among the latest of the foreign sketchers who have visited Wales, taken likenesses of the people, made views of the country, noted down the national airs, carried off the popular legends; and of the whole he has constructed a little book with a couple of hours' pleasant reading in it, for the amusement and edification of his compatriots.

The book is, in the proper sense of the word, an artistic book. Small as the volume is, and minute the pictures, a considerable portion of it is laid in for effect. It is like, but the picture is "loaded." The author's scenes, his people, his rendering of the one, and his adventures with the other, are, doubtless, all founded on fact, but he colours the former and re-groups the latter to please his fancy rather than to preserve fidelity to his originals. Of course, he has a quiet bit of sarcasm at our national "Gentleman." You are as sure to find a German traveller doing this, as German travellers tell you Englishmen are sure to be found chattering about Shakspeare. Well, both parties have excellent and inimitable objects to discuss. But when German, or other foreign writers describe our "Gentleman," or our "Miss," they might as well take the trouble to keep that correctness of portraiture and gait, which, even in caricature, gives the only real value to the picture. For our own parts, we were often in the same Welsh towns, or at the same castle-gates, at or about the same time as our wayfarer, and we can safely assert that we, in few places, beheld exactly the scenes which he describes exceedingly well, by the aid of close observation and a little warmth of imagination. We never saw the English "Gentleman" travelling in the valleys or on the hill-sides of Wales in full dress and white "chokers," like the operative Milor in the 'Domino Noir.' There are few things so pleasant to encounter from Abergele to Caernarvon, or in any other favourite district in the travelling time, as an English man or men out for their month's freedom. They are, for the most part, *wholesome* to look at. Clean, indeed, as new pins, the dust seems to spare them because of their daily familiarity with the bath. But, as for dandyism in dress, they know nothing of it; while, for appropriateness of travelling costume and appointments they are unequalled. There are some exceptions, perhaps, to this rule, when,

among sensible Englishmen abroad, you occasionally come upon one or two in mountainous districts, who affect the native thing, dress like the hill-folk, clap a feather in their hats, walk with the swagger of a ballet brigand, and look like dreadful imbeciles. But these are exceptional cases, and even these rarely exist among native wayfarers within our own boundaries. Here, young travelling Englishmen do honour to the national character. They are light-heeled and light-hearted; the reserve that was a fashion, a precaution and a principle, in the days of their fathers and grandfathers, is unknown to them. On the hill-side, in the depths of the valleys, on flood or on fell, they acknowledge the force and value of the device—Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. All men they encounter are brothers; and as for "le spleen," which German and French authors suppose to be some dreadful disease afflicting the entire nation, our travelling countrymen do not know what it means. It is the sour and splenetic visitors from other lands who fancy they can conceal their own defects of temper by accusing of ill-humour the people among whom they wayfare or sojourn. They are like the astute Scotsman who went into the huckster's shop and bought a pennyworth of brimstone—"for a friend outside!"

Of the English, in their travelling and excursionizing character, Herr Rodenberg's countrymen will have but an imperfect idea from this book. Still more imperfect will be the ideas they will gather from it of the Welsh people. The portraits of the latter are not, indeed, altogether unlike. They are, however, too often like those bad photographs, of which a large portion of the figure is terribly out of focus. Then, the author too frequently dresses up his characters before he makes them sit, and having limned them after his own dressing, letters them as actual transcripts from every-day life. We may cite, as an instance, his Welsh women, all of whom, young and old, figure in men's hats, as a never-failing *couvre-chef*. This was the case before bridges spanned the arms of the sea at Conway and Bangor, and when travellers were few on that route to Ireland. But since the era of bridges, fast mails, and express trains, the Principality has been annually so overrun by visitors from all other parts of the empire, that general fashion has swept over peculiar customs, and a man's hat on a Welsh woman's head, in North Wales, is as rare a thing as three hats on the uncombed locks of a London Jew. When Herr Rodenberg was at Penrhyn that gay wedding was at hand which filled Bangor and the neighbourhood with hundreds of country folk from the villages miles and miles away. Among the crowds of women assembled, coming to and going from the ancient little capital, we saw but two who wore the once common hat; and throughout that festive day we neither saw a harp, nor heard a wail or a clash of joy from its melodious strings. Harps and hats are fast disappearing as national objects,—Welsh maidens now don small bonnets, and the harpers in Welsh villages have been ground out by Italian organ-boys, and sung into silence by Ethiopian serenaders. For the head-piece worn by the mother of Owen Tudor there is no longer especial reverence, and 'Ah hyd y nos' is not more familiar than 'Old Joe kicking up a hind and a fore.'

With all this, 'Ein Herbst in Wales,' with its mixture of imagination and reality, is an agreeable book. Its imaginative portions are neatly worked off, and its realities, if they contribute no new information to us, recall pleasant memories to the mind. To English students of German it may be recommended for the double merit of its graceful and intelligible style; a



duplex merit rarely found in German writers of these degenerate days.

*Some Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara.* (Bosworth & Harrison.)

WHEN the Authoress of these Memorials of the Duchess Renée was minded to write a book, she had the luck to light upon a good subject—one sufficiently familiar to general readers to appeal to their interest and curiosity to hear more, and which yet was so far undeveloped in its details as to possess the freshness of new ground. Such a combination of chances seldom offers. There was the brilliant, turbulent, picturesque, Italian civilization of the Middle Ages, the charm of which still dwells in the memory like "the light of setting suns"; there was Ferrara itself, celebrated even then as one of the most renowned cities of Italy for spectacles and pageants. There was the brilliant court, the resort of poets, scholars, and distinguished women—Clément Marôt, John Calvin, Vittoria Colonna, and others, whose names have not yet ceased to sound in our ears, whose brightness has not faded, though, like stars of smaller magnitude, they shine in clustered brilliancy, and the unlearned may require aid to enable them to distinguish each in his own house, dwelling apart. There was the Duke Hercules himself, the husband of the royal Renée, a prince of fine presence, grave speech, pleasant, splendid, magnanimous, "clement," the patron of letters, loving the arts, writing himself with elegance both prose and verse; a very paternal sovereign, as times went, introducing manufactures as well as founding museums, building palaces, and improving his cities. Something surely might have been made of him as the hero of the heroine; but he is only incidentally mentioned, and always with disparagement. Renée, too, the central figure of the book round whom such brilliant accessories are grouped,—she was the queen of all—a woman of great attainments, strong character, and many excellencies—the very type of a "great lady," when great ladies had something round them of the "divinity" which *used* to "hedge a king." She was the friend of Calvin, and of Clément Marôt; to her Antonio Brucioli inscribed his Italian translation of the Bible. She was, moreover, the mother of Tasso's Leonora. It is difficult to imagine any author failing to give some clear presentment of her to the reader, which should stamp her on his mind and give a distinct idea of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara. Coming at this moment, the authoress was signally fortunate—we are all opening our ears to hear gladly anything about Italy—she had our sympathy bespoken, and paid in advance. With all these odds in her favour, the authoress has achieved a dull and indistinct book—a book that recalls the school Abridgments in which, two generations ago, school-girls were instructed in "History," save the mark!—These memorials of the Duchess Renée are wonderful in the success with which all interest, human and divine, has been cast out. Every incident is made of equal emphasis: whether it be Pope Paul the Third presenting the Duchess on the occasion of his visit with "a costly diamond in the form of a flower," or whether it be the Duchess's share in Fiesco's conspiracy, or the martyrdom of a reformer,—the authoress tells it in the same dull, monotonous tone. Speaking of the Pope's gift, she says, "Those to whom the concessions which expediency demands are the deepest of all humiliations can best imagine the feelings of the Duchess in submitting to be decorated by the hand that not a month before had signed the Bull which established the

Inquisition in Italy!" What Renée's share in Fiesco's conspiracy was, the author does not tell us; but of its result she says—"Its disastrous issue may have taught her to abstain in future from interference with political affairs beyond her own province!" Her remarks, when she ventures upon any, are exasperatingly common-place; the point of the moral always breaks in her hands, like a soft lead-pencil when cut with a blunt knife.

We should not imagine that the authoress had ever visited any of the places in which the scenes of her narrative are laid. There is an entire absence of all feeling of Italian life and manners. So far as any tinge of local colouring goes the book might have been composed at the bottom of a coal-pit, and the scenes laid in Greenland, or upon a set background of brown holland at any period of the Christian era! In fact, these historical memorials of the Duchess Renée are written on the model of a modern religious biography, which, as all readers know, is barren pasturage! The hearts of men were just then stirring at the trumpet tones of the Reformation, proclaiming "that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away." The Duchess Renée was the hope of the struggling Reformation in Italy; she was a convert to the "new faith," though she temporized and for a time relapsed under the pressure of marital supremacy, solitary confinement, and separation from her children; but her convictions were always Protestant. Calvin was at the pains to write many long epistles to her. He seems to have had a sincere respect and regard for her, and their correspondence was only terminated by death. Several of his letters to Renée, and of Renée's to him, are introduced; but still only a faint, confused idea is conveyed to the reader of those stirring times. As a specimen of the author's style and mode of dealing with her characters, we take the following estimate of Clément Marôt and Calvin—a sample at once of her mind and manner:—

"In 1535 John Calvin and Clément Marôt were both residents at Ferrara, the latter seeking a temporary shelter from the malice of his enemies, the former holding Christian intercourse with a princess whose reputation as a favourer of the 'new doctrines' had already reached France. Very different men they were, and posterity has faithfully discriminated between those who, at one period, seemed associated in behalf of the same great cause—the Poet and the Preacher of the Reformation. In spite of all calumny, the memory of Calvin lacks not abundant honour, whilst the dark shadow of moral reprobation rests upon the character of Clément Marôt. Yet the name of Marôt lives in the literature of his country as that of the 'Prince of Poets and the Poet of Princes,' nor does it tell lightly in his favour that he enjoyed the patronage of two such women as Marguerite of Navarre, and Renée of France. At the Court of Ferrara, to which he fled in 1535, he became at once the secretary and laureate of the Duchess, acquired the friendship of Calvin, and, apparently, swayed by these influences, gave some promise of better things. His eye was opened, at least in part, to the vision of truth, and his heart seemed almost won. \* \* But with all his fair seeming, Marôt, weighed in the balances, was at last 'found wanting.' It is but matter of regret that his name was ever connected with the sacred cause of the Reformation, and that Renée should have honoured one so undeserving, for he wanted what many like him in gifts of mind and graces of manner, and even in the transient exhibition of yet higher qualities, have wanted also—a fixed principle of duty. \* \* Marôt is always accused by Roman Catholic writers of having infected the Duchess with his religious opinions. The accomplished secretary, probably, made no secret of his views to the sympathizing audience which he found in the apartments of Renée. Then it was, doubtless, known for what cause he was an exile from

France, and the latest intelligence of the progress of the Reformation would be an interesting subject of conversation. In Calvin, however, the Duchess beheld a far worthier representative of that Reformation than she had found in the versatile Marôt, and from the important material of his discourse she derived solid nourishment for her capacious and inquiring intellect."

In this style of small twaddle the whole book is written. The vocation of the authoress is clearly *not* to write history, nor historical memoirs.

After the death of her husband, Duke Hercules, the Duchess threw off the apparent conformity which had only thinly veiled her Reformed opinions, and returned to France, where the Huguenots were become a formidable political party. Renée, however, did not meddle much in politics; her eldest daughter was married to the Duke of Guise (in whose murder Coligni was accused of complicity); the King was her nephew, and Catherine de' Medici was her intimate companion; for Renée was a great adept in art-magic and astrology. She and Catherine passed whole nights together in occult researches and mutual confidences on the hidden secrets of Nature. One would like to know more of a woman at once so exceptional and in so exceptional a position. Renée's study of astrology is a feature in her history which it would be worth while in a biographer to follow out; but, of course, the author does *not*. After a while (the author does not say when) Renée retired from court, and took up her abode at Montargis, a small fortified town on the Loire, distant about sixty miles from Paris, which had been assigned to her as compensation for other claims. It was a wild place, and the inhabitants very rude and turbulent; but Renée, as Dame de Montargis, was able to make it a city of refuge for the Huguenot women and children and ministers when they were in distress and obliged to flee before their enemies. Renée never forgot she was "*très grande et puissante dame*," and in some things resembled our English Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Renée's preachers and their "*Prêche*" were the torment of the regular clergy, and there was great rejoicing when she took them and herself from court to a distance. Women are, and always have been, fond of hearing preachers—possibly because it is the one career relentlessly closed against them; and Renée kept her ministers in good order. Calvin was her chief spiritual director, and to him she was like a daughter. Her letters to him, though involved in style, are very interesting. Her life at Montargis, even in the unskilful hands of the author, contains indications of great interest, and throws incidental light on the condition of social life in those troublous times. When, in 1569, the women and children fled from the towns and villages in the country round Orleans, and took refuge from slaughter in Montargis, the jealousy of the prevailing Catholic party was roused, and a decree was sent to Renée obliging her to send the helpless refugees away, on pretence of plots against the King. Renée burst into tears, and told the envoy who brought the order, "that if she had on her chin what he had on his, she would kill him with her own hands as the messenger of death"! Obligated to obey, for she could not effectually resist the order, she sorrowfully sent away, in the month of September, 460 persons, most of them women and children. She furnished them with 150 waggons, 8 travelling coaches, and a great many horses, and trusty waggons, to follow with the baggage. In spite of Renée's precautions, this company had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the Catholic troops; but she had the comfort



of hearing that at last they reached *La Charité* safely. After this poor Renée had many private troubles of her own, as well as public ones. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been only one drop in the ocean. Massacres and conspiracies were always going on somewhere; but Renée was a heroine,—she did not die of her troubles, but bore them (when she could not master them) with a noble heart. She had earned her right to rest; and when her summons came, she died, piously and bravely, as she had lived, July 1575, aged sixty-five years.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The English Bible: according to the Authorized Version; newly divided into Paragraphs and Sections, with concise Introductions to the several Books, Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Sacred Scriptures; also, the most remarkable Variations of the Ancient MSS., and the chief Results of Modern Criticism. The New Testament.* (Allan).—We can see no reason why the chief results of the best Biblical criticism should remain the exclusive property of the learned, and not rather be condensed and presented in a form generally accessible. Nor would this necessarily imply any interference with our Authorized Version. A paragraph Bible of convenient size and legible type, with marginal notes somewhat akin in character to those in J. H. Michaelis' excellent 'Biblia Hebraica,' but adapted to popular use, would exactly answer the purpose we have in view. Without the cumbrous form of a commentary, it would accomplish its principal objects. The arrangement of the text into proper sections and paragraphs would facilitate its understanding, while the most remarkable variations of MSS., amended translations, and even brief historical or critical notes, would find a place in the margin. To complete the usefulness of such a work, each book should be prefaced by a short introduction, and each section by a heading or summary to indicate its principal contents. The latter seems especially necessary in the intricate argumentation of the Pauline Epistles. The plan which we have just sketched is that pursued in the handsome and convenient edition of the New Testament before us. With considerable industry and some learning Mr. Blackader has selected from different commentaries above 5,000 marginal notes, marked MS. variations, and by prefixing numerals to the various sections in the Gospels, endeavoured to indicate the chronological succession of the events there recorded. If he has not quite succeeded in the execution of this comprehensive plan, his labours at least deserve acknowledgment, and may, we hope, undergo gradual improvement. Our chief objection lies to the selection of the notes, which has not been happy, and to the summaries of sections, which are meagre, and often very unsatisfactory, especially in the Epistles, where discernment and accuracy were most called for. We express no opinion about the chronological arrangement of the Gospels, as on this point every interpreter may fairly be allowed to entertain views of his own, provided he does not expect others implicitly to adopt his scheme. But we are not sure that we always understand the principle on which the typographical arrangements have been made. Why, for example, are the first twelve chapters of the Epistle to the Romans printed differently from the other Epistles? We will not multiply exceptions. They are certainly not intended to discourage Mr. Blackader from continuing and completing the work upon which he has entered. Even the volume before us shows that he possesses sufficient energy and perseverance—with a little more care, labour, and, perhaps, the aid of other Biblical scholars—to bring to a successful issue what we regard as a highly important and useful undertaking.

*Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness, Medical and Moral.* By Clement Carlyon, M.D. (Whittaker & Co.).—More than twenty years since Dr. Carlyon published the first of four volumes, entitled 'Early Years and Late

Reflections.' It met with no unfavourable acceptance, and contributed some anecdotes to the current gossip of society. This new work is designed as a supplementary publication. It is a disquisition, for the most part, on temperance, the memoir of Cornaro being added in all its tediousness. Dr. Carlyon is discursive and genial, although some of his topics to unprofessional readers may appear a little repulsive. That upon which he principally insists is the capacity of men, with careful treatment of themselves, to attain an extreme old age. He cites Blumenbach, who died at eighty-eight, with his faculties unimpaired,—Parr, who saw through a century and a half,—Raule, who was carried off at a hundred, by influenza,—and Dr. Fowler, now in his ninety-fourth year. On the other hand, he quotes the names of huge gluttons—of Paganini conspicuously. Half medical, half moral, the writer's loquacity is pleasant and instructive. It is talk, learned and simple—nothing more nor less.

*Marco Griffi, the Italian Patriot.* By Mrs. Webb. (Bentley).—The tale of Marco Griffi is terribly conversational. It opens with a most prosaic and fatiguing colloquy between Mr. Aubrey and his wife, who, with their faces to the audience, state to one another, at enormous length, the main facts regarding themselves, their families, their prospects, and their religion. It then flows on, limp and tepid, until a shower of orange-blossoms descends upon the stage,—everybody being sacredly satisfied with the proceedings of everybody else, unless we except, perhaps, the conventionalized monk, who dies at the right moment, ejaculating *Pax vobiscum*. The story is weak and commonplace, though it is neatly and fluently written.

*The Italian War, 1848, 1849, and the Last Italian Poet.* By the late Henry Lushington. With a Biographical Preface by G. S. Venables. (Macmillan & Co.).—This volume is fitted for family and friendly, rather than for public, circulation. It contains the biography of an amiable and accomplished man, whose life of few events was somewhat prematurely closed, at Paris, in 1855,—with three essays on Italian topics, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*. The first is on the struggle of 1848 and 1849, the second is entitled "The Defeat of Italy," and the third is an account, very gracefully written and interesting, of Giuseppe Giusti, the Tuscan poet, whose lyrical satires have roused and warmed so many hearts. Mr. Lushington's critical views may be inferred from the circumstance that he ranked Dante next Shakspeare. We welcome this book as a pleasant memorial of a ripe and genial scholar.

*Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.* By Mrs. William Fison. (Longman & Co.).—A useful, well-timed, and well-executed manual. Mrs. Fison commences with a retrospect of English scientific progress, especially as connected with the establishment of learned Societies. Her second chapter is a particularly practical one—on the absolute value of scientific study in its relation to commerce, industry, and human life. Afterwards, she traces the History of the British Association, describes its operations and influence, explains its rules, and measures the field over which it has still to labour. Mrs. Fison was qualified to undertake the task, which she has meritoriously accomplished.

*A Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Protozoa.* By Joseph Reay Greene. (Longman & Co.).—This is a first volume of a series of scientific Manuals, devoted to experimental and natural science. It embraces but a very small group of the animal kingdom, but what is done has been done well, and leads to the hope that this series will be a really valuable addition to our popular scientific literature. The group of animals described by Prof. Greene are the Protozoa, a portion of the animal kingdom formerly embraced in the class Radiata. This class is now split up, and the Protozoa, embracing the Rhizopoda, Spryes, and Infusorial animalcules form a group, the structure and functions of which are less known than any other in the animal kingdom. In describing these animals Prof. Greene has shown himself perfectly conversant with the most recent observations on these animals, and although necessarily brief he has

given a very complete account of these lowly organisms. The text is illustrated with wood engravings, and a copious bibliography is supplied for the use of the more advanced student. Contemplating its use in schools and classes, a series of questions for examination are added, which will be found very useful for self-examination or the examination of classes. As this is a first volume, it contains a general introduction to the principles of zoology: in which the author, in a very short space, has expounded the leading principles and branches of zoological science. We feel confident that if the subsequent parts of this series are as well executed as the present, these Manuals will command the attention of all engaged in the study of natural science.

*Evenings at the Microscope; or, Researches among the Minuter Organs and Forms of Animal Life.* By Philip Henry Gosse. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).—Why the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published Mr. Gosse's book, we are at a loss to discover. It might have been written, for aught we see, by a heathen philosopher, and we think it somewhat unfair of a Society to beat up for subscriptions for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and then to spend them in outbidding Mr. Van Voorst, or some other publisher, for the services of Mr. Gosse. We should have thought that 'Omphalos' would have been more in their way; be that as it may, we are glad to find that the leaven of that remarkable work has not crept into the pages of this book. Mr. Gosse is a pleasant writer, an expert at the microscope, well acquainted with the minute structure of animals and plants, and here in these pages he has endeavoured to make 'Evenings at the Microscope' as pleasant to this generation as 'Evenings at Home' were to the last. We have no fault to find with Mr. Gosse's book. It is a pleasant introduction to the use of the microscope, and as such we recommend it to our readers.

*An Account of the Isle of Man, its Inhabitants, &c., with a Voyage to I-Columb-Kill.* By William Sacheverell, Esq., late Governor of Man, to which is added a Dissertation about the Mona of Cæsar by Tacitus, by Mr. Thomas Brown. Edited by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. (Douglas, printed for the Manx Society).—The Manx tradition that the island was for many ages concealed by magical arts, with mists and vapours, so that it was not discovered until centuries after it should have been in the natural course of events, is typical of what passes for its early history. The great Mannan-Mac-Lear, and his successors, though a trifle more substantial than the early kings, who were created by Geoffrey of Monmouth, are a very misty and uncertain sort of people. The traditions and superstitions of the island also afford an ample field for interesting archaeological research, and a Manx Society was a necessary part of that great antiquarian machine which is now in operation in these islands, and from which we trust that many invaluable historic fabrics will in time be produced. The present is the first publication of this Society, and is a reproduction of a work of considerable interest, which is now scarce. It is edited with care and ability; and the list which is given of works suggested for publication, proves that the Society will not lack interesting matter for many years.

*Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis, ex originali. In Registro Ecclesie Cathedralis Clonensis asservato, nunc primum editus, cum Prefatione et Indicibus locupletissimis, Opera et Studio Richardi Caulfield, B.A.* (Corcagie, ex officinâ Georgii Nash).—An ancient Roll, long preserved in the Registry of the Diocese of Cloyne, is here given to the world, or, rather, to an elect one hundred, for the cover boasts that only one hundred copies are printed, or, to be still more correct, to such of the one hundred persons as shall accept and peruse the volume. It relates exclusively to the temporalities of the See, and is in part a rent-roll, and in part a record of legal transactions relating to the feudal tenure. It contains some entries bearing upon the ancient position of the Irish race; but on the whole we are of opinion that Richardus Caulfield and Georgius Nash exercised a wise discretion in printing only one hundred copies—whether another



course, still more wise, was not open to them may be doubted.

*The Fabric Rolls of York Minster, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents.* Vol. XXXV. (Durham, published for the Surtees Society.)—Mr. James Raine, the Secretary of the Surtees Society, who edits the present volume, tells us that Mr. Browne, the author of the well-known History of York Minster, was fortunate enough to discover the existence of this Fabric Roll. Perhaps industrious enough would have been the fairer expression, for we all know how the historic treasures in our chapter-houses and elsewhere, are allowed to lie neglected under the very noses of reverend and learned gentlemen who in their cathedral closes pass for perfect types of the first-class archaeological navy—for indefatigable historic labourers. However, Mr. Browne found it, published extracts from it, and in great part based his History upon it, and the Surtees Society has wisely directed its publication in a more complete form. The document is of great interest, not only as bearing on the history of the noble church to which it relates, but as containing numerous illustrations of our general history. The documents in the Appendix are also well worthy of the perusal of the antiquary. In them we find, amongst other matters, a curious proof of the veneration long entertained for the memory of Henry the Sixth in the monition against showing respect for his image—we have abundant evidence of the dilapidated state into which many churches were allowed to fall, even in the good old ecclesiastical times—and we have the little peccadilloes of Johannes Holt, *histris vagabundus*, and many others, duly chronicled. The editor has thought it right to omit all entries concerning the immoralities of the clergy of the minster, as "it is a painful subject to dwell upon, and it can serve no good purpose to introduce it here." We think that these entries must be among the best illustrations of the times which these valuable papers afford, and, painful as the perusal might be, we think that our nerves would have stood the trial. The presentments and inventories in this collection may perhaps afford some hints to the clerical Malvolios of our day who love to walk in strange attire. On the whole, we have seldom met with a collection of more interesting papers than is here published. The papers are fairly edited, and the volume is a valuable addition to our archaeological treasures.

*The Fenian Poems.* Edited by John O'Daly, Bryan O'Looney and John O'Donovan. (Dublin, printed for the Ossianic Society.)—The Ossianic Society has now existed for six years, and we are glad to find that it is thriving. Kindred Societies in the United States of America and in Australia have given substantial proofs of their interest in the undertaking, and a large increase in the number of members shows that their past labours are appreciated at home. The poems in the present volume are well worthy of publication, for from them an imaginative historian (and for very early times we must have imaginative historians) may bring out facts "as a weasel sucks eggs."

A volume of graceful boudoir poems, *Horæ Poeticæ*, by Mrs. George Lenox-Conyngham (Longman & Co.), claims attention on account of its authoress's classical taste and faculty for lyrical rhythm. The verse is highly finished and musical. *The Buried Titan: a Drama*, by Franklin Leifchild (Hardwicke), approaches, in form and texture, more nearly to a Christmas pantomime, without the fun, than to aught else in the realm of the unburied. —Mr. Walter Tomlinson, in *Clouds and Light* (Hall & Co.), illustrates his imaginations in neat little etchings symbolically decorated. He has an ingenious fancy, but needs tuition in the use of pencil and pen.—High and sounding is the dramatic history, *Boadicea*, by Francis Barker (Jarrold & Sons), who bursts upon us with true dithyrambic magniloquence touching the great themes which "command his song."—Mr. J. W. King, who seems resolved to demonstrate the versatilities of his literary ambition, makes a new appearance with *Ernest the Pilgrim: a Dramatic Poem* (Partridge & Co.), full of effort, virtuous sentiment, and public-spirited indignation.—Very local and not a little pleasant is a "book of poetry," intitled *The Land's End, Kynance Cove*, by John Harris (Heylin), the poet

having heretofore sung in the light of Davy's lamp, on the mountains, and wildly as the breeze on a moor. He is one to whom we may give encouragement.—Hymn-like and genial are *Songs for the Suffering*, by Thomas Davis, M.A., a Yorkshire clergyman (J. W. Parker & Son).—Far off, high in the empyrean, luscious and radiant, like the tail of a bird of paradise, is *Gemma of the Isles: a Lyrical Drama, &c.*, by A. and L. (Saunders & Otley). It glitters with pretty pictures of jasper pillars fluted with gold, slabs of Indian ivory, amber from the Scandinavian seas, the moon's "white, faint infancy," lamps with azure flames, golden fretwork, and "a heaven of sweet faces." It is a poem, in fact, carved and painted after the ancient English provincial "precocious genius" fashion.—*Spell-Bound* is the title of "A Tale of Macclesfield Forest," by "Redgirdle, the Forest Fay" (Longman & Co.), whose versification ambles along smoothly, harmlessly, and ineffectually, through sundry romantic episodes, until it winds up amid a blaze of battle and a death inflicted by righteous vengeance.—*Poems*, by F. W. Wyon (Smith, Elder & Co.), contain vigorous thoughts on politics, war, hope, charity, memory, and other subjects,—the writer closing his political pean, palinode, invocation, or whatever else it should be termed, with the prophecy of some direful curfew that shall ring out the history of England:—

Shall steal upon the thin complaining air,  
And crack her mighty heart with full despair.

—*Holy Places, and other Poems*, by Rebecca Hey (Hatchard & Co.), are elegant, tender, devotional, and marked by traces of intellectual culture.—Mr. Richard Garnett's *Jo in Egypt, with other Poems* (Bell & Daldy), is a volume full of quaint, luxurious, coloured fancy, with much scholarly intermixture and laborious painting of pictures in rich and bloomy words, such as the English language supplies more abundantly than any other.

Among new editions, Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" *Adam Graeme of Mossgray*,—from Mr. Bentley we have Vols. III. and IV. of *The Naval History of Great Britain*, by Mr. W. James,—from Messrs. Longman & Co. *The Warden*, by Mr. Anthony Trollope,—and *A Tale of Faith and Love*, revised by the Author of 'Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses,'—*The Comic Sketch-Book*, by John Poole, Esq. (Routledge & Co.).—Mr. Knight republishes two of Mrs. Gore's novels, *The Diamond and the Pearl*, and *Temptation and Atonement*.—From Messrs. Simpkin & Co. we have *Sketches of Scotland and the Scotch*, by Miss Sinclair,—and Mr. Waterston's *Manual of Commerce*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library" *Paris and its Environs*, and *The Young Lady's Book*,—whilst Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. send us Mr. Wilkie Collins's *After Dark*, and Vol. IX. of *The Parent's Cabinet*.—Then we have *Speculations, Literary and Philosophic*, by Thomas De Quincey, (Hogg),—Mr. Cooper's novels, *The Spy*, *Wyandotté*, and *The Pioneers* (New York, Townshend),—*Giles's English Parsing*, remodelled by Margaret E. Darton (Hall, Virtue & Co.),—and *Religion and Geology, and its connected Sciences*, by Dr. Hitchcock (J. Blackwood).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ahn's French Grammar, by Buchheim, Part 1, "Grammar," 3s. 6d. cl.  
Ahn's French Grammar, Part 2, "Exercises," 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Ahn's French Grammar, Parts 1 and 2, in 1 Vol. 12mo. 5s. cl.  
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Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman, 8th ed. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
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Recollections of a Detective Police-Officer, 2nd Series, 1s. 6d. 1ds.  
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Simpson's Sermons at St. Matthew's, Friday Street, post 5s. 5s.  
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[ADVERTISEMENT.]—NEW BIRTHDAY GIFT.—'THE BOYS' BIRTHDAY BOOK,' an entirely original work, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, William Howitt, Augustus Mayhew, Thomas Miller, George Augustus Sala, William Brough, and Sutherland Edwards, forming a charming collection of Tales, Essays, and Narratives of Adventure, illustrated with 100 Engravings. It will be accepted with delight by boys of all ages, for it contains matter to please every taste, to amuse, and to interest. 'The Boys' Birthday Book' is elegantly bound in cloth, extra-gilt sides, back, and edges. Price 5s. As a new gift-book it possesses the highest merits, and is sure to be appreciated.—London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.—N.B. Will be shortly ready, 'THE GIRLS' BIRTHDAY BOOK.'

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION. ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER 14.

A large and pleasant Meeting of the Members of the British Association began on Wednesday, at Aberdeen, under the immediate auspices of the Prince Consort, whose speech occupied the evening, and whose presence was rendered still more gracious by an invitation of the Members to an excursion and lunch at Balmoral during the week. The old Scottish loyalty broke out in the counties adjoining Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Two thousand tickets were speedily sold, and by Tuesday morning every available nook in the Music Hall being filled, the sale of Associate tickets had to be stopped. Here was a flush of prosperity! The local arrangements were admirable,—reviving dreams of that old Scottish hospitality so amusingly celebrated by Ben Jonson and Taylor the Water Poet. The Clubs and News-Rooms were generally thrown open to the scientific visitors. Non-resident Members of the Association got admission to the Northern Club, and the Union Club, Market Street, without the forms of introduction. The Committees of the Athenæum News Rooms and of the News Rooms, Corn Exchange, opened their rooms to all Members of the Association on producing their tickets. A crowd of Exhibitions also were open to Members on producing their tickets:—such as the Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Objects of Antiquity, in the Music Hall Buildings,—the Photographic Exhibition, in the Music Hall Buildings,—Collections illustrating the Geology of the North of Scotland, in the Museum of Marischal College,—and the Horticultural Exhibition. King's College, Marischal College, Free Church College, Advocates' Hall, Medico-Chirurgical Society's Library and Hall, and the various prisons, reformatories, and asylums were likewise opened,—as were also most of the great manufactories. The company from a distance was large and brilliant; the papers promised of scientific importance. Nothing was wanting to make the Meeting at Aberdeen pleasant and memorable.

The early days of the Congress have been devoted to science; but to-day (Saturday) the festive vagrancies will commence with an Excursion to Stonehaven and Dunottar Castle. On Thursday, next week, we are promised Excursions, by the Great North of Scotland Railway, to Benachie; to the Vittrified Fort on the Tap o' Noth; to Banff and Gamrie; and to Elgin.

Before the opening of the doors of the Music Hall the number of tickets issued to the public amounted to more than 2,500.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee held their first meeting in the Library of Marischal College. Prof. OWEN stated that the number of Associates already admitted amounted to 2,000; and the total number of Members and Associates altogether was nearly as much as the Music Hall would accommodate. He therefore proposed that the Committee should limit the admission of Associates. There was no limit to the admission of Members. The proposal was adopted, as we have already said.

The minutes of the last two Meetings were read and approved of—detailing the proceedings of the Committee as to the choice of Aberdeen for the present Meeting.

Prof. PHILLIPS read the Report of the Council.—

#### Report of the Council.

I. With reference to the subjects referred to the Council by the General Committee at Leeds, the Council have to



report as follows:—The General Committee passed the following Resolutions, viz.:

"That it is highly desirable that a series of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, on the same plan as those which have been already carried on in the Colonial Observatories for that purpose, under the direction of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, be obtained, to extend over a period of not more than five years, at the following stations:—1. Vancouver Island; 2. Newfoundland; 3. The Falkland Isles; 4. Pekin, or some near adjacent station.

"That an application be made to Her Majesty's Government to obtain the establishment of Observatories at these Stations for the above-mentioned term, on a personal and material footing, and under the same superintendence as in the Observatories (now discontinued) at Toronto, St. Helena, and Van Diemen's Land.

"That the observations at the Observatories now recommended be comparable with, and in continuation of, those made at the last-named Observatories, including four days of term-observations annually.

"That provision be also requested at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, for the execution, within the period embraced by the observations, of magnetic surveys in the districts immediately adjacent to those stations, viz.:—of the whole of Vancouver Island, and the shores of the Strait separating it from the mainland; of the Falkland Isles; and of the immediate neighbourhood of the Chinese Observatory (if practicable) wherever situated; on the plan of the surveys already executed in the British possessions in North America and in the Indian Archipelago.

"That a sum of 350*l.* per annum, during the continuance of the observations, be recommended to be placed by Government at the disposal of the General Superintendent, for the purpose of procuring a special and scientific verification and exact correspondence of the magnetical and meteorological instruments, both of those which shall be furnished to the several Observatories, and of those which, during the continuance of the observations for the period in question, shall be brought into comparison with them, either at Foreign or Colonial Stations.

"That the printing of the observations *in extenso* be discontinued, but that provision be made for their printing in abstract, with discussion, but that the Term-Observations, and those to be made on the occurrence of Magnetic Storms, be still printed *in extenso*; and that the registry of the observations be made in triplicate, one copy to be preserved in the office of the General Superintendent, one to be presented to the Royal Society, and one to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for conservation and future reference.

"That measures be adopted for taking advantage of whatever disposition may exist on the part of our Colonial Governments to establish Observatories of the same kind, or otherwise to co-operate with the proposed system of observation.

"That in placing these Resolutions, and the Report of the Committee, before the President and Council of the Royal Society, the continued co-operation of that Society be requested, in whatever ulterior measures may be requisite.

"That the President of the British Association be requested to act in conjunction with the President of the Royal Society, and with the Members of the two Committees, in any steps which appear necessary for the accomplishment of the objects above stated.

"That an early communication be made of this procedure to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the President Elect of the British Association for the ensuing year."

At a Meeting of the Council, on December 17, 1858, the President stated that communications had been made on the subject of these Resolutions to the President and Council of the Royal Society, and to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the President Elect of the British Association for the ensuing year. He then presented the following letters, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes:—

"Windsor Castle, December 1, 1858.  
"Dear Sir,—I have been commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the series of Resolutions adopted by the Council of the British Association, relative to the extension of the field of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations. His Royal Highness would be glad to be informed whether it is expected from him, as President Elect of the Association, that he should take any steps with reference to the object the Council has in view, and if so, what they should be. I have also to thank you, by His Royal Highness's desire, for the copy of your address.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
C. GREY."

"Burlington House, Dec. 9, 1858.  
"Dear Sir,—In reference to the inquiry manifesting the interest which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort takes in the subject of the Resolutions of the Council of the British Association lately submitted to him, we are aware that we ought not to solicit any personal or direct action of His Royal Highness in the matter; but, having laid before him the nature and reasons of the case, and His Royal Highness being fully aware of its important scientific bearings, any expression of His Royal Highness which the Joint-Committees may be permitted to cite in their further communications with Her Majesty's Government, or with Foreign Powers, Academies, or constituted Scientific Authorities, would, they feel confident, possess very great influence, and be productive of the most beneficial effects. (Signed) B. C. BRODIE, P.R.S.; RICHARD OWEN, Pres. British Assoc.

"To Major-Gen. Hon. G. Grey."

"Osborne, Dec. 11, 1858.  
"My Dear Professor Owen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the British Association, with respect to the measures to be adopted for the further prosecution of your magnetical and meteorological experiments, which I received before leaving Windsor; and I have now seen the letter which in conjunc-

tion with Sir B. Brodie, you have addressed to General Grey, in answer to the inquiry respecting the above-mentioned Resolutions, which he made by my direction. I need hardly repeat the assurance of the deep interest which I take in the subject of your inquiries, or of my sense of the importance to science of the further prosecution of the observations which have been so far conducted under the auspices of the two Societies, the interruption of which, at the very moment when there is so much reason to hope for their successful completion, would be a source of deep regret. Any assistance in my power to afford I shall at all times be most happy to render. If, therefore, you think that, in your future communications with Government, or with Foreign Powers, learned Institutions, &c., it will tend in any way to facilitate your labours, or to remove difficulties, to cite my opinion, you have my full permission to state, in the strongest manner, the conviction I entertain of the importance of being enabled to establish those new points of observation in different parts of the world, and to execute those magnetic surveys to which the Resolutions allude. Wishing you most heartily every success in the further development of this most interesting subject,—I remain, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) ALBERT."

It was also stated by the President, that a letter had been received from the Treasury, in reply to a communication, inclosing the Resolutions above given, by the President of the Royal Society, and the President of the British Association, from which it appeared, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were desirous of postponing for a year the consideration of the subject. On this it was resolved by the Council:—"That the President be requested to make a further communication to the Treasury, and to suggest reasons which may induce the Lords of the Treasury to enter on the consideration of the subject at an earlier period." In compliance with this request, the President had an interview with Sir Charles Trevelyan at the Treasury, December 18, and having read to him the letter from the Prince Consort, expressive of His Royal Highness's deep interest in the proposed Magnetical Observations, received from Sir Charles the expression of his belief, that, if a single station for Magnetical Observations were applied for, intimating Pekin as its locality, by the Joint-Committee of the Royal Society and British Association, my Lords would be disposed to comply with such application.

The President thereupon wrote to the President of the Royal Society, to Major-General Sabine, and Sir John Herschel, and, having received their replies, communicated to Sir Charles Trevelyan, from Major-General Sabine, together with the following extract from Sir John Herschel's letter, dated Collingwood, December 22, 1858:—"The scientific importance of a five years' series of Magnetical Observations at Pekin, without Newfoundland or the other Stations (Vancouver and Falkland Islands), would be grievously diminished, and the general scope of the project defeated."

At a Meeting of the Council held this morning (September 14, 1859) at Aberdeen, the following report was received from Sir John Herschel, Chairman of the joint Committees of the Royal Society and British Association, appointed to endeavour to procure the continuance of Magnetical researches, by which the General Committee will be fully informed of the proceedings in this matter up to the present time, and will be able to judge what further steps it may be desirable to take. (Then follows the Report. A memorandum regarding Magnetic Surveys which have originated, or been promoted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, communicated by General Sabine, was also given.)

The Council has been informed, by a letter from Dr. A. D. Bache to the General Secretary, that, at a Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Springfield, in August 1859, the officers were instructed to express to the British Association for the Advancement of Science the warm interest which is taken in the United States of America in the success of the measures proposed for the continuance of Magnetic Observatories.

The Council has been informed that a deputation has been appointed, and will attend at Aberdeen, to invite the British Association to hold its Meeting for 1860 at Oxford, and that invitations will also be presented, for 1861 and following years, from Manchester, Cambridge and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This Report was received. Prof. PHILLIPS next read

*The General Treasurer's Account,*  
From September 22nd, 1858 (commencement of Leeds Meeting), to September 14th, 1859 (at Aberdeen).

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from last Account	238	13	3
Composition for future publications	10	0	0
Life Compositions at Leeds and since	467	0	0
Annual Subscriptions ditto ditto	376	0	0
Associates' Tickets ditto ditto	710	0	0
Ladies' Tickets ditto ditto	500	0	0
Twelve Months' Dividends on 3 per cent. Consols.	168	18	2
From Sale of Publications—viz. for Reports of Meetings, 10 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Catalogues of Stars, Dove's Lines, 39 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	148	6	3
	£2,627	17	8

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
By paid expenses of Leeds Meeting, sundry Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental Payments by the General Treasurer and Local Treasurer	135	0	10
Printing Report of the 27th Meeting, &c.	516	14	4
Engraving, Lithographing, &c. of 28th Meeting	257	13	7
Salaries Twelve Months.	350	0	0
Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory	500	0	0

Purchase of 500 <i>l.</i> , 3 per cent. Consols	484	10	0
Dredging near Dublin	15	0	0
Osteology of Birds	50	0	0
Irish Tunicata	5	0	0
British Discoid Medusida	5	0	0
Dredging Committee	5	0	0
Steam-Vessels' Performance	5	0	0
Marine Fauna of South and West of Ireland	10	0	0
Photographic Chemistry	10	0	0
Lanarkshire Fossils	20	0	0
Manure Experiments	20	0	0
Balloon Ascents	39	11	1
Balance at the Bankers' £178 2 6			
Ditto due from the General Treasurer and Local Treasurers	21	5	4
	199	7	10
	£2,627	17	8

The Kew Report, as follows, was now read:—

*Report of the Kew Committee.*

It is with deep regret that the Committee have to report the decease of the late Superintendent of the Observatory, Mr. John Welsh, who died at Falmouth on the 12th of May, where he had removed for a short time for the recovery of his health. Mr. Welsh's position as a man of science was too well known to require any reference from the Committee, yet they may be permitted to refer to those aspects of it which have come more prominently under their view during the long and pleasant intercourse which has so unhappily come to an untimely termination. Mr. Welsh entered the Observatory on the 27th of August, 1850, as an assistant to Francis Ronalds, Esq. F.R.S., who for some years had superintended the management as the Honorary Director. Mr. Ronalds retired in 1852 to reside on the Continent, since which time, with the exception of a short interval, Mr. Welsh has been the Superintendent; and the present efficiency and recognized scientific standing of the Observatory may be assumed to be in a great measure due to the zeal and remarkable ability with which he discharged his duties: ingenious in devising new arrangements, laborious and persevering in their execution, he was eminently qualified to direct and superintend the arrangements of a practical physical observatory. His knowledge of science in general, but more particularly of Meteorology and Magnetism, was extensive and accurate; in all branches of these sciences he was an eminent authority, having clear and comprehensive views, possessing also a sagacious insight into remoter possibilities. His zeal for science was signally displayed in the four balloon ascents which he undertook in 1852 with some personal risk, and from which he obtained valuable results (*Phil. Trans.* vol. xliii. part 3). Possessed of an amiable disposition, of singular warmth of heart and sincerity of character, his loss as a friend is mourned by all the members of the Committee and by many members of the Association. The published annual Reports of the British Association, and the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society, contain many valuable contributions of Mr. Welsh, and these alone would entitle him to be placed in the ranks of those to whom the Science of this country must ever be deeply indebted.

Several gentlemen offered themselves as candidates to succeed Mr. Welsh; the Committee, in selecting Mr. Balfour Stewart, who was formerly his Assistant in the Observatory, believe they have appointed a gentleman who is not only competent to fulfil the duty of Superintendent, but who, from the experience he obtained under the direction of Mr. Welsh, is peculiarly fitted for the office. Mr. Stewart entered on his duties on the 1st of July last. He reports that he found all the Assistants discharging their respective duties. Mr. Chambers was assiduously attending to the Magnetical, and Mr. Beckley to the Mechanical Department of the Observatory. Mr. Magrath had charge of the Meteorological verifications, and Mr. Whipple he found of much use in the general work of the Observatory.

During the past year, in the Magnetical Department, Constants have been determined for a Unifilar Magnetometer belonging to Dr. Pegado, of Lisbon, and also the temperature correction and induction coefficient for its accompanying magnet. A Dip Circle belonging to Padre Secchi, For. Mem. R.S., and Astronomer at Rome, as also one belonging to Prof. Hansteen, have been compared with the Kew instrument, adjustments made for the determination of total force by Dr. Lloyd's method, and observations made at the Observatory as a base station. Temperature corrections and induction coefficients have been obtained for magnets  $R_2$  and  $R_6$  belonging to General Sabine. Dr. Bergsma, of Utrecht, has received instructions in the use of Magnetical Instruments at the Observatory. An extensive series of dip observations, and also periodical determinations of Magnetic force and declination, have been made; and a Manual of Instructions, for the use of the Instruments adopted for those purposes at the Kew Observatory, has been drawn up and printed at the expense of the Admiralty, by whom 250 copies have been presented to the Observatory. The Committee think it right to mention, that the magnetical work, the details of which have now been given, was executed in the absence of Mr. Welsh by Mr. Chambers, in a manner very creditable to his intelligence and industry, and satisfactory to the Committee. The Self-recording Magnetometers have continued in constant operation; their instrumental coefficients were determined by Mr. Welsh. The death of this gentleman prevented his completing the Report called for at the last Meeting of the Association on the Self-recording Magnetical apparatus at the Observatory; but the Report is in progress of completion by Mr. Stewart, and will be printed in the next volume of the Transactions of the Association. An instrument has been devised at the Observatory for tabulating the values of the magnetic elements from the curves given by the Magnetographs. As the staff of Assistants at the Observatory is not sufficiently large to undertake these tabulations, General Sabine has undertaken to have the results tabulated at



Woolwich for every hour; but the instrument is capable of furnishing data for much smaller intervals, and may under special circumstances be thus used. The observations connected with the Magnetic Survey made in Scotland by Mr. Welsh, are in progress of reduction by Mr. Stewart, and the result will be presented as a report to the present meeting. Self-recording Magnetic Instruments designed for the first of the Colonial Observatories which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government have been completed by Mr. Adie, from drawings prepared by Mr. Beckley from the design of the late Mr. Welsh, and are set up in a wooden house erected near the Observatory, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the proposed Magnetical observers to be instructed in the use of the Self-recording Instruments.

Since the last Meeting of the Association the unfortunate death of Mr. Welsh has retarded the experiments with the Photoheliograph, but from time to time they have been gone on with, at first by Mr. Chambers, who obtained some very fair results, and latterly by Mr. Beckley, as his other duties have permitted; and, in order that they might be prosecuted more continuously, the Committee have fitted up a Photographic room in close contiguity to the instrument. This addition to the photographic establishment has been attended with the most promising results; and the Committee have satisfaction in reporting that the difficulties which have hitherto presented themselves in the way of a daily photographic record of the sun appear to be almost entirely surmounted. Since the erection of the photographic room, Mr. Beckley has been enabled to make a series of experiments, and has turned his attention to the exact determination of the chemical focus of the Photoheliograph, which there was reason to suspect did not correspond precisely with the visual focus; for, although the chromatic aberrations of the object-glass had been specially corrected in order to obtain that result, the secondary-glass, which magnified the image, was not so corrected. It has been found, after repeated trials, that the best photographic definition is obtained when the sensitized plate is situated from 1-10th to 1-8th of an inch beyond the visual focus in the case of a 4-inch picture; and that, when this adjustment is made, beautiful pictures are obtained of the sun 4 inches in diameter, which still bear magnifying with a lens of low power, and show considerable detail on the sun's surfaces besides the spots, which are well defined. Mr. De la Rue, by combining two pictures obtained by the Photoheliograph at an interval of three days, has produced a stereoscopic image of our luminary, which presents to the mind the idea of sphericity. Under Mr. De la Rue's direction, Mr. Beckley is making special experiments, having for their object the determination of the kind of sensitive surface best suited for obtaining perfect pictures; for it has been found that the plates are more liable to stains of the various kinds, known to Photographers, under the circumstance of exposure to intense sun-light, than they would be if employed in taking ordinary pictures in the Camera. Now that the photographic apparatus has been brought to a workable state, Mr. De la Rue and Mr. Carrington, joint Secretaries of the Astronomical Society, propose to devote their attention to the best means of registering and reducing the results obtained by the instrument, provided the funds which may be necessary are placed at their disposal. The difficulties which have stood in the way of bringing the Photoheliograph into an efficient state of work were such as it required no ordinary degree of perseverance to surmount; and the Committee have therefore the greater satisfaction in reporting that these have been overcome, in so far as to render the Photoheliograph a valuable recording instrument:—the minor improvements still contemplated have for their object the production of pictures as free as possible from the spots and blemishes to which all photographs are liable, and sun-pictures in particular.

It was mentioned in the last Report that Mr. Beckley had suggested certain modifications of his Anemometer. He was requested to prepare a description of this instrument, which description was published in the last volume (page 306) of the Reports of the Association.

The verifications of Meteorological Instruments have been continued on the usual plan. The following have been verified from the 1st of July, 1858, to the 1st of August, 1859:—

	Baro- meters.	Thermo- meters.	Hydro- meters.
For the Admiralty .....	78	120	
For the Board of Trade .....	76	474	80
For Opticians and others .....	33	317	12
Total .....	187	911	92

An application having been made by Colonel Sykes for the instruments used by Mr. Welsh in his Balloon ascents, these were got ready and their corrections determined. The instruments, consisting of one barometer, two Regnault's hygrometers with attached thermometers, eleven separate thermometers, three vacuum tubes obtained from Dr. Miller, and a polarimeter, with their respective fittings, were delivered to Colonel Sykes, and are now in charge of the Balloon Committee. On the 21st of May, 1859, the Chairman of this Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that, by the direction of the Committee, he had been desired to acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty that the Austrian frigate *Novara*, which left Europe on a voyage of circumnavigation and scientific research, was furnished with scientific instruments from the Kew Observatory, that her officers received instruction for their use from Mr. Welsh and his assistants, and that several communications had been received from the *Novara*. This vessel has since arrived.

The following correspondence has taken place between Senhor da Silva of Lisbon and General Sabine:—

"Sir,—Having succeeded Dr. Pegado in the direction of the Meteorological Observatory at Lisbon, I shall be very happy if I can assist in, or promote the important opera-

tions connected with magnetism that England is about to undertake. But previous to promising you on my part, I am desirous of knowing—1st. If it will be possible to instruct a Portuguese official at Kew. 2nd. If the English Government would be disposed to interest that of Portugal in this scientific expedition. 3rd. To whom we ought to apply in order to complete our collection of Magnetic Instruments, having already an Inclinator of Barrow, a Declinator of Jones, and a Unifilar of the same maker. Finally, to solicit you to aid us with your excellent counsel, of which we are in want. You will please pardon my having taken this liberty of addressing you, but wishing to serve science to the utmost of my power, I trust that you will favour me with your aid. Accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) J. A. DA SILVA."

"Major-General Sabine, Woolwich."

"13, Ashley Place, London, S.W.  
"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I am authorized by the Committee of the Directors of the Kew Observatory to say, that it will give them great pleasure to afford every facility for instruction and practice, both in the self-recording magnetic instruments and also in those designed for absolute determinations, to an officer who may be sent by you for that purpose; and should you desire to have any instruments made in England similar to those in use at Kew, the Committee will be most happy to superintend their construction, verify them, and send them out. In regard to an application from our Government to yours, I am unable at present to say anything, inasmuch as the decision upon the establishment of our own proposed observatories will not be taken until the autumn; the restoration of peace is a favourable event. I beg you, Sir, to be assured that it will at all times give me great pleasure to be of any use to your Observatory in my power. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) EDWARD SABINE."

"Senhor J. A. da Silva, Observatorio Meteorologico, Lisbon."

The following Resolution was passed by the Council at the last Meeting of the Association at Leeds:—

"That the consideration of the Kew Committee be requested to the best means of removing the difficulty which is now experienced by Officers proceeding on Government Expeditions and by other Scientific travellers, in procuring instruments for determinations of Geographical Position, of the most approved portable construction, and properly verified. That the interest of Geographical Science would be materially advanced by similar measures being taken by the Kew Committee in respect to such Instruments, to those which have proved so beneficial in the case of Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments."

The Committee are strongly impressed with the importance of the preceding recommendation, and would have great satisfaction in giving their best attention to the subject, but the works they have in hand are already beyond the pecuniary means placed at their disposal, and the Committee are unwilling to impair the credit which the Kew Observatory is obtaining by undertaking more than the income enables them to accomplish effectively.

The Committee finding that in future they will not require more than one half of the land attached to the Observatory for which an annual rent of 21*l.* is paid, notice to that effect has been given to Mr. Fuller.

In the last Annual Report to the Council at Leeds, the Committee suggested "that the time had arrived when strenuous exertions should be made to obtain such an amount of pecuniary aid as would ensure the efficient working of a practical physical observatory;" and they also stated "that the probable future expenditure could not be fairly estimated under 800*l.* per annum." At that time the Committee contemplated the engagement of a photographic assistant, and also some other arrangements which they were compelled to forego, as it will be seen, by the financial statement annexed to this Report, that the expenditure of the past year exceeded the income by the sum of 106*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, the amount of the former being 67*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, while the total income was only 56*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, 69*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* having been received for the verification of instruments: this source of income is year by year decreasing, as explained in a former Report, in consequence of the Government departments being now nearly supplied with standard meteorological instruments.

The Committee, in presenting this Report, have to repeat their former suggestions, that means should be taken to obtain effectual pecuniary aid for the support of an establishment which has for so many years laboriously and effectually carried out those scientific objects for which it was founded, more particularly since the appointment of a salaried superintendent, assisted by a competent staff, whose individual services have always been obtained at the most moderate scale of remuneration. JOHN P. GASSIOT, Chairman.

Kew Observatory, Aug. 29, 1859.

Accounts of the Kew Committee of the British Association, from September 22, 1858, to September 14, 1859.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last account ..	£114 11 9
Received from the General Treasurer ..	500 0 0
" for the verification of instruments—	
From the Board of Trade ..	£46 3 0
From Opticians ..	23 9 7
	69 12 7
	£684 4 4

PAYMENTS.	
Salaries, &c.—	
To late Superintendent, three quarters' salary ..	£150 0 0
B. Stewart, one quarter, ending Oct. 1, 1859 ..	50 0 0
C. Chambers, one year, ending Oct. 6 ..	100 0 0
J. V. Magrath, one year, ending Aug. 14 ..	70 0 0
R. Beckley, 51 weeks, ending Sept. 12, at 3 <i>s.</i> ..	89 5 0

G. Whipple, 15 weeks, ending Jan. 3, at 10 <i>s.</i> ..	7 10 0
Ditto, 36 weeks, ending Sept. 12, at 12 <i>s.</i> ..	21 12 0
Apparatus, materials, tools, &c. ..	87 9 4
Ironmonger, carpenter, and mason ..	17 12 2
Printing, stationery, books, and postage ..	5 7 1
Coals and gas ..	54 0 0
House expenses, chandlery, &c. ..	19 11 11
Porterage and petty expenses ..	8 2 2
Rent of land ..	10 10 0
Furnishing Assistants' rooms ..	34 15 0
Balance in hand ..	8 9 8

£684 4 4

I have examined the account and compared it with the vouchers presented to me, and find that the balance in hand is 8*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*  
R. HUTTON.  
2nd Sept. 1859.

The Report of the Parliamentary Committee was now read, as follows:—

#### Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee have the honour to report as follows:—We have taken the opinion of Counsel on the question, whether it is expedient to cause a Bill to be prepared to facilitate the appointment of new Trustees to Museums and other Scientific Institutions. The Opinion is appended to this Report.

A vacancy has occurred in that division of our members, who represent the House of Commons, by the retirement of Mr. Edward J. Cooper, of Marktree, from Parliament. We cannot but deeply regret the loss of the services of a gentleman who has devoted a great part of his life to the successful promotion of Astronomical Science. It will also be for the General Committee to determine whether they will appoint another member of the House of Commons, in the place of the Earl of Ripon, who, since his election at Leeds, has taken his seat in the House of Lords. This case is not in terms provided for in the original constitution of our Committee; but, we are of opinion that it was intended that no one should cease to belong to our body, as long as he continued a member of either House of Parliament. While, however, there can be little doubt that Lord Ripon continues a member of the Parliamentary Committee, it may still be deemed expedient that the representatives of the House of Commons should not be diminished in number; in which case, there will be two vacancies to supply. We recommend that Lords Enniskillen, Harrowby, and Stanley, and Mr. Stephenson, who have not attended during the past two years, be re-elected.

During the course of last year, an intention was manifested on the part of the Government, of greatly restricting the free distribution of scientific works, published at the expense of the public, and of causing the works so undistributed to be sold at the cost price of the printing and paper.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the very injurious moral results which would accrue to Science, and the insignificant pecuniary gain to the public likely to arise from the change in contemplation; for we have reason to believe the Government have been induced, by the representations which have been addressed to them, to abandon their original intention. WROTTESELEY, Chairman.

24th August, 1859.

The Opinion.—The 13 & 14 Vict. c. 28. is loosely drawn, and I think many cases might arise in which it would be found that its provisions are inadequate; but, as I understand that there is no intention of altering this Act, it is unnecessary to comment on it; and I pass to the consideration of whether it is practicable to extend the principle of it to personal estate, other than leaseholds which are included in the existing Act. I confess I do not see how such an enactment as is proposed would work, except by adding to it such conditions as would prevent its being of any practical convenience. The property under contemplation is, of course, stock in the funds, and in public companies, debts, and other choses in action—personal chattels, passing by delivery of possession, there is no difficulty about. Let us take the case of Stock in the Funds. A. B. and C. D., trustees of a society, have 1,000*l.* consols standing in their names. By a resolution of the society they are removed from the trusteeship, and E. F. and G. H. are appointed. It is proposed to enact that, thereupon, the Stock shall vest in E. F. and G. H.; but, how is the Bank, which knows nothing about trusts, to be induced to pay the dividends to them? There must be something equivalent to a transfer of the Stock into their names, by direction of the old Trustees, or of the Court of Chancery; and I do not see that any plan can be devised more simple and inexpensive than the present mode of transfer. The Bank of England would certainly oppose any attempt to make them enter on their Books that Stock is subject to any Trust; and yet, unless it appeared on the Books that the Stock is held in Trust for a Society, it would not be possible to make any provision for a transfer of the Stock on production of resolutions of the Society. It occurred to me that powers of Attorney, for transfer of Stock vested in Trustees for Societies, might be exempted from Stamp Duty; but, on consideration, I do not see how the Bank could know what powers were lawfully exempted, without taking notice of the Trusts. The same objections would not apply to all other descriptions of personal property; but, I presume, if the proposed alteration of the law is not applicable to Stock, it would not be thought worth while to make it with reference to other species of property. In the Literary Institutions Act there is already a section (the 20th) as to the vesting of personal property; but it does not very clearly appear how it would work in such cases as are above referred to. M. J. B.  
15th January, 1859.

Lists of Officers for the year were made up, but these are still incomplete. We shall give them next week, corrected up to the last moment, at the



head of our Sectional Reports. A Committee of Recommendations was appointed; the doings of which will be recorded in due time.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

The General Meeting was held, in the evening, at the Music Hall.—Prof. OWEN, on rising to hand over his Presidency to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, said:—Gentlemen of the British Association,—In rising to perform the brief concluding duty of my office, I may congratulate you on the present sound condition of the Association, and am happy to say that I leave its affairs in a more prosperous state than I found them. Yet this prosperity has for some years been progressive, more especially as regards the direct scientific aims of the Association. It was exemplified last year, by the presence of almost every surviving Founder, with large additions of working scientific Members, at our Meeting at Leeds; it is cheerfully manifested by the present distinguished assemblage, including many of our most eminent Continental and American fellow-labourers in science, whom the distance of our present place of Meeting has not daunted in their desire to co-operate with us. This prosperous career of the Association, I believe, is, in some measure, due to the element of common sense which mingles with our purely scientific aims. The Founders and Executive of the Association have sought to harmonize its general course of action with the spirit of the social feelings and arrangements and constitution of Great Britain. Accordingly, it has been the custom of the British Association for the Promotion of Science to select, in connexion with its highest office, the names, alternately, of those who are habitually occupied in scientific labours, and of those who combine such pursuits, or an active interest in science, with high social rank and its attendant influence and duties. With pleasure we recall to mind, in the latter category of Presidents, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquess of Northampton, the Duke of Argyll; and now, our election of this day is ratified by the presence of the highest personage nearest the Sovereign of these realms. We derive from the consent of H.R.H. the Prince Consort to charge himself with the duties of the office the best assurance that the constitution and acts of our Association have met with the Royal approbation. I need not before this assembly, representing as it does those classes who have always best appreciated it, dwell on the benign influence of His Royal Highness's co-operative labours, addresses and example on every movement and organization tending to advance the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Great Britain. Gentlemen, I thank you most respectfully and sincerely for the confidence you have reposed in me during the past year, and, with a grateful sense of the many advantages which I have derived therefrom, permit me to say, that not among the least do I regard my present honourable relation in having, as my final duty, to resign my office and the present chair to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

The Royal PRESIDENT then rose and said:—

#### *The President's Address.*

Gentlemen of the British Association,—Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your President for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which Science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer, and would-be student of Science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects!—the thing appeared to me impossible. Yet, on reflection, I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to, or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to Science, by accepting your offer. Remembering that this Association is a popular Association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated,

the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice—I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public, which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part, which to reject would have looked like false humility, that is, like pride, on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in mine acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to Her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me.

If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your flattering offer of the Presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary that you will receive my efforts to fulfil its duties with kind indulgence.

If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to succeed as your President—a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the Naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination, and acuteness in reasoning. You have, no doubt, listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me in it.

The Association meets for the first time to-day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting city. The Poet, in his works of fiction, has to choose, and anxiously to weigh, where to lay his scene, knowing that, like the Painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling, and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to be a good one. The travelling philosophers have had to come far, but in approaching the Highlands of Scotland they meet Nature in its wild and primitive form, and Nature is the object of their studies. The geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand there on the bare backbone of the globe, but the primary rocks, which stand out in their nakedness, exhibit the grandeur and beauty of their peculiar form, and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass, and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man, made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the botanist and zoologist will be attracted only by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer, in vast herds, holds undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life of the bustling town, invades the moor, to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But, notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist possessed of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution, and keenness of all the senses, the sportsman would find himself baffled, had not Science supplied him with the telescope and those terrible weapons which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark.

In return for the help which Science has afforded him, the sportsman can supply the naturalist with many facts which he alone has opportunity of observing, and which may assist the solution of some interesting problems suggested by the life of the deer. Man, also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigorous, healthy development, presenting a happy mixture of the Celt, Goth,

Saxon and Dane, acquiring his strength on the hills and the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the icy regions of the Polar Sea, to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep: he has materially assisted in opening these ice-bound regions to the researches of Science; he fearlessly aided in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their country sent forth on this mission; but to whom Providence, alas! has denied the reward of their labours, the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgments of a grateful nation. The city of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the philosopher. Its two lately-united Universities make it a seat of learning and science. The collection of antiquities, formed for the present occasion, enables him to dive into olden times, and by contact with the remains of the handiworks of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people, which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this city, for the preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, is honourably known by its important publications.

Gentlemen, this is the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the foundation of this Association; and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. When, on the 27th of September, 1831, the Meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York, in the theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, under the presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a British Association for the Promotion of Science, which he showed to have become a want for his country, the most ardent supporter of this resolution could not have anticipated that it would start into life full-grown, as it were; enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter, in common with everything that is new and claims to be useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real, and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt summed up the desiderata in graphic words, which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the Society, printed at the head of the annually-appearing volume of its *Transactions*.—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry,—to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science in different parts of the empire, with one another and with foreign philosophers,—and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of Science, and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

To define the nature of Science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that Science, to whose service the Association is devoted, is and means, has, as it naturally must, at all times occupied the Metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me, Science, in its most general and comprehensive acceptance, means the knowledge of what I know,—the consciousness of human knowledge. Hence, to know is the object of all Science; and all special knowledge, if brought to our consciousness in its separate distinctiveness from, and yet in its recognized relation to the totality of our knowledge, is scientific knowledge. We require, then, for Science—that is to say, for the acquisition of scientific knowledge—those two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of *any* knowledge—analysis and synthesis: the first, to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second to recombine the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness, exactly answering to the object of our investigation.



The labours of the man of Science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence; and yet he aims at the gradual approximation to divine truth itself. If, then, there exists no difference between the work of the man of Science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The child observes what accident brings before it, and unconsciously forms its notion of it; the so-called practical man observes what his special work forces upon him, and he forms his notions upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of Science observes what he intends to observe, and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connexion with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows this object to hold in the general universe of knowledge, by the relation which it bears to other parts of that general knowledge.

To arrange and classify that universe of knowledge becomes therefore the first, and perhaps the most important, object and duty of Science. It is only when brought into a system, by separating the incongruous and combining those elements in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connexion which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of His creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter.

The operation of Science then has been, systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration, into different and distinct sciences. The tendency to create new sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age, and is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress as we have seen in our days; for the acquaintance with and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enables the eye, from the newly gained points of sight to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutiveness and with logical necessity. But in thus gaining new centres of light, from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever-increasing treasures, Science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling further and further from its original point of departure. For God's world is infinite; and the boundlessness of the universe, whose confines appear ever to retreat before our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe when, prying into the starry crowd of heaven, we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase in the power of the telescope, than when the microscope discloses to us in a drop of water, or an atom of dust, new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away.

Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bring all the power of which he is capable to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of Science if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects and the highest genius, to follow the various sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects! and if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals, with all the imperfections of human nature.

The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want, is to be sought in the combination of men of science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of Academies embracing the whole range of the sciences, whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political. In the absence of such an institution in this country, all lovers of science must rejoice at the existence

and activity of this Association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the sciences, yet a very large and important section of them, those known as the *inductive sciences*, excluding all that are not approached by the inductive method of investigation. It has, for instance (and considering its peculiar organization and mode of action, perhaps not unwisely), eliminated from its consideration and discussions those which come under the description of moral and political sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof, and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political sciences involve not only opinions but feelings; and their discussion frequently rouses passions. For feelings are "subjective," as the German metaphysician has it—they are inseparable from the individual being—an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself; whilst facts are "objective" and belong to everybody—they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances: they can be proved; they have to be proved, and when proved, are finally settled. It is with facts only that the Association deals. There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political sciences. These are generally approached by the *deductive* process; but if the reasoning be ever so acute and logically correct, and the point of departure, which may be arbitrarily selected, is disputed, no agreement is possible; whilst we proceed here by the *inductive* process, taking nothing on trust, nothing for granted, but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway, a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth, and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view which is spread below the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has been shown us by the great Bacon; and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens without almost falling into a trance similar to that in which he allowed his imagination to wander over future ages of discovery!

From amongst the political sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well authenticated facts. I mean Political Economy, based on general statistics. A new Association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits, and striving to comprehend in its investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects, in what is called "Social Science." These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good will. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character! Our own Association has, since its Meeting at Dublin, recognized the growing claims of Political Economy to scientific brotherhood, and admitted it into its Statistical Section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the Presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated. But even in this Section, and whilst Statistics alone were treated in it, the Association as far back as 1833 made it a rule that, in order to ensure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws.

If, then, the main object of Science—and I beg to be understood, henceforth, as speaking only of that Section which the Association has under its special care, viz., Inductive Science—if, I say, the object of Science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phenomena, the primary condition for its success is—accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness as to furnish the philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions.

Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and the amount of observations made, and facts ascertained, has been transmitted to us and carefully preserved in the various storehouses of science; other crops have been reaped, but still lie scattered on the field; many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting, but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of good husbandry, and no less so in the field of science. Our Association has felt the importance of this truth, and may well claim, as one of its principal merits, the constant endeavour to secure that economy.

One of the latest undertakings of the Association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified Catalogue of Scientific Memoirs, which, by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the student who wishes to gain information on that subject to do so with the greatest ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house, and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, and affording him at the same time an assurance that what is here offered contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired.

While this has been one of its latest attempts, the Association has from its very beginning kept in view that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations which a general gives to the movements of his army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impediments may have stopped, or may threaten to stop, the progress of certain columns.

Thus it attempts to fix and record the position and progress of the different labours by its Reports on the state of Sciences published annually in its *Transactions*;—thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one;—thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been or may be unable to overcome.

Let us follow the activity of the Association in these three different directions.

The Reports on the state of Science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing, at given intervals, with accuracy and completeness, the position at which it has arrived. For this object the General Committee of the Association entrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of Science the charge of becoming, as it were, the biographers of the period. There are special points in different Sciences in which it sometimes appears desirable to the different Sections to have special Reports elaborated; in such cases the General Committee, in its capacity of the representative assembly of all the Sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be thus recorded.

The special subjects which the Association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which it may have observed, are—either such as the philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject; or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here science often stands in need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contributions offered, provided the facts be accurately observed. In either case the Association points out *what* is to be observed, and *how* it is to be observed.

The first is the result of the same careful sifting process which the Association employs in directing the issue of special Reports. The investigations are entrusted to specially-appointed committees, or selected individuals. They are in most cases not unattended with considerable expense, and the Association, not content with merely suggesting



and directing, furnishes by special grants the pecuniary means for defraying the outlay caused by the nature and extent of the inquiry. If we consider that the income of the Association is solely derived from the contributions of its members, the fact that no less a sum than 17,000*l.* has, since its commencement, been thus granted for scientific purposes, is certainly most gratifying.

The question *how* to observe, resolves itself into two—that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem or in making an observation, and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The Association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of the scientific men, not only of this but of other countries, on the discovery of that method which, while it economizes time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which, after careful examination, the palm has been awarded, is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The Association also issued, where practicable, printed forms, merely requiring the different heads to be filled up, which, by their uniformity, become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the abstraction of the laws which they may indicate.

At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the Observatory at Kew, given to the Association by Her Majesty, the object of which is practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter.

The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen that the Association, in one of the first years of its existence, undertook the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen standard scale with that of Greenwich,—a research ably carried out by the late Mr. Bailly.

The impediments to the general progress of Science, the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks which the Association has set for itself, are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice and encouragement would enable the individual, or even combined efforts of philosophers, to overcome, the exertions of the Association which I have just alluded to might be sufficient for the purpose. But they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State or the long purse of the nation. These impediments may be caused either by the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of peculiar laws, by the political separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals, of the Association, or even the voluntary efforts of the public. In these cases the Association, together with its sister Society, "the Royal Society," becomes the spokesman of Science with the Crown, the Government or Parliament,—sometimes even, through the Home Government, with foreign Governments. Thus it obtained the establishment, by the British Government, of magnetic and meteorological observatories in six different parts of the globe, as, the beginning of a network of stations which we must hope will be so far extended as to compass by their geographical distribution the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France, at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully co-operated with our Council on this occasion. It was our Association which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic Expedition, with a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the southern polar continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations, which that Department has since fully carried out. It recommended the establishment, in the British Museum, of the Conchological Collection, exhibit-

ing present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest.

I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself, but merely express my satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well-considered and understood wants of Science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box, and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty besides of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which Nature intended him. He alone, by constantly returning to the charge, and repeating the same truths and the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil compared to his importunity, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising, and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all-important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it, then, to be wondered at, that the interests of Science, abstract as Science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings, and pence, should be postponed, at least, to others which promise immediate tangible results? Is it to be wondered at, that even our public men require an effort to wean themselves from other subjects in order to give their attention to Science and men of Science, when it is remembered that Science, with the exception of Mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education;—that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted, and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, and that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is therefore due to bodies like this Association, which not only urges the wants of Science on the Government, but furnishes it at once with well-matured plans how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage.

We may be justified in hoping, however, that by the gradual diffusion of Science, and its increasing recognition as a principal part of our national education, the public in general, no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognize the claims of Science to their attention; so that it may no longer require the begging-box, but speak to the State, like a favoured child to its parent, sure of his parental solicitude for its welfare; that the State will recognize in Science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self-interest demand.

If the activity of this Association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found or could find its personification in one individual—its incarnation, as it were—this had been found in that distinguished and revered philosopher who has been removed from amongst us in his ninetieth year, within these last few months. Alexander von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human knowledge which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction to preserve its integrity; he strove to tie up the *fascies* of scientific knowledge to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering, and encouraging inquiry, where he saw either the want of, or the willingness for it. His protection of the young and ardent student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence with the Courts and Governments of most countries in Europe enabled him to plead the cause of Science in a manner which made it more difficult for them to refuse than to grant what he requested. All lovers of science deeply mourn for the loss of such a man. Gentlemen, it is a singular coincidence, that this very day on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our

admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth.

To return to ourselves, however: one part of the functions of the Association can receive no personal representation, no incarnation: I mean the very fact of meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating. This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge, but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel; it is not the action of the monarchy of a paternal Government, but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These Meetings draw forth the philosopher from the hidden recesses of his study, call in the wanderer over the field of science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These Meetings, unlike those of any other Society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all sciences, to their mutual advantage: the Geologist learns from the Chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve for him; the Geographer receives light from the Naturalist, the Astronomer from the Physicist and Engineer, and so on. And all find a field upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their Reports, and even to take part in their discussions,—show to them that Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice—not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain, till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth—God's truth—God's laws as manifested in His works, in His creation.

Next week we shall commence our Scientific Reports.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept. 5.

THE spirit-stirring "To arms!" of Mateozzi's war-hymn is still ringing in my ears, as it swept round our wide Piazza last night at past eleven o'clock, played by a fine military band, chorused by thousands of voices, and broken by surging shouts of *Viva Italia! Viva il nostro Rè!* all the way to the *Fortezza da Basso*. Yesterday afternoon Tuscany laid her hand trustfully in the manly palm of Victor Emmanuel, and bade him take her for better for worse. At five o'clock last evening a hundred guns from the fortress told us that henceforth we have a king; or, at least, that we may hope to have one soon, please Heaven and the *diplomates!* But there are still many here, and those not assuredly among the least intelligent or patriotic of Florentine politicians, who regard our confidence on the subject of the ultimate incorporation of the Duchies with Piedmont in a very hazy light.

After listening for an hour to any one of these uncomfortable prophets' gloomy forebodings, the boastful assertion that we *have* fitted ourselves with a ruler to our liking, always seems to me like a memorable reply made, so I have heard, some five-and-forty summers back, by a patriotic maiden lady, living at a whilome poor fishing village, *now* a fashionable watering-place on the western coast of England. The lady in question, when the first Napoleon lay tossing in Torbay, a prisoner on board the *Bellerophon*, braved the dangers and misadventures incidental to a trip in a small fishing boat on a windy day, to get a peep, ever so little a peep, at the mighty captive, the terrible "Boney" who had "whipt the world." On returning to shore late in the evening, exhausted but rejoicing, she was asked by a less enterprising



friend if she had really been blessed with a sight of "the monster"? To this question the enthusiastic spinster replied by lifting up eyes and hands of fervent gratitude to heaven, and exclaiming, "Thanks for the sight! At least" (she continued, dropping her voice to a doubtful mutter), "*I believe I almost saw his coat-tails!*" A murky shadow of those coat-tails will spread itself over the face of our joyful assurance. Still, despite evil prophecies of what Napoleon may, and what a Congress will not do; despite asseverations, from *soi-disant* credible sources, that Piedmont is only playing fast and loose with us, Central Italy persists in believing that there is good hope in a single aim and a most righteous cause. Therefore I pluck up courage to repeat that we have fitted ourselves with a ruler to our liking, and last night, any adventurous balloon-voyager who might have happened to be gazing down from the clear purple sky upon the beautiful face of Tuscany would have read her pride and joy in her choice written all over it in fiery characters, on the storied streets of her stately old cities, on the castellated villages that crest her hill-tops, and on every farm and solitary villa nestled among her wavy olive-slopes and quiet chestnut woods.

The city of flowers itself wore its brightest holiday loveliness on the occasion. Every house (I say it advisedly), even in the poorest quarters, the squalid Camaldoli, as they are called, was lighted up, of the abundance or the poverty of its occupants. The whole population, in their gay-coloured summer finery, poured through the streets, pausing here and there to listen to the bands, or gaze at some especially brilliant illumination. Dense and talkative was the crowd before the Gendarmeria, in Via Larga, where the great crimson and white shield of Piedmont overhung the portal amid a blaze of minor lights, and where I met the officers of the National Guard coming *en masse*, headed by their band, to return the visit of ceremony paid them the day before by the officers of the Carabineers. Out of the noble shadowy depths of the Riccardi Palace courtyard shone a huge transparency of Victor Emmanuel's bold, frank features, in the centre of a cloud of banners; and here, too, the crowd nearly blocked up the wide street before the palace. The Palazzo Vecchio, whose rugged stone front and lofty tower assume, when illuminated, a wonderfully beautiful mellow golden tint of waxen softness, such as I never saw anywhere out of Florence, wore the Sardinian shield on its broad breast, just over the head of Michael Angiolo's majestic David, and wherever the Piedmontese arms appeared on the public buildings there gleamed underneath them the following inscription, in which were quoted the King's own words of reply to the Tuscan deputation:—

Victor Emmanuel the Second  
Has accepted our vote;  
And strong in the Rights  
Which are thence derived,  
He will defend our cause  
In the face of Europe.

An immense throng filled the picturesque Piazza della Signoria, so well known to artists of every country. In the pauses of the music, which at intervals burst forth from the Loggia dei Lanzi, whose tall columns were clustered over with lights, one heard the voices of the great crowd conversing in as well-ordered modulations as those of a drawing-room *cram*, and filling the air with a strange ebb and flow of uncadenced harmony, not without charm. At the head of Ponte Santa Trinità, the huge Palazzo della Comunità, akin to the Palazzo Vecchio in its great mass and castellated sternness, was all a-flame with bunches and garlands of lamps, even to its topmost machicolations; and in its rows of tall windows shone alternately the red lily of Florence and the glittering white cross of Savoy. Past this noble front, and over the bridge, streamed the crowd, enjoying the marvellously lively reflections in the river, thronging up the narrow streets that lead to the Piazza dei Pitti, and there spreading out silently at the foot of the slope to gaze at the long-drawn symmetry of the immense palace façade, with every tier of arched windows sharply engraven in points of light on the pure night sky.

It was very solemn, to my thinking, the beauty of

that voiceless building, vast and swarthy, spreading out its long, long lines of quivering fire to right and left, clasped in the centre arch of the façade by the ruby shield barred with the gleaming silver cross, under which the only words distinguishable in the inscription, from the opposite side of the Piazza, were "Victor Emmanuel.....Strong in the Rights....." Those very rights which the former dwellers in that princely house would, if they could, have made a mark for the guns of the Belvedere; those rights which they contemptuously denied and trampled on, and which seemed to me to shine out there in warning record against them and such as they. I fancied I saw written there the word of the riddle; the key-note of the country's harmony; the signature of a better covenant, whose fulfilment is to come; and whether the crowd in the Piazza thought with me or no, certain it is that I have since heard the word "solemn" applied to the sight of the palace by persons not too apt to be moved by ultra-poetical associations. I thought as I looked on the thousands of upturned faces lighted by the blaze, that in the throng around some Romagnole was perhaps gazing at the beautiful show with clenched hands and hard-set teeth at the memory of that funeral illumination of ill-fated Perugia, kindled a few weeks back by her helpless and indignant citizens at the command of General Schmid, in sign of *rejoicing* for the massacre whose bloody tracks were yet wet on the flag-stones of her streets. With what a deep oath of vengeance would such a beholder remember the Papal commander's fierce injunction "to take care that the illumination be general," or he would not answer for the effects of his soldiers' indignation! How bitterly would the clear ringing trumpet-notes call to mind that "grand concerted piece" of music, composed by a German band-master, and performed not a fortnight since in the principal square of Perugia to an admiring audience of priests and friars, in which the monstrous horrors of the siege and sack of the town were shamelessly attempted to be portrayed in hideous mockery of the victims and the survivors!

But to return to the intention of the late Grand-Ducal family to bombard the city, as I believe my letter to the *Athenæum* contained the first assertion of the fact in England, and as it has been so frequently, and even still is denied, notwithstanding the publication of the documents which prove it,—it may be worth while to repeat a few words which fell from Captain Angiolini—the same who communicated to the Archduke Charles the fact that the troops would not fire on the town, and whose report to the Government of the circumstances has been printed together with the Orders in question—in a conversation which took place last night.

It would seem that after the Orders had been read, as has been so often told, the Archduke inquired how many charges there were in the magazine; to which Captain Angiolini replied, fifteen of ball and five of grape. "Then," said the Prince, "*we can fire twenty shots.*"—"No, your Highness," replied the Captain; "not so, for there are only the means of firing fifteen shots in all. But if your Highness will permit me to speak freely, I will explain to you that in truth we cannot fire at all on this occasion, seeing that the feeling of the troops is entirely with that of the people."—The Archduke, evidently taken by surprise, answered, "*O dunque?*" (What, then, is to be done?)—The Captain went on to say, "Your Highness ought to know that General Ferrari has grievously misled you if he has represented things to you in a different light; for the truth is, that General Ferrari da Grado has no longer any army under his command."—"E noi?" (And what of us?) answered the Archduke, sharply.—"The persons of your Highness and the Royal Family are in perfect safety," said Captain Angiolini. "We would defend you with our lives, as is our duty; but we cannot undertake to fire upon the people." The other officers present completely confirmed this statement; on which the Archduke lost all self-control, burst into tears, and stamped with his feet, unable to find utterance, and so broke up the conference.

For a month past our new National Guard may have been seen morning and evening diligently

drilling and exercising in the various squares of the city. They take a great pride in their duty, and perform their evolutions very creditably. Next week, I hear, they are to have a grand field day at the Cascine. Many of the noblest names in Florence are among their officers. As to the accusations of insubordination and disaffection among the regular Tuscan troops, put forth profusely in some late letters by a *Times* Correspondent, which are evidently twin brethren to those sent to that journal from the head-quarters of the Tuscan army during its march into Lombardy, I can only say that I have had opportunities of conversing at great length on the subject with General Ulloa, whose present disconnection with the troops as well as his high and unblemished character for honour and integrity render his testimony altogether unimpeachable,—and his account of the matter is of a most diametrically opposite nature. Still further, a letter, recently published in the *Nazione*, from Garibaldi, their present commander, to Col. Vincenzo Malenchini, one of the members of the late Provisional Government, giving the highest praise to General Ulloa for the soldierly condition and good feeling among the troops. Garibaldi, as every one knows, is no dispenser of mere flowery speeches on any subject, least of all on one which so nearly touches his military reputation and the welfare of Italy. In truth, what weight can be given to accusations from the same pen which represents General Ulloa, the brave defender of Venice—the steady lover of the republican form of government, who yet loves Italy and her cause better still, and will fight under any banner that may win her even a modicum of freedom—as a sworn Napoleonist, a mere tool in the crafty hand of the French Emperor? Would that the cowed and tattered portion of the Tuscan citizens were but doing their duty one half as well as those who don the *Kepi* and shoulder the musket!

About a fortnight since, our Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Cav. Salvagnoli, put forth two circulars, one addressed to the *Prefetti*, and the other to the Bishops and Archbishops of Tuscany, —both admirable as well for prudence as for frankness.

In that to the Prefects he enjoins the civil authorities to take heed that the Catholic clergy, as well as that of other religious denominations, fully obey the supreme authority of the State. They have orders to give immediate information to the Government of any infringement of the ecclesiastical law. The Tuscan Provincial of each religious order is to be made responsible for the whole of the clergy belonging to that order. And, most important of all, inasmuch as it strikes at the root of those secret Jesuit *Camarillas*, which would so fain plant a foot on this soil again,—the authorities are required to insist on "any and every religious society, or congregation of persons, which shall be disapproved of by the Tuscan Government, presenting within eight days a copy of its rule to this department; and warning them, moreover, that the society, or congregation, which shall not fulfil this condition shall be dissolved as an illegal assembly at the expiration of the above-named period."

The circular addressed to the Bishops courteously reminds them of the necessity of impressing on their clergy "the duty of obedience to the supreme power of the State, and the solemn decrees of the Representative Assembly." It requires them to confirm the fact that the Tuscan Catholic priests are subjects of this State and of no other; and have the same laws and judges as the rest of the citizens; and warns them that any act of party violence, committed by any one of the clergy, will subject him to those same laws and those same judges. Further, it astutely exhorts the purple-stockinged *Reverendissimi* to make it clear to their clergy that any such act committed by a priest against the State and the progress of Italian nationality would be, not only contrary to his duty, but injurious to religion and to the whole priesthood, by drawing down on them, as a body, the reprehension due to some one member of their body, which, "as it is to be at all times avoided, so is it most blameable at this time, when men's minds are easily set a-blaze."

In short, the whole measure was one of cool, far-sighted precaution against that lust of sway and



spirit of insolent aggression which has lost Rome the spiritual dominion over other States, and which will sooner or later separate Central Italy from its religious allegiance to the Pope. But it appears that the Tuscan clergy had already received the *mot d'ordre* from Cardinal Antonelli, for a few days after the publication of the circulars Cavaliere Salvagnoli received a protest, signed by the four Tuscan Archbishops, against "the aspersions unjustly thrown by him on the clergy" in the circulars, and especially the passage alluding to the probability of acts of party violence being committed by some of their body, in whose name they demanded immediate retraction of the offensive passages complained of. To this protest the Government has wisely turned a deaf ear, and neither by word nor sign taken notice of its existence; and so the matter at present stands. But the priests, meanwhile, and still more the monks and friars, are hard at work wherever they can find listeners, declaring that they are dependent on no authority save that of Rome, and that they will do all in their power to favour the restoration of the fallen dynasty. About a month ago, on the day of the meeting of the Chambers, when the members of the Government, together with the deputies, attended High Mass at the Duomo, the usual ceremonial tokens of respect paid on such occasions to the ruling power of the State were pointedly omitted by the Archbishop and his clergy. After such a public proof of their resolution to show the cold shoulder to the Representative Assembly, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs requested the attendance of the Archbishop at the Palazzo Vecchio, and remonstrated strongly with him on the subject, with little effect it would seem, as the circulars followed hard upon the interview. The priests of the rural districts are said to be indefatigable in their laudable purpose of getting up a reaction, *alias* a pretty little blaze of civil war in the country; but as yet nothing has come of their "agitation,"—a fact which testifies strongly to the national feeling awake among the people. Such wolfish pastors had best keep as far as may be from the hands of Garibaldi—the Giant Blunderbore—the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of *Codino* nurseries. For, as our Florentines phrase it, "*con lui non si fanno i complimenti*" (he does not understand soft-sawder). And there is also a story, utterly without foundation, afloat among the people, of his having fallen in with two such tansured gentry in arms at the head of a small body of insurgent *Contadini* in the Modenese territory, and of his having had them shot incontinently *pour encourager les autres*. The existence, however, of such a propaganda system of rebellion in the country's heart points out the vast difficulties which will beset the projects of Church reform already mapped out by Cavaliere Salvagnoli, and shows that the thorniest obstacle to the liberation of Italy will be, after all, the resolution of the Roman question.

Before I close this letter I must mention the last piece of practical joking, just now in high vogue among the *gamins* of Florence. Late in the evening a party of them knock at the door of some notoriously *Codino* family, and as soon as it is opened, the leading *bel esprit* says to the servant, in a tone of honeyed civility, "Please tell '*lor signori*' (the gentlefolks) that they may go to supper, for the Babbo is not coming home,—so they need not wait for him!"

TH. T.

Bordeaux, Sept. 10.

It may be questioned whether any reader not in the secret can have an idea what my report of the proceedings of the Philomathic Society at Bordeaux A.D. 1859 will prove:—in plain English, merely notes after a stroll through an Industrial Exhibition, which, set down at the lower end of the Place des Quinconces, blocks out vexatiously the view of the busy Garonne from between the rostral columns there. During a day's halt in this most brilliant of provincial towns (made more brilliant still, during the past three years, by new embellishments) the show filled up a couple of hours not disagreeably. The building—a nave, with side galleries annexed—has a handsome frontispiece in the Italian style, solid and permanent looking as well as handsome. It is tolerably

spacious, and is devoted to "Science, Art, Agriculture, Industry," to machines and manufactures, principally contributed by the southern departments of France. For the specialties among these I principally looked—and leaving the machines and useful inventions to those better competent to discuss them, for such products as, ever so remotely, have connexion with Art or nationality. There has been but a faint attempt to collect specimens of engraving, typography, &c. The photographs are few and poor. The specimens of modelling include one elaborate medallion, a bouquet in flowers, of stucco-work, the lightness and hazardous relief of which could hardly be exceeded by the most dextrous of undercutters in the hardest stone or wood. There is more to say about the wood-carving, now that it enters so largely into the structure and decoration of modern furniture. What advances have been made in luxury since the century came in! The upholsterer of our period, besides knowing colours and materials, must be something of an architect, something of an artist. The sideboard is expected to have a physiognomy of its own:—the great coffer, as of old, must be worth bequeathing for its own sake as well as for that of the linen folded away in it. The bookcase may, after its kind, be as choice a curiosity as the choicest specimen of Elzevir printing or Grolier binding within it,—and the impulse thus given to fancy and free-will becomes doubly curious and significant in these days of mechanical invention. This Philomathic show illustrated anew the notion that taste runs in towns even as certain flowers belong to certain districts. There is hardly a *buffet* or *secrétaire* from Toulouse (made by several hands, and almost all costly) which is not covetable. Though in execution of detail our own carvers, and those of Belgium, beat the artificers who have wrought here, the designs and proportions of the Toulouse cabinets and escritoirs, as a rule, are good,—and the same praise applies to furniture-works in marble, from the same town. Why should Toulouse in this beat Bordeaux? There is hardly one piece of Bordeaux furniture which is covetable, save a specimen of marquetry, in which the exclusive use of wood-tints helped by fire has been laid aside; and the result is a piece of colour as gorgeous as stone mosaic, but far mellower. A curious specimen of perversity is to be seen in an arm-chair, covered with those monstrous shapes of East Indian idols which Sir William Jones taught us to name till Prof. Eastwick taught us better. Neither does colour seem the strong point of Bordeaux. Though variety and richness are to be praised in some new-painted windows in the side chapels of the Cathedral here, and a certain novelty, too, within the limits of the right style, they are speckled with so many spots of white as to fret the eye,—while the stained, not painted, ones are bad in the selection of crude tints. In this Philomathic Exhibition, too, a colourist would not accredit the Bordeaux tapestries, carefully as they have been manufactured, and fanciful as are the designs. The dead, delicate bloom (assimilating with that of crayon art) which belongs to the original *Watteau*-work, from the good looms of decorative tapestry,—the avoidance of foxy browns, and fallow greens, and mildeady greys, so essential to compositions, which Time must fade, not ripen, from the inevitable nature of the material,—has been too much lost sight of. In copying a picture, the weaver must do what the painter has chosen for him; in inventing that which is to be woven (when no high Raphaellesque design is in question) the real artist is limited to the clearest tones of the palette. But limit no more excludes Art in decorative colour than in poetry. The Bordeaux work, on the other hand, seems honestly done, as work. Instances of this are to be seen in a rich specimen of veneering, where the effect of the pieces, imperceptibly joined and judiciously chosen, is excellent; also, in some very handsome modern buhl tables. In the laying together of parti-coloured marbles, so variously furnished to them by the Pyrenees, the Bordeaux men are surpassed by the simpler artificers of the *Cassaro Morto*, in Palermo. I looked in vain, among the *rain* of chandeliers, for a good design. The mats seem all but as good, in material and pattern, as those real Oriental ones, which make so cool and

characteristic a flooring for Mr. Lewis's figures. There is nothing new in the china, not even a fair revival of anything old (no matter of what school), from Limoges, though the name of the place, and the circumstance of a manufactory there, suggest ideas of tradition and inheritance. The indigenous rough woollen wares from the Pyrenees show a certain humour of their own, as capable of extension perhaps as that of the Scottish tartans has proved. On the whole, this Philomathic Exhibition is more satisfactory in the fact of its having brought such things together than in its having developed anything striking or new. It seems, however, to be succeeding, as the close is adjourned *sine die*, and additions to the building, for the purpose of classification, are in progress. C.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE recent sale of an autograph receipt, by John Milton, for 5*l.*, on account of 'Paradise Lost,' has raised a question as to the genuineness of the Milton autographs. There are two sets of autograph receipts in existence—one set in the possession of Lady Cullum: a receipt for 5*l.*, signed with the name of Milton, April 26, 1669,—a receipt for 8*l.*, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680,—a final discharge, drawn up in legal form, signed by the widow, April 29, 1681. A second set is that which occurred the other day in the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection, consisting of a receipt for 5*l.*, signed by the name of Milton, April 26, 1669,—and a receipt for 8*l.*, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680. So far as they go, these two sets of documents coincide in date, and, we may add, in wording. Both cannot be originals. If Lady Cullum's autographs are genuine, Mr. Dawson Turner's were copies. How came the two sets into existence? We are able to state a fact, which, taken in connexion with the discovery of a pretended receipt by Milton among the Dawson Turner manuscripts, almost involves of necessity another fact. Many years ago the Milton manuscripts were lent by Sir Thomas Cullum to Mr. Turner, who kept them for some time in his hands, and, ultimately, restored them to their owner. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Dawson Turner restored the originals which he had borrowed. It is all but impossible to doubt that he took advantage of their temporary possession to make copies for his private satisfaction—and, of course, with no idea that these copies would ever be mistaken for the originals. Were not these copies disposed of the other day by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson?

Messrs. Green & De Ville, London architects, have carried away one of the prizes in the competition for the grand new theatre at Rio. The Imperial Government of the Brazils, wishing to build the most splendid theatre in the world, laid out a site four times as large as that of the Opera in Covent Garden, and then invited all the architects of the world to compete for the design. A sum of 3,600*l.* was devoted to three prizes: one of 2,250*l.*, one of 900*l.*, and one of 450*l.*, in English money. Twenty-five architects sent in designs, and the prizes have been thus awarded:—1st premium (2,250*l.*), to Gustavo Wachneldt, Rio de Janeiro,—2nd ditto (900*l.*), to Messrs. W. J. Green & Louis De Ville, London,—3rd ditto (450*l.*), to Samuel Sloan, Philadelphia.—The design to which the first premium was awarded is, of course—the city being Rio, not London—about to be executed, with the addition of 2 per cent. *only* as the architect's commission. Really we might take a lesson or two from these benighted South Americans. It is only in England (and perhaps in Barataria) that a Government could crown one man as the best builder, and employ another man to build for it the very palace in designing which the best man had shown his power.

We are requested to state that the clever work, 'Realities of Paris Life,' reviewed in our last number, is from the hand of a lady.

We have to record the death, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Thomas Nuttall, at his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helens, Lancashire, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his



leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the 'Genera of North American Plants,' 'The Birds of the United States,' and other works. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttall returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

A highly valuable accession to the Bodleian Library has recently been made, in the gift of a collection of Persian manuscripts, at once choice and extensive. The donor is Mr. John Bardoe Elliott, a distinguished ex-member of the East India Company's Civil Service, and a gentleman whose munificence and scholarship are familiar to orientalists. The manuscripts to which we refer are upwards of a thousand in number, all in the most perfect state of preservation, and, in great part, no less remarkable as elegant specimens of calligraphy than as representing a large share of all that is most notable in Persian literature. The collection consists of manuscripts which its donor has been accumulating from various quarters of India since the first years of this century and of the bulk of the library of the late Sir Gore Ouseley. The latter contingent of this aggregate is not now in England for the first time, having been in the market in this country before it was bought by Mr. Elliott and recalled to Asia. It is certainly fortunate that it did not find a Continental purchaser, as was the case with the Chambers collection, now in Berlin, to go no further. At present it is impracticable to attempt anything like an exhaustive index of what is rarest among these thousand volumes and more. To name and characterize a few of the choicest is all that we can here undertake:—'Rauzat ul tahirin,' a very rare history of India, 'Ayin-i Akbari,' the Institutes of Akbar, two copies: rarely found in its integrity, 'Afshar ul tawarikh,' an historical work very seldom to be met with, 'Jami ul hikayat,' two copies, anecdotes of historical and literary interest, 'Dakai ul shuar,' a biographical dictionary of poets, unique so far as is known, 'Kuliyat-i Altar,' the collective poetical works of Altar; if perfect, the sole perfect copy extant, 'Tarikh-i Muhammad Shah,' Kajan's Annals of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, the most trustworthy account of that sovereign, 'Majma' ul nafais,' memoirs of poets, interspersed with many historical details: only one other copy has come to light, 'Majlis ul muminin,' a valuable history of the Shia sect, 'Nafais ul fanin,' an encyclopedia, two copies; an entire copy supplies a desideratum, 'Tarikh-i wussaf,' of this history, though printed, good manuscripts are much prized, 'Tarikh-i Guzida,' two copies; an excellent book of annals, 'Gulistān-i rahmat,' of considerable use, 'Ajāib ul baldān,' it possesses interest, 'Latāif ul tawāif,' a capital repertory of anecdotes, 'Char qulzar,' a useful historical work, 'Tarikh-i hukuma,' of this biography of philosophers copies are unusual in Europe, 'Diwan-i Saif Isfaranji,' an old and rare volume of verse, 'Tarikh-i Samarkand,' a history of value, 'Masiri sultaniya,' the peerage of Muhammadan India; very valuable indeed, 'Haft Iklim,' historical and biographical; well deserving to be consulted, 'Tarikh-i Herat,' chronicles of Herat, important, 'Diwan-i Wahshi,' a poem of most frequent occurrence. The Bibliotheca Elliottana also embraces good copies of the celebrated 'Shah Nama,' several rare Persian dictionaries, the 'A'tish Nadā,' &c. &c. Among works connected with India, or suggested by its literature, we observe a Sanskrit grammar in Persian, translations of the 'Upanishads,' 'Rāmāyana,' 'Lilāvati' and 'Yoga-vasishtha-sūtra,' the 'Qissa-i Padmavat,' 'Qissa-i Kāmrūp,' 'Kalā Kām' and 'Rāghai Hindi.'

The Members of the British Archaeological Association have been holding congress during the week at Newbury. The Earl of Carnarvon, the President of the Association, opened the Meeting with an Address. Excursions and dinners have succeeded each other. The weather has been rather wet and cold for such country work. Among the papers of interest we must record, 'The Antiquities of Berkshire,' by Mr. Pettigrew, 'On the Roman Military Stations at Silchester,'

by the Rev. B. Poste,—and 'On the Roman Encampment at Speen,' by the Rev. J. Adams.

A model showing how the grounds of the new Horticultural Garden at Kensington Gore will be laid out in terraces for the garden of the Horticultural Society is on view in the South Kensington Museum. Between the Kensington Road and Cromwell Road the ground falls about 40 feet, and using this fact in aid of a general effect, the ground has been divided into three principal levels. The entrances to the gardens will be on the lower level, in Exhibition and Prince Albert Roads, and the central pathway upwards of 75 feet wide, ascending through terraces to the third great level, will lead to the winter garden. The whole garden will be surrounded by Italian arcades, each of the three levels having arcades of a different character. The upper, or north arcade, where the boundary is semi-circular in form, will be a modification of the arcades of the Villa Albani, at Rome. The central arcade will be almost wholly of Milanese brickwork, interspersed with terra cotta and majolica, whilst the design for the south arcade has been adapted from the beautiful cloisters of St. John Lateran, at Rome. None of these arcades will be less than 20 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and they will give a promenade sheltered from all weathers more than three-quarters of a mile in length. The arcades and earthworks will be executed by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, whilst the laying out of the gardens, and construction of the conservatory, or winter garden, will be executed by the Horticultural Society, and will cost about the same sum, the greater part of which has been already raised.

Vesuvius divides attention in the South of Italy with the illness of the Pope and the naughty librarian of the Swiss Guard. From a new report by Prof. Palmieri we take the following interesting notes:—"Whoever has observed Vesuvius during the few last evenings will have imagined that the diminution in the fire continued, and that the suspicion of a probable increase has not been verified. Yet for a few days the lava has increased again, and has inflicted serious damage on the land, but in a manner little apparent from a distance and strangely insidious. For a long time in the 'Rio di Quaglia' there has been going on an excavation of 'lapillo,' used by us for pavements and terraces, called in the language of the country 'lastri'; the continual removal of this material had left in the mountain a cavern of considerable extent, which was carried as far as the 'Fosso Grande'; here the pressure of the lava and the power of the fire have broken in the bottom of the cavern, into which the fiery torrent pouring was seen to issue unexpectedly from an opening in a locality which appeared to be perfectly secure, impetuously destroying the richest cultivated land, all belonging to the ancient formation of the mountain of Somma, which has never lost its old reputation of abounding in exquisite fruits and delicious wines. The fiery torrent which left the valley travelled on by the side of the lava of 1767 towards S. Sorio; but after running somewhat less than a mile was arrested in front and increased only in height according to the character of the lava of this conflagration; in consequence of which, besides the fresh damage which it inflicted on either side, it is on the point of occupying the only, and that a very steep, path by which Vesuvius is now ascended. The great portion of the lava which comes from the invisible crevice runs into the cavern of which I have spoken above, and moreover all those small rivulets of fire which here and there glittered on the old path of the preceding lava, have almost disappeared. Meanwhile, the fire which has destroyed the fertile lands, mentioned above, has now run as it were into a basin, and being covered over by a dark, 'wrinkled' scoria, and twisted in a thousand strange fashions, but always in one body, shows but slightly in the dark,—so that from a distance it seems to be nearly extinguished. As it receives, however, continual aliment, so it rises, keeping on its surface all the stray parts, which often break in the midst and show in the division the fire which issues from them, thus rendering the spectacle more brilliant. As the lava comes from

the base of the cone without a smoking mouth, and the smoke proceeds from the summit of the mountain, I have not failed to visit the upper mouths, both to examine the nature of their products and to witness the rapidity with which they eject the aëriform fluids. The solid products correspond exactly with those of the smoke-holes of the lava, and some of them are especially worthy of note, as 'selenio,' for example, of which I gathered a very decided specimen. The only consolatory fact is the silence of the seismograph, which from the 29th of June has not marked any more movements of the earth, though in other directions the earth has been severely shaken. A countryman to whom I have often remarked the possibility, in certain cases, of regulating the course of the lava by embankments of scoria has saved his house during this last eruption by diverting the course of a large rivulet of fire, which being confined within a road was on the point of depriving him of his dwelling. Profiting by the situation, and assisted by his sons, he quickly raised an embankment of scoria, at the same time cutting the ground on the side, so as to form a descent into the valley. In this way the fire was carried off from the road which it had taken, and empties itself into the valley where the principal stream of lava flowed. The expedient which I describe was used with great advantage in Catania during the great eruption of Etna, in 1669; and the best writers on Vesuvius, as Serao, Hamilton, Vetrani, and others, have not failed to recommend it continually. Every thing depends on seizing the favourable moment, and on the nature of the lava."

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## SCIENCE

*Geodesical Summary of Positions determined in Ethiopia*.—[Résumé Géodésique des Positions, &c.] By Antoine d'Abbadie. (Paris, Duprat.)

It is long since we were told that the Schoolmaster was abroad. Far, however, as that functionary may have travelled, he has been outstripped by the Surveyor,—for the latter has penetrated into the wilds of Ethiopia. Nor can there be any doubt that the Surveyor excited infinitely more wonderment in that far land than any simple man of letters would have done. The latter would but point to alphabet and book; the former would carry with him the imposing insignia of his profession. We may imagine with what curiosity a sable son of Ethiopia would regard the Surveyor, bearing on his shoulders that strange instrument, which he every now and then unshouldered, and set up upon the ground. To the Ethiopian a theodolite might seem to be an idol—a brightly adorned and marvellously limbed deity. He sees the foreigner set it up upon its tripod, which to him would be an altar. Once set up, the stranger carefully inspects his deity, scrutinizes every limb, turns certain screws, and adjusts certain parts. And now the brazen idol gleams in the fierce sunlight, the polished parts reflect the burning beams, and seem to intimate divinity. Suddenly the stranger lowers his head, and pays homage to his idol. He closes one eye, brings the other below the brass circle, and mutters his prayers. He waves his hand to his companion, who is paying his homage at a little distance by elevating a priestly staff. The worshipper by staff waves his hand in return to the keeper of the idol, who enters their act of worship in a little book. Again he reverently bears his god upon his shoulder; onward he proceeds with humble mien and measured step, the staff-worshipper elevating his staff by the side of the idol-bearer. Soon they pause again; again they repeat their deliberate and careful worship; again they advance on their journey.



Once more the Ethiopian describes in the distance the brazen divinity standing erect and shining divinely, while once more the now distant foreigners repeat their obeisance. Homeward now turns the Ethiopian, and explains to his better and blacker half how wonderfully religious those white-faced foreigners are,—and takes shame to himself that he has so often irreverently trodden the sands and stones where even ignorant idolaters have thrice worshipped the many-limbed, brazen symbol in his sight, and where they are still doubtless doing homage to it with repeated and mysterious, but impressive, ceremonies.

In such a sense M. Antoine d'Abbadie may have been a geodesical missionary, and he may have produced an impression amongst sunburnt spectators which he has little suspected. Could he now hear and understand the evening tales narrated within the homely circle of Ethiopian society—could he interpret the soft communings of the dark daughters of that land while carrying their water-vessels to and from spring and fountain, he might gather up many a marvellous tale of the white-faced pilgrims who came from a far country supporting their household god, whose form and brightness were wonderful to behold, and to whom rites the most singular and the most frequent were by them reverently addressed.

Careful geographers at home may find their account on referring to this *feuilleton*, as the Surveyor professes to have determined 831 positions, of which he here gives a tabular abstract. Ulterior details are promised in another and explanatory publication. Should the author pay another visit to Ethiopia for similar purposes, he will perhaps favour us with a few passages of general interest,—for it is but a very small section of humanity that takes any interest in theodolites and azimuth instruments, and a still smaller that heeds measurements by them in Ethiopia. We can hardly obtain due attention to our own national geodesy, what then can we expect for the determination of a number of places and towns which might all be buried to-morrow by a sand-storm, and yet the world be none the sadder?

#### FINE ARTS

*Biblia Pauperum.* Reproduced in Fac-simile, from one of the Copies in the British Museum; with an Historical and Bibliographical Introduction. By J. Ph. Berjeau. (J. R. Smith.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the many works that have been published on the 'Biblia Pauperum,' and notwithstanding the many imitations that have been given of its pages separately, this is, we believe, the first instance of an attempt to reproduce the 'Biblia' in its complete and original form; to give, in fact, a faithful reprint, accessible to all, of a very rare and interesting work. For this purpose, the artist chose one particular copy in the Library of the British Museum, and adhered to it; but, unfortunately for general pictorial interest, the copy he chose was one of an edition containing forty instead of fifty pages. This reprint is as curious and welcome, in its way, as those with which we are now so familiar, of Holbein and Hollar's 'Dance of Death.' Works of this kind should be looked at as a series,—one picture being, in fact, intended to illustrate the other.

On a former occasion [*Athen.* No. 1600] we had occasion to speak of the significance of these pictures, and of the great antiquity of the system of illustrating the Old Testament by the New, as in the case of the Church of St. Bennet Biscop, the Sistine Chapel at Rome, the windows of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and the convent windows at Hirschau. In the work before us, M. Berjeau does the good service of repeating the Latin legends of the woodcuts, troublesome on the original pages from their quaint old letters and puzzling contractions, in a modern clear type, so

as to enable the scholar to pursue the subject more readily; but it is to be regretted that he did not, at the same time, introduce an English translation on the opposite pages, and have also a clear number or plate-mark added to the corner of every woodcut to facilitate general reference.

The few pages of introductory matter contain some interesting historical information, but add little to what has already been stated in Ottley and Leigh Sotheby's well-known works. That each picture may be regarded as an independent composition is evident; and those who are at all acquainted with the various schools of Art in the fifteenth century will at once see in them the decided German and Flemish element rather than Byzantine and Italian. The latter, indeed, are only traceable at all from having served as the general basis of German religious Art. There is nothing, we submit, in the form of the nimbus that may not be seen in sacred subjects, both German and Italian, far into the sixteenth century, namely, the gold, flat, circular disk round the head, plain in all instances, excepting to the persons of the Holy Trinity, where the cruciform decoration is, as usual, indicated. This solid gold glory may also be seen as far back as the times of Duccio, Giotto, and Cimabue.

It is curious to observe that, throughout the work, the architectural framing on the right-hand page is much simpler than that on the left. The abacus between the architrave and capitals of the principal columns is square, with circular paterae on them. The lower windows, containing the figures of Prophets, are simply round-headed; whilst the corresponding ones, on the opposite page, are, in most instances, decorated with the ogee or Gothic arch—two-centred arch.

That the architecture is Tuscan or peculiarly Italian is more than we are prepared to admit; but there can be little doubt that such compositions may have been originally employed on a large scale on walls and in the windows of ambulatories or cloisters, for the benefit of the laity, who had access to them. That similar designs were employed in MSS. of a profusely-decorated period may be seen in one very fine example, preserved in the British Museum, Bibl. Reg. MS. 5, belonging to the close of the fourteenth century. Numerous other MSS. are to be seen, varying, of course, both in style and elaboration. An important point—the result of practical experience, and tending much to allay the eagerness of disputants respecting the various editions—deserves attention in the following passages:—

"Of the four copies in the British Museum, the Grenville copy is the only one where the two dots are not wanting; but when we look at the back of the leaves, we see that the part corresponding to these points is not shining like the rest of the *relievo* lines of the block printed on the paper with a burnisher. The dots were, then, very likely added with the hand afterwards, to correct what appeared a defect to some previous possessor of the book. \* \* While tracing our fac-similes of the forty plates, we were struck by seeing that the result of the comparison made at the British Museum, between the Gaignat, or King's Library copy, and the Print Room copy, and written with the pencil on the latter, indicated variations bearing EXCLUSIVELY on *outside* work, as foliage of the trees, background buildings, shadings of the pillars, triangular ornaments in the architectural framework: in short, on parts which were most easily broken by the process of rubbing the back of the paper with a burnisher, to transfer the impression of the woodcut. Further comparison with other copies did not enable us to discover any difference bearing on parts protected by their proximity from each other against accidents arising from the process of friction. \* \* This opinion is strongly backed by Mr. Sotheby, when he says, 'Too much importance has been bestowed by Heineken on the *slight variations* in some of the cuts, and more particularly on the dots on either side of the second alphabet, commencing page xxi.' \* \* \* \* \* And he adds further:—'From the many slight variations occurring in impressions which at first appear to have been taken off from the same blocks, it is very evident that the xylographers found no difficulty in altering and replacing any portion of the design which had been damaged; and we believe that even the printers of the work were in the constant practice of having retouched or recut those parts of the blocks that were injured by too much pressure or want of due care. Thus with a few alterations by the xylographer, and a little mending by the printer, the impressions taken off the same wood-blocks would so differ as to account for the slight variations which are occasionally found in those obtained apparently from the same series of blocks.'"

That the old wood-blocks did not die out at once we know by some having been traced into subsequent works, among other woodcuts. One very early block is still preserved in the library of Earl

Spencer, at Althorp; and the noble owner permitted both Dr. Dibdin and Mr. Leigh Sotheby to have impressions taken from its surface for the enrichment of their respective publications.

M. Berjeau found recently as many as seventy-seven pieces of the original edition of the 'Biblia Pauperum,' inserted in a book in the Library of the British Museum, entitled 'Die Passye ende dat liden ons heren Ihesu Cristi, Zwolle, Peter van Os. 4to. 1489.'

As a conclusion, we may cite the *résumé* which is given at page 23, upon this till now much-vexed question:—

"Without examining what part Laurence Coster may have had in the invention of printing with moveable types—a question which is out of the circle of our present investigation—we cannot help saying, in conclusion, that Coster was most likely the engraver of the original edition of the 'Biblia Pauperum,' of which the designs were for the greatest part the work of John Van Eyck, while the text had perhaps been drawn up by Vincent de Beauvais, the now acknowledged author of the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,' which was likewise engraved and printed by the xylographer of Harlem."

The effect of the pale-brown ink and the accidental breakages of the old lines are capitally imitated; and we may recognize through every page the production of a careful artist and zealous bibliophilist.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—A second volume of contemporary portraits has been issued by the proprietors of the *Illustrated News of the World*. How these pictures—for they are real works of Art, as well as faithful presentations of the personages chosen for illustration—can be produced for the very small sum of money charged for them, in the first instance, is one of the marvels of trade enterprise in our day. A more useful book for the library-shelf—a more attractive book for the drawing-room table, has not come out this season. The new volume contains portraits representative of all classes—royal persons, preachers, writers, painters, singers, dancers,—the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Macaulay, W. P. Frith, Madame Novello,—of every class eminent in its kind. It is a sort of Men of the Time superbly illuminated.

During the past week, three paintings by M. Kiddermans, of Brussels, which had been accidentally delayed, have been added to the Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts. They represent scenes in the Belgian Flanders and Ardennes. We are informed that the sales continue highly satisfactory.

The Committee of the Liverpool Art-Union have decided to adopt the Parisian scheme, and to reduce the price of the shares from a guinea to one shilling! A large sum is raised annually in Paris from a subscription of one franc, and it seems the experiment is now to be tried in this country. The highest prize will be of 100*l.*, which will fall to one of the shilling subscribers, who will have the choice of a work of Art of that value from the Exhibition of the Society of Fine Arts in Liverpool. There will of course be other prizes of various amounts. It is anticipated that subscriptions will be received from all parts of the kingdom, expressions of approval having been received from various quarters. We chronicle the fact, but withhold our approval. Objecting to the principle of gambling for works of Art, we are not reconciled to the lottery on finding that its mysteries are to be laid open to the meanest of capacities and the emptiest of pockets.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open for the Season on MONDAY, October 3rd.—The Operatic Company will comprise the following artists:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pilling (pupil of Mrs. Wood, her first appearance), Miss Fanny Cruise (her first appearance in London), Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parepa (her first appearance at the Royal English Opera); Mr. Santley (his first appearance), Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Gorr, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. Mengis, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Maurice de Solla, and Mr. W. Harrison, Conductor, Mr. Alfred Milon. Ballet.—Mlle. Rosalie Lejeune (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Pierson, Mlle. Pasquale, Miss C. Morgan, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. H. Payne, Mr. P. Payne, and M. Vandriss. A numerous Corps de Ballet. The Band and Chorus will be on the same scale of completeness as the preceding seasons of the Royal English Opera. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telfin and W. R. Boverly. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Ballet Master, M. Petit. Chorus Master, Mr. Smythson. The Box-office will be opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, under the



direction of Mr. Parsons. All applications for Private Boxes and Stalls for the Season to be addressed to him at the Theatre.  
 N.B. The same system that gave such universal satisfaction last Season in the abolition of all Fees to Box-keepers and Charges for Booking Places will be continued.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—The re-opening of this time-hallowed place of amusement on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Phelps, is an occasion of more importance this year than at any previous period. To the management of this theatre the legitimate drama owed its continued existence as an acting property, from the moment of the collapse of the two patent houses. On the breaking-up of the Macready experiment, the leading Shakspearian members of his company found refuge in this small suburban edifice, and succeeded in establishing a home for themselves and those who were like-minded with them in respect to the poetic drama of the country. To their credit also be it said, that nothing save the high drama of England has been performed on these boards under the management of Mr. Phelps. In all weathers, and under whatever stress of fortune, the stage-conductor has not resorted to melo-drama or French translations for something deemed more popular than the master-pieces of English dramatic genius. Alone, he undertook the formation of a popular taste, and for that purpose called to his aid a moderate proportion of spectacle, which, however, was strictly illustrative of the play, and for the most part what it ought to be, suggestive only, not exhaustive. For nine years, recently, he has had to contend with extraordinary competition at the West-End, unparalleled for lavish expenditure and the enjoyment of the highest favour; and yet has managed to stand his ground, and so contrived that the more modest establishment under his direction should survive its more ambitious rival. This is in the natural order of things, and just as it should be. With the re-opening of the theatre, therefore, the hopes of the English drama revive, as a thing self-dependent and capable, with reasonable aid, of working out its own issues, beneficially for its professors and the public.

The new season was seasonably inaugurated. The greatest love tragedy in the world, Shakspeare's 'Romeo and Juliet,' was selected for performance. In this drama, Mr. Phelps always surrenders the part of the hero to Mr. Robinson, a young actor who better than any other personates the character of the ardent lover, and has the positive advantage of looking it as acting it well. The part of *Mercutio* is undertaken by the manager, who labours hard against temperament and the force, not to say weight, of years to embody the light and mercurial elements that compose it; and in a great measure succeeds in the very difficult task. Indeed, as an actor, Mr. Phelps has much versatility, and can vary his style with his rôle. Though in his great tragic characters he has a decided manner; yet he has proved that in comic ones he can lay it aside, and adopt a new method accommodated to the new purpose. The *Juliet* of the evening was Miss Heath, well known at the Princess's, where she held a respectable rank, but never had the opportunity of occupying so important a position. There, however, she had acquired so much self-confidence that she could go through even so long a part as Juliet without hesitation or fear. Of course, she was unequal; but the traces of study were evident, especially in the elocution, which is at present artificial and without enough impulse, and the general outline was commendably accurate. The chief fault was in the conception, which might more fitly become the majesty of the Greek Clytemnestra than the passionate and trusting devotion of the Italian Juliet. Her action was large and massive, while her speech was wanting in that full and round tone of delivery which would have better harmonized with the attitudes assumed. Here and there the stage-business was not in exact trim, and, worst of all, in her death-scene the deficiency was most apparent. The balcony one was steadily and correctly done; nor was the great chamber scene in the fourth act void of power. The last, in fact, was too forcibly exhibited; and Miss Heath must sedulously set about divesting it of not a little extravagance, would she gain the reputation of an artist. She is now in a school,

the good influence of which has been already shown in beneficial fruits, and where she will have the utmost opportunities of completing her histrionic education. We trust that she will take full advantage of them, and "fulfil the promise of her favoured prime." We cannot conclude without bestowing high commendation on Mrs. Marston's *Nurse*. The actress has this season bestowed on it some extra polish, and it now shines out brilliantly, sometimes, we must confess, throwing her stage-companions into shade. To the audience she renders the character excessively amusing; meanwhile eccentricity and nature are so exquisitely blended in it, that it cannot be accused in the slightest degree of exaggeration. The house was crowded, and on the fall of the curtain the principal performers, who during the play had been repeatedly applauded, were called forward to receive their special ovation.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The Gloucester Festival has occupied musical persons in the West of England during the past week. If for the critic there has been little work, for the public of listeners there has been very much to enjoy, and they have enjoyed it thoroughly. The one point of interest for us, as writers of musical history, was the scene caused by the sudden indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves. A more graceful act than that of Madame Novello cannot be produced from the annals of Art. Not being ourselves present in the Shire Hall at the time of its occurrence, we borrow the description of it from our contemporary the *Times*. During the performance of the 'May Queen' it was observed by every one that Mr. Reeves was suffering greatly. At the close of it, he was obliged to leave. A part of the audience was extremely annoyed at this event. "When," says the reporter for our contemporary, "Madame Novello had sung 'Prendi per me' out of its place, and on her retiring there were no signs of Mr. Reeves, the audience began to be restive, and would not be pacified until one of the stewards (Mr. T. G. Perry) came forward and addressed them. He said, as nearly as we can remember, 'Ladies and Gentlemen,—It seems to be the principal duty of the stewards to make apologies for Mr. Sims Reeves. The Stewards have done all in their power, but as Mr. Sims Reeves has quietly walked off, the stewards cannot fetch him back, and I hope they will not be blamed. He has found a good friend in Madame Novello, who has kindly consented to sing a song in his stead.' This address was received with mingled applause and hisses. It did not, however, satisfy Mr. Reeves's substitute, who, protesting that it conveyed an erroneous statement of the facts, declared that she would not sing until it had been corrected. The Mayor of Gloucester (on the refusal of his colleague to set matters right) then volunteered a further explanation, which amounted to this:—'Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Madame Novello will give another song in place of Mr. Sims Reeves.'—Cries of 'Not enough'—'We know that already'—greeted the ears of his worship as he left the platform after having delivered himself of this weighty piece of information. Being apprised of the inadequate manner in which he had accomplished his self-imposed task, the mayor returned to the charge, and addressed his turbulent co-citizens afresh:—'Ladies and Gentlemen,' he said, 'I am to state that Mr. Sims Reeves, being ill, was compelled to leave.' This speech, a worthy pendant of the other, was answered by shouts of laughter, and it seemed unlikely now that the disturbance would be quelled at all. After a long interval, during the progress of which the Shire Hall threatened to be turned into a bear-garden, Madame Clara Novello made her appearance on the platform, to fulfil, as was generally surmised, the task she had undertaken as deputy. Shouts, cheers, and plaudits greeted her from every part of the room, and when these subsided she opened her lips—but not to sing. Instead of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' it was 'Ladies and Gentlemen.' Calmly, unaffectedly, and yet firmly, Madame Novello, like a musical Portia, admonished her hearers. She spoke to the following purport:—'Before he went away, very ill, Mr. Reeves explained

to the conductor his total inability to sing his ballad in the second part; but with a desire that the audience might not be losers through his indisposition, which was not his fault, he applied to me to introduce something in its place, and even sent for a copy of the ballad I am now going to have the honour of singing to you, with much less ability than he would have shown. Mr. Amott, with whom alone the artists engaged at the Festival can communicate on business, was consulted, and gave his approval; and not satisfied even with this, Mr. Reeves spoke with one of the stewards, who also consented to the change. Had this been stated, no fault could possibly have been laid to his charge. I thus take the liberty to address you, Ladies and Gentlemen, because I will not, if I can help it, allow a brother artist to be unjustly accused, as Mr. Reeves was—of course unintentionally—in the explanation given this evening, or to be blamed when he is entirely innocent,—and especially when he had taken all the precautions in his power to compensate for any disappointment." Bravo, Madame Novello! Mr. Reeves's peace was wholly made.

The winter season of plays has already set in with some spirit in Paris. Five acts at the *Odéon*, 'Noblesse, oblige,' are said to be entirely successful, and to reveal a new dramatist in its author, M. Heranion.—M. Serret (whose 'Elisa Meraut' shows, it may be remembered, a fine knowledge of character and true feeling) has given 'Un Ange de Charité' at the *Gymnase*. This play may be described by the line which would also serve, by way of motto, to M. Feuillet's popular romance,

Pity the sorrows of a poor young man.

That person, by way of Victim, bids fair to replace the Governess, whose trials and sufferings were worked so hard a few years ago.—A historical play, by M. Lacroix, 'La Jeunesse de Louis XI.' is also forthcoming at the *Théâtre Porte St.-Martin*, from which much seems to be expected.

It is "all Italy" just now at the State Opera-house at Paris. After the washy 'I Montecchi' of Bellini, the next new opera to be given at the *Académie Impériale* is 'Pierre de Médicis,' a new work by Prince Poniatowski, the well-known amateur who, so far as music goes, has long passed for a Florentine. This is but shabby encouragement for French composers. The 'Moïse' of Signor Rossini will also be shortly revived. The minor papers, who must have wonders and anecdotes, are already talking of an opera expressly to be written for M. Roger, in which the hero is to be one maimed as he has been. Let us hope (even while we recollect Foote's wooden leg), for the credit of good taste, that so painful an idea is merely confined to the minor papers. There is, again, a talk of a splendid new opera-house, plans for which have been approved by the powers that govern France.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Portrait of Dr. Lock.**—In the *Times* of the 29th of July there appeared a notice of Lord Northwick's sale of pictures, wherein Lot 232 was described as follows:—"Hogarth; Dr. Lock, the founder of the Lock Hospital, a plan of which he holds in his hand. This celebrated portrait came into the possession of the late noble owner from the collection of Sir John Thordoff." Now, Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his excellent 'Handbook of London,' voce 'Lock Hospital,' tells us that "the Loke, or Lock, in Kent Street, in Southwark (from which the present hospital derives its name), was a lazaret-house from a very early period," &c. Other writers give the same account. Is it possible, that within a century, the name of the founder of a public hospital has become mythical? or are we to look upon Dr. Lock as a merely imaginary personage, and this picture by Hogarth, so accurately authenticated, as possessing the same degree of historical value as might be assigned to an original portrait of "Mrs. Harris"? J. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L.—G. D.—H. R.—J. L.—A. J. B.—H. M. M.—H. G. R.—Hertfordiensis—R. S. L.—W.—J. C. B.—received.



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The Company grants Insurances against Fire on every description of Property, at Home, in the Colonies, and elsewhere.  
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The ordinary rates cover residence in all parts of the world distant more than 3500 miles from the Equator.  
In the Participation Branch the Business is conducted by the Proprietors at a fixed charge of 10 per cent. on the Premiums, without any other deduction whatever; thus guaranteeing economy of management and all the Profits of the Mutual System, without its attendant liability and uncertainty.  
The Bonus Additions have averaged from 26 to 68 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY  
ON 31ST JANUARY, 1859.  
Annual Revenue—Fire Department.....£109,479 19 7  
Do Life Department.....80,218 18 8  
Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds 404,449 3 8

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.  
Instituted 1830.  
Directors.  
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SECURITY.—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.  
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Proposals for insurance may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.  
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Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.  
UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
(FIRE AND LIFE).  
Offices:—  
81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON,  
and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Rome.  
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Receipts for FIRE PREMIUMS due at MICHAELMAS are now ready at the Head Office, and with the respective Agents in the Country.  
Forms for LIFE Insurance with Tables of Rates sent on application.  
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Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.  
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.  
Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
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Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.  
The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 470,000l., invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure—£100.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 0
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.  
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.  
At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.  
One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.  
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.  
No charge for Policy Stamp.  
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.  
Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.  
The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock.  
E. BATES, Resident Director.

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A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.  
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Established nearly a Century.

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Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

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N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1s. each.

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122, PALL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..... 20s. & 24s. "  
The Best ever introduced to this country.  
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 32s. "  
SPARKLING OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood), 42s. "  
SPARKLING PERENAY CHAMPAGNE ..... 48s. "  
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure and without acidity ..... 38s. "  
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

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In Cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S Laboratory, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

"Mr. Langdale's preparation is, in our mind, the most extraordinary production of modern chemistry."

Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.  
A long and interesting Report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the *Lancet*, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

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Circulation.—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the *NEW MEDICAL GUIDE* for the Nervous and Debilitated, he writes to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-road, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

**HOW TO BREW STRONG ALE AT SEVENPENCE PER GALLON,** fine as Sherry, and an aroma equal to Burton Tenpenny.—This new Practical Treatise is by a Derbyshire man, of twenty-eight years' labour at the spigot and tun, in the best brewery in the county. No brewing utensils are required. This is guaranteed the best and cheapest means to produce fine Ale ever made public. The above new warranted method to produce Prime Ale and Good Porter can be had of the Publishers for twelve penny stamps. Free to any address.  
Direct FISHER & SON, Kingsland, London, N.E.

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Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. OLD BRIDGE'S OIL OF COLUMBIA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3d. per bottle and 1s. only. Sole wholesale and retail by C. & A. OLD BRIDGE, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.

is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq. M.D. F.R.S., Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum, &c. &c.

"I believe that the purity and genuineness of this Oil is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I should deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE: IN THE PROVINCES by respectable Chemists.

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**DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, dis-** covered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send, post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their remitting him six stamps.—Address O. P. BROWN, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush, price 4s. and 5s. Offices, 4, Basinghall-street, London. Where may be had, gratis, or by post for four stamps, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Rheumatism, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Syrup, which is highly agreeable to the stomach. It is prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the sale of Hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**THE following is an EXTRACT from the** Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that many delicate persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient, yet we know that many delicate persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient, yet we know that many delicate persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is 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# THE NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

ALEXANDRE & SON have just taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional blower is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, *under the New Patent*, the performer can play with perfect expression.

## THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	<b>THREE STOPS</b> , Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case . . . . .	25
2.	<b>EIGHT STOPS</b> , ditto ditto ditto . . . . .	35
3.	<b>SIXTEEN STOPS</b> , ditto ditto, Voix Céleste, &c. ( <i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i> ) . . . . .	60

MESSRS. CHAPPELL have an enormous Stock of the

### SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS,

And of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the **Church, School, Hall, or Concert Room:—**

NO.	GUINEAS.	NO.	GUINEAS.
1. ONE STOP, Oak Case .. .. .	10	7. ONE STOP, ( <i>With Percussion Action</i> ) Oak Case, 16 guineas; Rosewood Case .. .. .	18
2. " Mahogany Case .. .. .	12	8. THREE STOPS, ( <i>Percussion</i> ) Rosewood Case .. .. .	20
3. THREE STOPS, Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood .. .. .	16	9. EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak or Rosewood .. .. .	32
4. FIVE STOPS, ( <i>Two rows Vibrators</i> ) Oak Case .. .. .	22	10. TWELVE STOPS, ditto Oak Case .. .. .	40
5. " ditto Rosewood Case .. .. .	23	11. " ditto Rosewood Case .. .. .	45
6. EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood .. .. .	26	12. PATENT MODEL, ditto Polished Oak or Rosewood Case .. .. .	55
6. TWELVE STOPS, ( <i>Four rows Vibrators</i> ) Oak or Rosewood Case .. .. .	35		

MESSRS. CHAPPELL BEG ALSO TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

### NEW AND UNIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NO.	GUINEAS.	NO.	GUINEAS.
1. In MAHOGANY CASE, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves .. .. .	25	5. The UNIQUE PIANOFORTE, with perfect check action, elegant Rosewood Case, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves .. .. .	40
2. In ROSEWOOD, with Circular Fall, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves .. .. .	30	6. The FOREIGN MODEL, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c. The most powerful of all upright Pianofortes .. .. .	50
3. In ROSEWOOD, elegant Case, Frets, &c. .. .. .	35		
4. In VERY ELEGANT WALNUT, Ivory-Fronted Keys, &c. .. .. .	40		

ALSO TO THEIR

**Immense Assortment of New and Second-Hand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire.**

*Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes, sent upon application to*  
**CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.**



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1665.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

**MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,**  
LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 7th, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**  
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.  
A Class will meet, by permission of the Council, at University College, London, early in October, for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the Matriculation Examination to be held in January, 1860.  
The Class will be instructed by WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**  
B.A. EXAMINATION.  
Gentlemen intending to proceed to the First or Second B.A. Examination, 1860, are informed that Classes will meet early in October for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the above Examinations, under the direction of WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—**  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The Session 1859-60 will OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.—At Three o'clock, P.M. a Meeting will be held for the presentation to Students of the Faculty of the Medals and Certificates of Honour awarded at the Class Examinations for the Winter and Summer Terms of the last Session. At Eight o'clock P.M. the Professors of the Faculty will receive the Students and their Friends at a Conversation in the General Library and Museum of the College. Gentlemen who may be disposed to favour the Professors with their company, are requested if they have not received invitations to leave their names and addresses in the Office of the College under cover to the Dean, in order that cards may be sent to them. The Lectures to the Classes of the Winter Term will commence as follows:—

On Tuesday, 4th of October.  
Anatomy—Professor Ellis, at 9 o'clock, A.M.  
Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D., at 10 A.M.  
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, at 11 A.M.  
Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D., at 3 P.M.  
Surgery—Professor Erichsen, at 4 P.M.  
The Principles and Practice of Medicine—Professor Walshe, M.D., at 5 P.M.

On Monday, 17th of October.  
Practical Physiology and Histology—Professor Harley, F.R.S., at 4 P.M.

In January.  
Dental Surgery—Mr. G. A. Ibbotson, at 6 P.M.  
Hospital Practice daily throughout the year, with Clinical Lectures by the Physicians and Surgeons; also lectures on Ophthalmic Cases.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the College.  
A. W. WILLIAMSON, Dean of the Faculty.  
CLAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
Sept. 20th, 1859.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED to the ARTS.**

Director.  
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.  
During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.  
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.  
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.  
4. Mineralogy. By W. H. Smith, M.A. F.R.S.  
5. Mining. By W. H. Smith, M.A. F.R.S.  
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.  
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.  
8. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.  
Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Dinns.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School, under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10s. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1s. 10s., and 2s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certified Schoolmasters, pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jerns. a street, London.

THOMAS REEKS, Registrar.

**THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART,** at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART, at 37, Dover-street, and Female Classes only, at 8, Whitefield, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas Charter-house, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's in the Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princess-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.

Application for Admission, Prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each District, and at South Kensington.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPTONERS, TUTORIAL, and PROFESSORS, School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## NEW COLLEGE.

The CLASSES for the Ensuing SESSION will MEET upon WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next. The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be Delivered by The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Principal, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, at Two o'clock.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of Study will be OPENED as follows:—

Classes.	Days and Hours of Attendance.	Professors.
Divinity. Junior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, seven o'clock.	Dr. Buchanan, 51, Lauriston-place.
Senior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, eleven o'clock.	Dr. Bannerman, 7, Clarendon-crescent.
Divinity. Junior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, seven o'clock.	Dr. Cunningham, 17, Salisbury-road.
Senior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, eleven o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, 29, Elder-street.
Divinity and Church History. Junior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, ten o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, 29, Elder-street.
Senior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, eleven o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, 29, Elder-street.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages. Junior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, ten o'clock.	Professor Smeaton, Lennox-street, Eaton-terrace.
Senior Class	Wed. Nov. 9, eleven o'clock.	Professor Smeaton, Lennox-street, Eaton-terrace.

According to these arrangements, the Curriculum for Students of Theology will stand thus:—

First Year's Students.	Attend Dr. Duncan's Junior Class at ten.
	Dr. Bannerman's ditto at eleven.
	Natural Science Class at twelve.
Second Year's Students.	Attend Dr. Buchanan's Junior Class at eleven.
	Dr. Cunningham's ditto at twelve.
	Dr. Cunningham's Senior ditto at one.
Third Year's Students.	Attend Prof. Smeaton's Junior Class at ten.
	Dr. Cunningham's Senior Class at eleven.
	Dr. Buchanan's ditto at one.
Fourth Year's Students.	Attend Prof. Smeaton's Senior Class at twelve.
	Dr. Bannerman's ditto at one.

## MATRICULATION.

Students of Theology, before entering with the Professors, must Matriculate in the Library, and pay the common Fee to the Librarian.

## HEBREW CLASS.

The Rev. A. B. Davidson will conduct the ordinary business of the Junior Hebrew Class, and will also have a separate Class of Hebrew for those who are preparing to enter on the regular Theological Course.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Select College Committee have appointed Dr. A. Dalzell to conduct the Class of Natural Science for this Session. It will meet at twelve o'clock.

JAMES BONAR, Secretary to the Senatus.

New College, Edinburgh, 1st September, 1859.

## WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL

of MEDICINE.—The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS of the Session 1859-60 will be delivered by Dr. RUSSELL REYNOLDS on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, at 8 P.M.; and after the Address a CONVERSATION will be held, and the PRIZES of the past Session distributed.

The Westminster Hospital was Instituted A.D. 1719, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1836. It contains 175 Beds, and affords relief to about 20,000 Out-patients annually.

## HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

Physicians—Dr. Basham, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Radcliffe. Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Marcet, Dr. Reynolds. Surgeons—Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Hothouse. Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Hillman, Mr. Power. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Clendon.

## LECTURES.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Hothouse. Practical Anatomy—Mr. Heath and Mr. Gray. Dental Surgery—Mr. Clendon. Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S. Surgery—Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S. Physiology and Physiological Anatomy—Mr. Power. Medicine—Dr. Basham. Botany—Mr. Syme, F.L.S. Comparative Anatomy and Zoology—Mr. Power. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S. Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Radcliffe. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Fincham and Dr. Reynolds. Practical Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S. Midwifery—Dr. Frederic Bird.

**CLINICAL LECTURES.**—In addition to the instruction given by all the Medical officers during their Visits, Courses of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the New Regulations of the Examining Boards, will be delivered during the Winter and Summer Terms by the Physicians and Surgeons. Clinical Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, are selected from the most qualified Students, without additional Fee.

The entire Course of Study (including Hospital Practice and Lectures) required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, may be attended on payment of Seventy Guineas. Further information may be obtained on application to F. J. WILSON, Secretary to the Hospital.

## MILITARY EDUCATION.

Preparation for every branch of the Service at the PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—This establishment has again passed first on the list at the last Examination for direct Commissions. It has sent two candidates to the last Competitive Examination for Sandhurst, and both were admitted. It has also passed two pupils at the last competition for the Artillery (altogether 55 successful pupils since 1858, of which four passed first, two second, two third, &c.). A laboratory and extensive Collections for Experimental and Natural Sciences have lately been added.—Apply to Capt. LEWIS, Sandhurst, S.W.

## CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchinn-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

## CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST

STRAND.—The Governors, with an anxious desire to maintain this Hospital in full efficiency, most earnestly solicit the assistance of the Benevolent; and they beg to state that its chief support is from voluntary Subscriptions and the Legacies of deceased benefactors. Donations are thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital, and by Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Drummond and Messrs. Hoare, and through all the principal Banks. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

## SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

WINTER SESSION, 1859-60.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. SKAE, on November 2nd, at 2 P.M.

The Prospectus may be obtained on application to Dr. JOHN STACTHERS, Secretary to the Medical and Surgical School.

## THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY of the

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH will RE-OPEN on the 1st of NOVEMBER, under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., aided by Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Wanklyn.

The Hope Prize, of the annual value of 50l., will be awarded by the Senate for Original Investigations made by Students.

SUGGESTIVE OF A "NICE LONG EVENING."

## MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS."

—"THE SPIRIT AND ESSENCE OF KIDD'S JOURNAL,"—SOMETHING OF EVERY THING, AND ALL OF THE BEST."

"Highly suggestive sources of innocent and grateful excitement—adorned with all the charms which Originality of Conception and a natural style of Expression can bestow upon them."

Liverpool Mercury. A List of Mr. WILLIAM KIDD'S POPULAR ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS," and Terms, sent post-free.—Hammersmith, Sept. 24.

PORTRAIT OF "OUR EDITOR" IN HIS STUDY.

## "THE ANIMALS' FRIEND AND CHAM-

PION OF THE FEATHERED TRIBES."—This beautiful Coloured PORTRAIT, representing "THE ANIMALS' FRIEND" surrounded by his TAME PETS, is NOW READY. Price, from 2s. 6d. in morocco frame. Adapted, also, for the Stereoscope. F. BROADBENT, Professor of Photography, 351, Oxford-street, adjoining the Pantheon.

MR. KIDD AT BRIGHTON AND HORSHAM.

## MR. KIDD will "GOSSIP" AT BRIGHTON

(Town Hall) on THURSDAY, Oct. 6; and at HORSHAM (Mechanics' Institution) on FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

N.B. Mr. Kidd's First "GOSSIP" to the WORKING CLASSES, at the Infant School Room, St. James's-place, NORLAND-SQUARE, NOTTING HILL, is fixed for WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Hammersmith, Sept. 24.

## MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES on a

WATCH.—Mr. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will Lecture on a WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Oct. 1, Royal Arsenal, Wool. Nov. 3, Whittington Club. " 2, Cheltenham. " 8, Bath. " 3, Chelsea Athenaeum. " 10, Burnham. " 4, Guildford. " 11, Cheltenham Young Men's Association. " 12, Church Schoolmasters' Association. " 14, Spicer-street. " 15, Barking. " 16, Spier-stoke. " 17, Barking. " 18, Southgate. " 23, Acton. " 24, St. Barnabas Schools. Dec. 1, Crosby Hall. " 25, Southwark. " 15, Devoes. Nov. 2, Faversham.

The Lectures will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHIEFARSIDE.

## MR. W. R. BIRT'S POPULAR LECTURE

on ASTRONOMY, 'A Night among the Stars.' Dates: Framilode, Oct. 17; Gloucester, Oct. 19; Marlborough, Nov. 1; Teignmouth, Nov. 8; Torquay, Nov. 9; Yeovil, Nov. 11; Gosport, Nov. 14; Chichester, Nov. 16.—Mr. Birt has VACANCIES in the latter end of October and also November. Localities preferred:—October: Cornwall, Devon, and West of England. November: South-east of England and Eastern Counties.—Address, pre-paid, 11A, Wellington-street, Victoria Park, London, N.E.

## LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

29, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS, Chancery-lane, W.C.—Mr. W. R. BIRT'S Popular Illustrated LECTURE, 'A Night with the Moon,' WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1859. Commence at Half-past Eight, P.M.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

SESSION—1859-60.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The EXAMINATIONS for Scholarships will Commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40l. each, viz.:—SEVEN in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTEEN in Science, of the value of 24l. each; SIX in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar. By order of the President, ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.



## OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER

(in connexion with the University of London).

SESSION, 1859-60.

The COLLEGE will OPEN for the Session on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1859. The Session will terminate in July, 1860.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION will be given in the following Departments, viz.:

Classics	Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar, English Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Professor A. Soudeman, M.A.
History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy	Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.
Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical, and Practical)	Professor Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Natural History (for this Session, Geology and the Vegetable Kingdom)	Professor W. C. Williamson, M.R.O.S.L. F.R.S.
French	Monsieur A. Pödevin.
German	M. T. Theodor.

EVENING CLASSES for Persons not attending the Day Classes.

The Evening Classes have been extended, so as to include the following Subjects of Instruction, viz.:—English Language, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French and German.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without Fee, viz.:—On the Greek of the New Testament; 'On the Hebrew of the Old Testament'; 'On the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.'

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The following Scholarships and Prizes have been founded for competition by Students of the Owens College, viz.:

The Victoria Scholarship, for competition in Classical Learning, annual value, 20*l.*, tenable for two years.The Wellington Scholarship, for competition in the Critical Knowledge of the Greek Text of the New Testament, annual value, 20*l.*, tenable for one year.The Dalton Scholarships, viz., Two Scholarships in Chemistry, annual value, 50*l.* each, tenable for two years; Two Scholarships in Mathematics, annual value, 25*l.* each, tenable for not more than two years.

Dalton Prize in Chemistry also intended to be offered.

The Dalton Prize in Natural History, value, 15*l.*, given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of receiving Students on Thursday, the 29th, and Friday, the 30th of September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Further particulars will be found in a Prospectus, which may be had from Mr. Nicholson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

JOHN P. ASTON,

Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's-chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

## ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. R. T. DUNDAS THOMSON, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1859, at 8 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes, &amp;c., will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40*l.* for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10*l.* for each succeeding year; or 90*l.* at one payment, as perpetual.

## PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1859-60.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of 20 guineas.

2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20*l.*3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 30*l.*

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:

## FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. The Treasurer's Prize of 30 guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.* 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*

## SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30*l.* 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.* 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*

The Dressers, and the Clinical Clerks, are awarded to merit, after examination.

## THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30*l.* 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.* 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*Clinical Assistants, a Prize of 10*l.* and 5*l.* to the two most Meritorious.

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5*l.* for the best Essay, on 'Neuralgia.'

The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers, are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

A Hospital Registrar at an annual Salary of 80*l.*

Students of each year are classed according to their respective total merits in the Examinations, and all of the First Class receive Certificates of Honour.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Roots, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Risdon Bennett, Dr. Goulden, Mr. South, Mr. Mackon, Mr. South, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

Clinical Instruction is given at stated times by the Medical and Surgical Officers; and a systematic Course of Medical Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Barker, Ophthalmic Surgery, Mr. Mackmurdo; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Mr. H. Gervis; Dental Surgery, Mr. Patient; Medical Tutor, E. Clapton, M.D.

Lecturers—On Clinical Medicine—Dr. Barker. Medicine—Dr. J. Risdon Bennett. Surgery—Mr. South. Physiology—Mr. Grainger and Dr. Brinton. Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Le Gros Clark and Mr. S. Jones. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. R. Dundas Thomson. Midwifery—Dr. Waller, Practical Midwifery—Mr. H. Gervis. General Pathology—Mr. Simon. Botany—Dr. Bristowe. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. W. M. Ord. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Peacock.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Brinton. Public Health—Dr. Headlam Greenhow. Anatomical Demonstrations—Mr. Rainey and Mr. W. M. Ord. Demonstrations, Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Bristowe and Mr. S. Jones. Microscopical Anatomy—Mr. Rainey.

Students can reside with some of the Officers close to the Hospital.

The Patients are admitted daily at Half-past Nine A.M., and the out-Patients seen at the same time.

To enter, or to obtain Prescriptions and further information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, SESSION

1859-60.—The Session opens on MONDAY, October 3rd,

with an Introductory Address by Mr. HENRY, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds, of which 185 are for Surgical and 120 for Medical cases. 2,100 in-patients were admitted during the past year; the number of out-patients during the same period amounted to 18,469.

General Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 3*l.* This sum may be paid by instalments of 3*l.* at the beginning of the first session, 3*l.* at the beginning of the second session, and 1*l.* at the beginning of the third session. For every additional session, 10*l.*

This fee admits the Students to the Practical Chemistry course, and all other lectures delivered in the College except Comparative Anatomy.

All Students on entering will be required to sign an undertaking to conform to the laws relating to the discipline of the Hospital and College.

T. W. NUNN, Dean.

## SCOTTISH

## METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

By the liberality of the MARQUIS of TWEEDEDALE, President of the Society, the Council are enabled to intimate,

I. That a prize of Twenty Pounds will be awarded for the best Essay on the following questions:—

1. Whether the amount of Rainfall in the Western parts of Europe, and particularly in Scotland is less now than it formerly was.

2. Assuming this fact to be established, what are the most probable causes of it?

Note.—With reference to the first of these questions, notice may be taken of the popular belief that springs of water have been gradually diminishing or altogether drying up, especially in arable districts; and of the following statement in the Report of the Registrar-General for England for the quarter ending June 1859:—'The deficiency in the fall of rain from the beginning of the year is 14 inches. The deficiency in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, was 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7 inches respectively. From a careful examination of the fall of rain (year by year) from the year 1816, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years.'

With reference to the second question, notice may be taken of the supposed effects of deep drainage and deep culture of the soil, in raising the temperature both of the soil and atmosphere, in lessening evaporation, and in diminishing the condensation of vapour.

II. That a Prize of Twenty Pounds will be awarded for the best Essay on the following subject:—

What are the Meteorological conditions which determine the profitable cultivation of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in Scotland?

Note.—Authors will state, for the South, Middle, and North, of Scotland respectively, the average number of days required for the braining of the seed, the flowering of the plant, and the ripening of the grain, and the average produce per acre of corn and straw. In explaining these facts, authors will specify, for each district, and during the three stages of growth above mentioned, the average temperature both of the soil and the atmosphere, and the amount of direct solar light and heat.

If particular localities be mentioned, their height above the level of the sea, and distance from it, must be given.

## CONDITIONS.

1. Authors will state the evidence on which their conclusions are rested.

2. The Prizes may be competed for by any persons, except the Society's Office-bearers.

3. The Essays are not to be signed, but are to be accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the author's name and address. The Society is to have the right to print and publish the prize essays.

4. The Essays are to be sent to Mr. A. K. Johnston, Honorary Secretary, No. 4, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, on or before 1st May 1860.

(Signed)

A. KEITH JOHNSTON.

Edinburgh, 12th Sept. 1859.

## ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

## THE DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Parts for the Year 1858-59 (comprising the letter D of the Text and 12 plates of Illustrations, C-1) are ready for delivery. Subscribers who may be in arrears for that or for the current year, ending 31st of December next, are requested to forward their Subscriptions to the Treasurer or Secretary.

Every information respecting the Publications of the Society can be obtained at the Office, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

September 14, 1859. ARTHUR CATES, Hon. Sec.

## NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Sub-

scribers. For a Subscription of one Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10*l.* 6*l.* an impression, or 3*l.* 18*l.* 6*l.* for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7*l.* 7*l.*, or more.

Upon application, a Set of the Engravings will be sent for Inspection anywhere in London.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at DAY &amp; SOVS, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

## FINE-ART UNION.—Twelve Guineas for

One Guinea.—Unparalleled FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION. Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. Three *chefs-d'œuvre* of our greatest Masters, engraved by the most celebrated Engravers of the day, at a cost of several thousand pounds, secured by a Subscription of 2*l.* 10*l.*

Given immediately on the receipt of Subscription three choice Engravings, each worth four times the Art-Union print, a total of 12 guineas for one Guinea. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the list is filled up, causing the impressions to increase in value, so that very shortly they will be of more value than the set. Among the set is Sir E. Landseer's masterpiece, pronounced in a recent critique to be his finest picture. Each Engraving is about 36 inches by 21 inches, without margin. Pros-

pectuses forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at Paul Jerrard &amp; Son's New Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

## SALE of PHOTOGRAPHS taken for

Government Institutions.—To enable the public to derive full advantage from the Photographic Negatives made officially for the Science and Art Department, from objects in Public and other collections, British and Foreign, the Committee of Council on Education has caused an Office for the sale of Photographic Impressions to be established at the South Kensington Museum, which will be opened on the 3rd of October. Negatives made by order of the Trustees of the British Museum and other Government Institutions, will also be sold.

A detailed list of the objects photographed is printed price 2*d.* Applications, &c., must be addressed to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR

THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, October 1st, 1859:—

Monday, open at Nine. Great Fountains and entire series of Waterworks.

Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Wednesday, Great Fountains, Balloon Ascent, Concert, &amp;c.

Admission each Day, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Ticket-holders admitted Free.

Sundays, open at 1*30* to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket.

## DARTMOUTH-ROW, BLACKHEATH.—

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Plutarch was lucky from the first in Europe. He was translated in the sixteenth century both in France and England, and at once made his mark. In France, the version of Amyot has always been highly esteemed; and "*l'homme de Plutarque*," "*héros de Plutarque*," passes proverbially among our neighbours as the right phrase for a man of heroic superiority. It was among Plutarch's men that De Retz found the only parallel for Montrose. Rousseau sat up till daylight saw his face pale over the 'Lives.' Napoleon made a constant companion of the book. But (with submission be it said) a still more important fact is, that in North's Plutarch—which, however, was taken from the French—Shakspeare found the figures, which march with the aureole of his genius round them, in 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Antony and Cleopatra.' Has all that survives of antique Art in language or stone inspired creations equal to these?

While the ancients, however, are eternal, translations of them are transitory. Pheer's 'Virgil' went by; and North's 'Plutarch' followed the same fate; the poor translator not even finding his way into our biographical dictionaries, though he was a son of the (first) peer of that name! In Charles the Second's time a new Plutarch was thought desirable; and the great Dryden gave his name to the undertaking. He did not do any of it himself, but he rallied a good *corps* under his banner; and prefixed to the result of their labour the usual Drydenian products in such cases,—a "Life," written with homely vigour, and a "Dedication" (to Ormond), sparkling with delicious flattery, like a fountain of rose-water! He had taught the clever fellows of the generation to write prose, and they stood him in good stead now. Somers and Evelyn, Garth and Creech, are among the names of Dryden's translators—names bright enough to serve as a comet's tail even to his fame. The book appeared in 1683-86; again, in a second edition, in 1716; and remained the standard 'Plutarch' till the time of the Langhorne's. The 'Plutarch' of the brothers Langhorne saw the light in 1770, and was successful, reaching a third edition (under the editorship of the accomplished Francis Wrangham), in 1819. The present generation—indeed the last—owe their acquaintance with the biographer to the Langhorne's for the most part; and the question now is, are these gentlemen to be superseded? We may arrive at that conclusion, and yet be grateful to them for their services in Plutarchian history.

Mr. Arthur Clough's name is a guarantee to those who are well acquainted with modern literature for more than the Greek and the industry which he has brought to his present task. Joint author with Mr. Burbidge of the 'Ambarvalia'; and, at another time, of a very delightful poem about Highland life, he may claim to combine a taste in style with the scholarship proper to Oriel. He gives the preference to the so-called Dryden's 'Plutarch' over the Langhorne one, simply on the ground that the latter is "a dull and heavy book." This is all he thinks it necessary to say of it; and more than some readers, we think, will absolutely and literally admit. Still, confessing for our own parts that we did not find Langhorne dull in our boyish days, we frankly give the preference to the Dryden version in its present form, and the "reason why" may be worth stating.

Plutarch—the actual Greek Plutarch—is not, as is well known, a writer whose style is anything like an important part of his attractions. Hence, the comparative neglect of him by scholars, and hence, too, a freedom may be permitted to his translators, which would not be tolerable in the case of an author whose form was essential to his charm. The matter in the largest sense—the moral rather than the artistic qualities—make Plutarch valuable; so, if fidelity to his downright meaning be secured, a translator may be permitted to render him pretty freely. The natural eloquence which comes out in his pages here and there,—the result of an evidently kind and homely disposition,—demands a flowing, familiar sort of English. Now, as compared with Dryden's, Langhorne's is a rather "priggish" version, just as the eighteenth-century English was generally more artificial than that which Dryden's Prefaces first made popular, and which ripened presently into the ease and grace of the prose of the Queen Anne men. The distinction is one to be felt, rather than explained, in details; but the reader who peruses a Life in each version will soon see what we mean. The death-scenes, for instance, as those of Demo-

sthenes and Cato, read more dramatically in the elder of the versions, because the language is rendered at once more simply and more picturesquely. Langhorne's style is studded with conventional periphrases—unjust to the straightforward plainness of the Greek. Take a couple of sentences, not for their own importance, but as samples of a great many more, in which the versions contrast with each other:

"Demosthenes, the father of Demosthenes, was a citizen of good rank and quality, as Theopompus informs us, surnamed the Swordmaker, because he had a large workhouse, and kept servants skilful in that art at work. But of that which Æschines, the orator, said of his mother, that she was descended of one Gylon, who fled his country upon an accusation of treason, and of a barbarian woman, I can affirm nothing, whether he spoke true or slandered and maligned her."—*Dryden's Plutarch*, v., 4.

"Demosthenes, the father of Demosthenes, was one of the principal citizens of Athens. Theopompus informs us he was called the Swordcutler, because he employed a great number of slaves in that business. As to what Æschines, the orator, relates concerning his mother, that she was the daughter of one Gylon, who had been forced to fly for treason against the commonwealth, and a barbarian woman, we cannot take upon us to pronounce whether it was dictated by truth, or by falsehood and malignity."—*Langhorne's Plutarch*, ed. Wrangham, v., 253, 4.

The Langhorne's constantly overlay the original in the way indicated here, so as to produce a certain pomposity of expression very unlike that of the old philosopher.

Nor are they always faithful to the mere sense of their author. Thus, in this same 'Demosthenes,' describing the great orator's "break-down" in his maiden speech, they make Plutarch say,—"*The violence of his manner* threw him into a confusion of periods and a distortion of argument." But Plutarch's statement is, that he was laughed at, because the periods of his discourse seemed mixed together, and his arguments tortured harshly into ungraceful forms,—*δὲ ἀθήειαν τοῦ λόγου συγκεχύσθαι τοῖς περίοδοις καὶ βεβασανίσθαι τοῖς ἐνθυμήμασι πικρῶς ἄγαν καὶ κατακρόως δοκοῦντος*,—that is, for faults of language separate from his "manner," with which the biographer is not dealing. Again, in a page or two after this, Plutarch tells how Demosthenes drove the sophist Lamachus out of an assembly by force of eloquence, which in Langhorne is improved by the addition that the sophist was "apprehending a tumult." Such little additions may be serious things. When we read, for instance, as Plutarch's opinion, that Demosthenes was "vindictive in his nature, and implacable in his resentments" (*Langhorne, ubi sup.*), we naturally attach great importance to the words. But when it appears that Plutarch's phrase is *ἐντρος καὶ βίαιος περὶ τὰς ἀμύνας*—more fairly rendered in Mr. Clough's version as "of a determined disposition and resolute to see himself righted,"—we cannot but feel that this is a different thing, and that neither biographer nor orator has had fair play. Another example from this "Life" may be added in illustration of the carelessness, occasionally, of the Langhorne version. Demosthenes being spoken of in one of the happier and more successful phases of his career, we are told, "he was equally beloved . . . in both places, and, as Theopompus proves, it was no more than his merit deserved." So far from this being the meaning of Plutarch, what he does say is, that Demosthenes had this honour, *in spite of what* Theopompus says to the contrary. If a cursory examination of one "Life" shows the new edition preferable in several particulars like these, what would become of the Langhorne's trans-



lation if it were severely and minutely overhauled? One more quotation, and we have done with this branch of the subject. What is a curious reader's astonishment to find in the 'Antony' of the Langhorne the following?—"these doors . . . were open to players, jugglers, and *Scottish sycophants*, upon whom he spent, &c." (Langhorne's Plut. v., 444). "Scottish" sycophants in Antony's time! The Greek tells only of "drunken" ones. This is a freedom which puzzles us; for the elder and more important of the Langhorne took up the cudgels for the Scotch in Bute's time, and was lashed by Churchill accordingly. Did Bute prove ungrateful,—did John Langhorne repent of his friendliness with Robertson,—or did the younger Langhorne revenge some unknown wrongs of his own by the expression? Or is the whole a misprint—Scottish for sottish?

Plutarch not being before us every day, we may be excused for some further observations on his literary character. First, let us quote some excellent remarks from Mr. Clough's Preface on the subject:—

"In reading Plutarch, the following points should be remembered. He is a moralist rather than a historian. His interest is less for politics and the changes of empires, and much more for personal character and individual actions and motives to action; duty performed and rewarded; arrogance chastised, hasty anger corrected; humanity, fair dealing, and generosity triumphing in the visible, or relying on the invisible world. His mind in his biographic memoirs is continually running on the Aristotelian Ethics and the high Platonic theories, which formed the religion of the educated population of his time. The time itself is a second point: that of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian; the commencement of the best and happiest age of the great Roman imperial period. The social system, spreading over all the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, of which Greece and Italy were the centres, and to which the east and the furthest known West were brought into relation, had then reached its highest mark of advance and consummation. The laws of Rome and the philosophy of Greece were powerful from the Tigris to the British Islands. It was the last great era of Greek and Roman literature. Epictetus was teaching in Greek the virtues which Marcus Aurelius was to illustrate as emperor. Dio Chrysostom and Arrian were recalling the memory of the most famous Attic rhetoricians and historians, and while Plutarch wrote in Cheronea, Tacitus, Pliny the Younger, Martial, and Juvenal were writing at Rome. It may be said, too, perhaps, not untruly, that the Latin, the metropolitan writers, less faithfully represent the general spirit and character of the time, than what came from the pen of a simple Boeotian provincial, writing in more universal language, and unworried by the strong local reminiscences of the old home of the Senate and the Republic. Tacitus and Juvenal have more, perhaps, of the 'antique Roman' than of the citizen of the great Mediterranean Empire. The evils of the imperial government, as felt in the capital city, are depicted in the Roman prose and verse more vividly and more vehemently than suits a general representation of the state of the imperial world, even under the rule of Domitian himself. It is, at any rate, the serenest aspect and the better era that the life and writings of Plutarch reflect. His language is that of a man happy in himself and in what is around him. His natural cheerfulness is undiminished, his easy and joyous simplicity is unimpaired, his satisfactions are not saddened or embittered by any overpowering recollections of years passed under the immediate present terrors of imperial wickedness. Though he also could remember Nero, and had been a man when Domitian was an emperor, the utmost we can say is, that he shows, perhaps, the instructed happiness of one who had lived into good times out of evil, and that the very vigour of his content proves that its roots were fixed amongst circumstances not too indulgent or favourable."

To us, who are accustomed to hear our own poets bewail the decay of Greek glory and freedom after the lapse of so many generations, this cheerfulness of Plutarch's has something surprising about it. Had the ancients less *sentiment* than we? Or, must it be put down to the natural temperament and the philosophy of Plutarch himself?

Certainly, it is impossible to read the 'Lives' without contracting a sort of personal regard for the author, and one that is proof against all the attacks that on various grounds have been made upon him. It is true that Plutarch admits of contradiction as to particular facts; and that he sometimes contradicts himself. But the real question is, whether he has left any one portrait (and his biographies are portraits, if any are,) to which *as a whole* a fair objection can be made? If not, all his blunders become questions of detail. In some cases, there do not exist the means of deciding on this question. But where they do, we cannot admit that Plutarch goes far wrong in any essentials. We have copious information about Cicero, for example; and in his case, too, Plutarch might be expected to write under the influence of those Greek prejudices of which he is accused, and which a Roman orator and philosopher especially was just the figure to excite. Yet, has any admirer of Tully serious reason to complain of his Greek biographer,—any objection to make which could weigh against the pleasure of seeing him portrayed, bodily and personally, by that exquisite biographical hand?

Plutarch, when considered with reference to this gift, may stand for a type of the biographical genius, and is unrivalled by ancients or moderns. He called himself a philosopher, and justly; but the quality which enabled him to stamp the likeness of a hero on a narrative of his career was something in-born and original, which philosophy alone could not give to any man, and which he could not have explained himself. The secret is not in his style,—which is, on the whole, a plain one, though enlivened by good-nature and touches of a simple, happy eloquence; nor in his observations, which want the profundity and epigram of the 'Agricola' of his illustrious contemporary. It lies deep in the moral nature of the writer, revealed in his genuine and unaffected relish for human goodness and greatness,—to which Nature had kindly added an instinctive artistic feeling for the relation between the little things and the great things of life and character. We are often told, in our own time, that we ought to set forth the details which "show the man" in our histories. But nobody has equalled Plutarch in combining this power with a thorough and due appreciation of the great features of an existence and a career. And one proof of this is, that it is a natural tendency to conclude any "Life" of his with a full persuasion of its truthfulness. Doubt seems unjust,—so coherent and complete is the portraiture presented to you. Nay, Plutarch himself is the best antidote to Plutarch's errors of detail; nor do we know a better answer to his account of Demosthenes taking a bribe from Harpalus than the general impression of the orator's nobleness which one gets from the whole of the biography in which the story occurs. The fact is, that the good old gentleman did not always sufficiently trust his own sound instinct. He was occasionally haunted by a notion that it became his philosophic dignity to be particularly critical and sceptical; though he would probably have been very angry if he had been told he owed more to his own good heart and healthy geniality than to all the traditions of the Academy.

Here we leave Mr. Clough's useful labour to speak for itself, anticipating good fruit from it for generations to come. 'Dryden's Plutarch,' under these new auspices, will become, we think, the standard translation of our libraries; a result to which the care of printer and publisher must also be pronounced to have established a claim.

*Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete.* By Bayard Taylor. (Low & Co.)

GREECE, Russia, and Crete, this is just at present an exceedingly suggestive combination; and we welcome the wandering Mr. Bayard Taylor with as much confident expectation in a classical route as a year ago we followed him among Scandinavian fiords. Greece has hitherto been the delight of scholars and the vexation of statesmen: its islands and bays have been glorious places to sing about; but to all, save lotus-eaters, not very desirable realities. Natives of the western world were unable to divest themselves of modern wants and habits as gladly as they put off modern garments; in spite of the purple crowns on the hills, and the light of crocuses and anemones in the vales, and the sunlight poured over deserted theatres and temples, and a thousand hues of immortality vanishing over the seas, every sensible traveller desires modern "notions and means," however much they may be at war with ancient feeling and fancy. Mr. Bayard Taylor, with nautical and terrestrial experience extending from New York to Japan, finds it impossible to survey Greece with the eye of a scholar who knows Homer or Pausanias by heart: he looks at it literally, and regrets that it has not better roads, better farmers, and a better administration. He is not inclined to be enthusiastically classical when he sails along the Corinthian Gulf without meeting more than two or three little vessels, or spies at Megalopolis, groups of happy Arcadians basking in the sun, and skillfully exploring each other's heads. Then, besides the bad farming, our American traveller objects to the religious indolence of the Greek farmer, which makes him incapable of work for five months in the year. "A creed," he observes, "which turns one half the days of the year into saintly anniversaries, on which it is sinful to do any manner of work, would ruin any country in the world." Granting this, it is doubtful whether the modern are a whit more festival-keeping than the ancient Greeks. Old Hellas was never a great agricultural country; and to a political and commercial people field-occupation was neither honourable nor attractive. In later times, the plains of Achaia and Laconia produced better crops of wheat; but Sicily and Africa were the corn-growing countries on which the Greeks were mainly dependent. From the character of her climate and her population, Greece was never intended for an industrial country; and we entirely dissent from Mr. Taylor's opinion that any political encouragement will make her one. *Hymettus* and *Parnassus* would, no doubt, look more picturesque if their heights were judiciously planted,—a thriving resin trade might possibly be done out of the pines; and the plains, if turned up with an improved American, rather than scratched with an antediluvian plough, would no doubt yield a better average than eight-fold; but, commercially speaking, we suspect Greece will continue to be the land of oil, and silk, and currants, of white beautiful marble, and of Art, which Northern and Western do their best, and often vainly, to imitate. Pentelicus may yield slabs for future American Parthenons, and the waters of Castaly suggest profitable "notions." The



Cephissian plain may be irrigated. The oaks of Eubœa may furnish material for a clipper or two that may be built and launched at the Piræus; but, even when thoroughly worked, we imagine that Greece will never be a productive country, and useful only so far to the world as a kingdom that it stays the growth of autocratic domination, and acts as a break-water to the ever-encroaching tide.

It is but justice, however, to the author to say that the statistical portion only occupies a short chapter of his work, and that he dwells on the barren fact of Greece only like a traveller who is doing his duty, and recording what is true as well as what is picturesque. He is happier far when he sits down to take a view of Sparta, or to sketch Parnassus, or sits in front of the Parthenon, Pentelicus and Parnes shedding chaplets of violet on the city from the north and west, and the Ægean flashing into the picture a light of silver. For a good point in a festival or an ecclesiastical or domestic scene Mr. Taylor has a quick eye, and never on any occasion mars a good story by telling it,—so that the reader feels continually inclined to give him the Greek title of *Eklambrotatos*, or His brilliancy. To the Greeks he gives a better character than most travellers do, finding them endowed with the virtues of honesty, sobriety, hospitality, and extraordinary toleration,—and he forgets that they are not industrious, remembering that they are the brothers and fathers of real live Ariadnes.

Our traveller approaches Greece from the Adriatic, stopping at Zara, where he tastes Maraschino on its native soil. Thence he runs along the Illyrian coast, and from the deck of the steamer he peeps into valleys, "silver grey with olive orchards," opening to the sea, deserted Venetian forts and quays, and he describes in the distance pale-purple mountain chains tipped with snow, till Spalato, with its memories of Diocletian, twinkles at the head of a little cove. Then on by Brazza and the little republic of Ragusa, which lay like "a bit of moss in the forest," till "Napoleon set his foot on it, and crushed it at last." The town is exceedingly picturesque, clumps of aloe on the rocks, and here and there a palm spreading like fans to the sun. The people are very primitive. The mother takes her unweaned infant to the field with her, and lays it down on a soft stone to sleep. A bridegroom until recently had to catch his bride in a public race, like Hippolytus, and *rhapsodi* or itinerant bards are an institution. Bocca di Cattaro, which lies to the south from Ragusa, is an instance of the tenacity of Austria to a narrow strip of territory, and her jealousy of Turkey. From Zara to Budua the coast-line extends for two hundred and fifty miles, with a breadth of five-and-thirty. At two points only is this interrupted by narrow wedges of Turkish territory, Austria having taken care that sea-ports cannot possibly be erected at these points.

Antivari, where the English squadron lately anchored, comes next, and the gloomy Acroceraunian hills. Passing the Leucadian rock, a leap two hundred feet high—"well adapted," Mr. Taylor remarks, "for the old lady's purpose"—we sail by the blue hills of Ithaca, and through the Corinthian Gulf to Corinth. All is desolate and still. Snowy Parnassus rises in the East, beyond it Helicon, then Cithæron, and further still the wild masses of the Erymanthian hills. Our author and his countrymen are transported in shabby carriages across the isthmus, which is overgrown with wild olive and Isthmian pine. At Lutraki they endeavour to get a dinner at the Khan:—

"There were fish of various kinds, swimming in basins of rancid oil, but they had been cooked two

or three days previous, and were not to be eaten. We had more success with the bread, but the wine resembled a mixture of vinegar and tar, and gripped the stomach with sharp claws. The appearance of the cheese, which was packed into the skin of a black hog, who lay on his back with his snout and fore feet in the air, and a deep gash in his belly, in order to reach the doubtful composition, was quite sufficient. We at last procured a few eggs and some raw onions, both of which are protected by nature from the contact of filthy hands, and therefore cannot be so easily spoiled. I went into some of the rooms of the khan, which offered simply bare walls, a dirty floor, and no window, for the accommodation of travellers. An Albanian Greek and his wife, who took their breakfast in one of these rooms, were obliged to pay half a dollar for the use thereof. The Albanian had been for some years settled in Athens, where he was doing business as a small shopkeeper. At length he felt the need of a wife, and, true to the clannish spirit of the Greeks, went off to his native Janina to procure one. There were plenty of better educated and handsomer women in Athens, but he preferred the stout mass of health, stupidity, and pitiable ignorance which he was taking home, because she belonged to his tribe. I do not suppose she ever before wore a Christian dress, or ate otherwise than with her fingers, and he was obliged to look after and assist her, as if she had been a three-years-old child. In the morning he superintended her toilette, helping her to wash and dress herself; at table, he placed the food upon her plate and showed her how to eat it; and he never dared to leave her for a moment through the day, lest she should make some absurd mistake. I admired his unremitting care and patience, no less than her perfect reliance on his instructions. In fact, it was quite touching at times to see her questioning, half-frightened look say to him: 'What must I do now?'

Athens is first seen by the light of a wintry moon, and its bare downs and broken hills looked cold enough. Mr. Bayard Taylor, as he buttons his coat closely round him, shudders to look on the nude figures in the Parthenon, and thinks it quite impossible that Socrates and Alcibiades could have walked about bare-legged and bare-headed in a simple chlamys. They keep alive a little fire at the *Hôtel d'Orient* with bits of ancient olive-tree roots, at the rate of a franc-and-a-half the basketful. There is nothing Greek in the aspect of modern Athens. It is intersected by two main streets,—Eolus Street, running from the Temple of the Winds to the Cephissus, and Hermes Street, commencing in front of the palace and running to the foot of the hill on which the Temple of Theseus stands. The town is lively enough,—and the cries must sound odd to readers of Aristophanes. "Every morning," as in the *Acharians*, "you are awakened by the short, quick cry of '*Gala! gala!*' (milk), followed, in an hour or two, by the drouing announcement of '*Anthomiso kai masti-i-i-ka*' (mastic and orange-flower water)." Country people come in with donkeys and donkey-carts, bringing wood and grain, as in the olden time. There is a sad want of light in the streets; and Eolus Street merits its name. The ceremony of a Greek baptism introduces us into an Athenian interior, and is shortly described. An altar is made of a chest of drawers; the priest is a married man; nurse, baby, godfather, but neither father nor mother, are present, and the ceremony begins. First, the child's face is signed with the cross; then blown into, by way of exorcism; then it is anointed; then basins of hot and cold water are poured into the font. The rest Mr. Taylor may describe:—

"The little fellow had been yelling lustily up to this time, but the bath soothed and quieted him. With one hand the priest poured water plentifully upon his head, then lifted him out and dipped him a second time. But instead of effusion it was this

time complete immersion. Placing his hand over the child's mouth and nose, he plunged it completely under, three times in succession. The Greek Christians skilfully avoid the vexed question of 'sprinkling or immersion,' on which so much breath has been vainly spent, by combining both methods. If a child three times sprinkled and three times dipped, is not sufficiently baptized the ordinance had better be set aside. The screaming and half-strangled babe was laid on a warm cloth; and while the nurse dried his body, the priest cut four bits of hair from the top of his head (in the form of a cross, of course), and threw them into the font. A gaudy dress of blue and white, with a lace cap—the godfather's gift—was then produced, and the priest proceeded to clothe the child. It was an act of great solemnity, accompanied by a short service, wherein each article assumed a spiritual significance. Thus: 'I endow thee with the coat of righteousness,' and on went the coat; 'I crown thee with the cap of grace,' and he put it on; 'I clothe thee with the shirt of faith.' This terminated the ceremony, so far as the little Christian was concerned. He was now quiet enough; and in a few minutes afterwards, I saw him sleeping the sleep of peace in the next room. A hymn of praise and thanksgiving, interspersed with the reading of chapters from the Bible, was still necessary, and lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes longer. In order to save time, the priest commenced washing his hands in the baptismal font, with a huge piece of brown soap, chanting lustily all the while. He was so little embarrassed by the solemnity of the occasion, that he cried out: 'Oh, you fool!' in the middle of a prayer, to the boy who offered him a towel."

We pass over a presentation at Court, a Greek ball, and a series of conspicuous Greek beauties, and pass on to Crete, midway between Africa and Europe. Olympian Ida, snow-crowned, rises up in a sea of golden light, and the White Mountains 4,000 feet high. In the mountain region of Sfakia, in the south-west, Mr. Taylor hoped to find remains of the past race of Hellenes; and thither, in spite of the perils of the passes, he determined to go. On leaving Khania, the road led through a rich plain, brightened with olive orchards and wheat-fields; then it began to climb Mount Malaxa, and along stony moors to Rhithymnos. Mr. Woodward, an English engineer, gives an account of the people:—

"They are violently opposed to improvement of any kind, and the road especially, excited their bitterest hostility. They stole his flag-poles, tried to break his instruments, and even went so far as to attack his person. He was obliged to carry on the work under the protection of a company of Albanian soldiers. The Cretans, he stated, are conceited and disputatious in their character, to an astonishing degree. His greatest difficulty with the labourers on the road was their unwillingness to be taught anything, as it wounds their vanity to confess that they do not know it already. They even advised him how to use his instruments. If a stone was to be lifted, every man gave his advice as to the method, and the day would have been spent in discussing the different proposals, if he had not cut them short by threatening to fine every man who uttered another word. Their pockets are the most sensitive portion of their bodies, and even vanity gives way to preserve them. The law obliged the population of each district, in turn, to work nine days annually upon the road, or commute at the rate of six piastres a day. This was by no means an oppressive measure, yet men worth their hundreds of thousands were found in the ranks of the labourers, in order to save the slight tax. Some of the villages were just beginning to see the advantage of the road, and had a few miles been completed, the engineer thought the opposition would be greatly diminished. Nothing but an enlightened despotism can accomplish any good with such a population. In the evening, the British Consular Agent, an Ionian Greek, paid us a visit, and there was a long *fumarium* in the Governor's divan. The Agent, waxing confidential



began explaining to the Governor, how it was possible to cheat in selling oil. 'When you buy your oil,' said he, 'get the largest cask you can find—the very largest that is made—and fill it. You must have it standing on end, with the cock quite at the bottom. When you sell an oka of it, the pressure forces it out in a very strong stream; it becomes inflated with air, and the measure is filled with a less quantity of oil. You can make a gain of three per cent. in this way.' He then went on to describe other methods by which, all together, the gain might be increased to fifteen or twenty per cent. François becoming impatient, cried out: 'Now I see that the ancient Greeks were perfectly right, in having the same god for merchants and thieves!'—The Governor laughed heartily, but the Agent, considerably nettled, exclaimed: 'Do you mean to speak of me as a thief?'—'No,' answered François, with the greatest coolness; 'I speak of you as a merchant.' At this the Governor laughed still more loudly, and the discomfited Agent was obliged, by Oriental politeness, to laugh too."

From Rhythmnos to Heracleon the path is still wilder. On the summit of Juktas they see the remains of the tomb of the Father of Gods and Men—a parallelogram of hewn stones, eighty feet in length.

A dinner with a Greek Archbishop in Lent is the *acmé* of hospitality and Christian toleration. After taking his guest by the hand, His Holiness calls for sweets, pipes of the finest Rumeli tobacco, and coffee. The evening being cool, he orders a huge mangal, or brazier of coals, upon which were laid strips of lemon-peel, to neutralize the gas and perfume the apartment. The Archbishop's room is lofty; hung "with Byzantine pictures of 'The Sacrifice of Abraham,' 'The Murder of Abel,' and 'Joseph's Adventure with Potiphar's Wife,'—singular ornaments for an ecclesiastical residence." Now for the dinner:—

"It was after dark when we were summoned, and descended together to a lower room, where the Metropolitan sat down to the table with us, while two priests stood by to wait upon us. There were two salads, a plate of olives, and some bread. We groaned in spirit, as we thought of the flesh-pots of Egypt—as the officials of a European Court groaned, when they beheld an American Minister's temperance breakfast. Enforced holiness is even worse than enforced teetotalism. The priests handed us plates of soup. Hot gruel, I thought; but no, it had a flavour of chicken, and before the plates were emptied, a heretical boiled fowl was placed under my very nose. Then, O miracle! marched in our hares, dripping with balm sauce—cooked as never hares were cooked before. Meanwhile, the ruby blood of Ida gushed in our glasses, and we realized in its fullest sense the unreasonableness of Lent—how much more contented, grateful and recognizant one feels when feasting than when fasting. I could not help ejaculating, in all sincerity, '*Doxasi o theos!*' All this time, the good old man was contentedly eating his salad and olives. 'This is liberal and truly Christian,' I said to François. 'Oh,' replied that worthy, 'his Holiness has sense enough to know that we are no better than atheists.' In fact I do not doubt that, in the eyes of the two attendant priests, we were utterly lost. During the whole of our stay, we fared sumptuously. The table groaned twice a day under its weight of fish, flesh and fowl, and, so far from being shocked, the Metropolitan benevolently smiled upon our mountain appetites. I explained to him that the Protestants eschewed outward observances of this kind, considering that the fast should be spiritual and not bodily. In order to make the matter clearer to him, I referred to St. Paul's remarks on the subject of circumcision. 'I understand it very well,' he replied, 'but we cannot do otherwise at present. My health suffers under the observance, but if I were to violate it, I should be chased from my place at once.' I must confess I have a higher reverence for the virtue of hospitality than we seem to set upon it at present. When a Turk regales a Christian with

ham (as it happened at Athens the same winter), when a lenten priest roasts his turkey for you, when an advocate of the Maine Law gives his German friend a glass of wine, when some of my own anti-tobacco friends at home allow me to smoke a cigar in the back-kitchen with the windows open, there is a sacrifice of self on the altar of common humanity. True hospitality involves a consideration for each other's habits—not our *excesses*, mind you, but our usual habits of life—even when they differ on such serious grounds as I have mentioned. But I have dined with Vegetarians who said, 'Meat is unwholesome, so my conscience will not let me give it to you,' or with the Ventilators, who proclaimed that 'fires in bed-rooms are deleterious'—and I have been starved and frozen."

The Metropolitan, it appears, is an exceedingly enlightened man, energetic in establishing schools, and doing all that he can to assist Vely Pasha in carrying out the Hattihumayoun. His income is only 12,000 dollars.

Corinth has disappeared in an earthquake, and the Government has decided to build a new town two or three miles nearer the gulf. We pass over Argolis and Arcadia, and give a scene at Delphos:—

"The hewn face of the rock, with a niche, supposed to be that where the Pythia sat upon her tripod, and a secret passage under the floor of the sanctuary, are all that remain. The Castalian fountain still gushes out at the bottom, into a large square inclosure, called the Pythia's Bath, and now choked up with mud, weeds, and stones. Among those weeds, I discerned one of familiar aspect, plucked and tasted it. Water-cress, of remarkable size and flavour! We thought no more of Apollo and his shrine, but delving wrist-deep into Castalian mud, gathered huge handfuls of the profane herb, which we washed in the sacred fount, and sent to François for a salad. We then descended to a little monastery, on the opposite slope of the glen. In the court-yard, at the door of a small, fantastic church, leaned three or four ancient bas-reliefs. One was the torso of a man, life size, and very well modelled: a smaller one, full of spirit, represented four horses attached to a chariot. The monastery stands on an ancient terrace, of fine square blocks, which the soldier said had once supported a school, or gymnasium—who knows? All through and around Kastri are portions of similar terraces, some of very early masonry. Of the temple of Apollo there only remain blocks, marble drums, and the inscription which cost poor Ottfried Müller his life. As the sun sank, I sat on the marble blocks and sketched the immortal landscape. High above me, on the left, soared the enormous twin peaks of pale-blue rock, lying half in the shadow of the mountain slope upheaved beneath, half bathed in the deep yellow lustre of sunset. Before me rolled wave after wave of the Parnassian chain, divided by deep lateral valleys, while Helicon, in the distance, gloomed like a thunder-storm under the weight of gathered clouds. Across this wild, vast view, the breaking clouds threw broad belts of cold blue shadow, alternating with zones of angry orange light, in which the mountains seemed to be heated to a transparent glow. The furious wind hissed and howled over the piles of ruin, and a few returning shepherds were the only persons to be seen. And this spot, for a thousand years, was the shrine where spake the awful oracle of Greece!"

Having now fairly set Mr. Taylor's book before the reader, we commend him to the wild scenery of Northern Greece,—to a passage through the iron gates into Hungary,—and a glance into Cracow and Central Russia.

*The Horse and his Master. With Hints on Breeding, Breaking, Stable - Management, Training, Elementary Horsemanship, Riding to Hounds, &c.* By Vere D. Hunt, Esq. (Longman & Co.)

As medical book succeeds to medical book, one is apt to think that all writers on one subject,

save the last, must be in error; and that the opinions of the last will soon be ridden over by a new writer on therapeutics and cognate matters. Something similar occurs with books on animals, especially on the Horse. People never seem weary of writing, whatever they may be of reading them. But there is, if not a very sufficient, a very simple, reason for the durability of the lines of succession in these chains of literature. Medical books are often only so many circulars, the object of which is to establish the writer in a practice. Volumes on the Horse, &c., as frequently proceed from dealers whose establishments are rather violently recommended, or from persons who have an interest in puffing, not only horse-dealers, but all who trade in any articles connected with horses and stabling. Each succeeding writer cries louder, asserts more vehemently than his predecessors, till we have all the noise of a fair, where all the bands are playing at once, and every manager is proclaiming through a speaking trumpet the super-excellence of his own exhibition.

The Author of 'The Horse and his Master' lately held a commission in the "109th Company, Dublin Militia," and having laid aside his regimentals, he, like another gentleman who bore arms creditably and enjoyed his leisure profitably,—by name, Xenophon—discourses in his retirement on other subjects, and especially on this ever-pleasant one of the Horse. As a manual for those who possess horses and know nothing about them,—a very large class indeed,—Mr. Hunt's book will have its use.

The writer has opinions which run counter to those of renowned professors,—for instance, on the handling of the colt:—

"Before the introduction of the much-vaunted 'Rarey system' (of which I am no advocate when applied to young horses generally), the colt was, as an initiatory lesson, led with the cavesson on, which, in animals well-brought up and accustomed to their headstalls, might almost be dispensed with, they being accustomed to lead from their earliest days; but now, I understand, the strap and surcingle is sometimes substituted, but of course only where under-bred cattle are the subjects,—it being far too foolhardy an operation to apply where young race-horses are the pupils, diaphragmatic hernia being no very agreeable, and yet quite possible, contingent. I have practised, with very great success, Mr. Rarey's method of subjugation, which, for the purpose of *subjugating*, is doubtless most effective in skilful hands; but for the mere object of attaining that mastery which can be acquired by less dangerous or less complicated means, I must, for one, put my veto to it. A roller put on loosely, a crupper carefully guarded so as not to cause irritation of the skin, a good, safe cavesson, with flat web leading-line, good long boots on the fore legs, and a careful man, accustomed to the animal, to lead it about the country for a fortnight or more, according to its temperament, is preferable. Some will sooner than others become accustomed to the hitherto unusual objects, and may, therefore, the sooner be proceeded with in their training."

And again, when insinuating, rather than declaring, opposition against the once infallible "Nimrod," on the grassing of horses:—

"The treatment of hunters has been vastly improved since 'Nimrod,' with the talent which distinguished him, wrote down the erroneous system of turning out the hunter to grass during the summer. After the season is over, rest is necessary and acceptable to the horse, and were it not that the uses to which he is applied by man require an artificial, not natural, state, I should be one against 'Nimrod,' presumptuous as it may appear of me. But as things are, he has it all his own way; for it is inconsistent, after bestowing time, labour, and expense in acquiring condition, to undo it all completely by an unlimited allowance of green and succulent food, changing the fine and glossy coat into



a rough and dull one, and rendering the animal fat, plethoric, and unwieldy, the very opposite to what is required. In former days when hounds went no faster than a man could 'kick his hat,' turning out to grass might be allowed; but now when a race horse is often very busy trying to live in a prominent place, and that it is remembered six months will be required to get a horse fit for a race if thrown by on grass, the fallacy of the system advocated and indulged in by our worthy progenitors will be apparent."

A well-written chapter shows how no man need allow himself to be thrown from a horse unless he likes it. As every man is said to be able to swim, so every man may keep his seat on the back of even a run-away horse,—if he only knows how. In either case, the sustaining of a proper balance is the only difficulty, and the consolation for death by drowning, or a broken neck from a "spill," is that the sufferer had the ability to avoid both. That is, he was made *able*, but had not made himself *capable* of doing so.

Meanwhile, here is how to choose a hunter:

"The choice of a hunter must be proceeded with before we commence to ride him. I approve of a rule strictly adhered to by a master of fox-hounds for many years—a patron of the turf, and as good a practical judge of a horse's shapes and action as can be found. This gentleman performed a feat of horsemanship, never exceeded for brilliancy of action and genuine 'pluck.' So much so, that whenever the sons of Nimrod pay their devotions to the 'rosy god,' and the toast goes round to the honour of the 'clever' and the gallant, the respected name of 'John Courtney' and 'Whitelion,' will ascend with the 'cheer of cheers.' After a brilliant day with the Kilkenny hounds, and while the soothing juice of the grape circled the festive board, 'mid toast, and song, and jocund mirth,' conversation turned upon horses and their performance, when the 'table-feat' of a noble Marquis, some years ago, was introduced as the *acmé* of all that embraced pluck in man and cleverness in a hunter. And it being mooted that that feat would never again be accomplished, the southern squire ordered his 'gallant grey' to the fore, mounting him outside the Kilkenny Club-house. He rode up the steps of granite, thence to a flagged hall, up two flights of stairs, into the dining-room, and *back and forward* over the table—glasses, lights, decanters, and all—without as much as displacing a raisin or almond. 'Huzza! for auld Ireland ather all; for love, war, whiskey, or devilment, we lick everything but a Yankee's tongue,' cried the elated groom of the squire, as patting the gallant horse, none the worse for his performance, he led him to rest!"

And with this we, too, walk our author back to the stables.

*The Dog in Health and Disease: comprising the various Modes of Breaking and using Him for Hunting, Coursing, Shooting, &c., and including the Points or Characteristics of Toy Dogs.* By Stonehenge. (Longman & Co.)

*The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle: and the Dogs, Ponies, Ferrets, &c., used with them in the various kinds of Shooting and Trapping.* By Stonehenge. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. (Routledge & Co.)

The dog and the gun are the right and left hands of a sporting man. The gentleman who writes under the Druidical signature of Stonehenge has written two popular volumes on these two topics.

Special classes of dogs have had their special treatises, but it was left for Stonehenge to compose an encyclopædic volume, with very creditable illustrations, on dogs generally. We have had the greyhound and the foxhound, the bloodhound and the wolfhound; but hitherto lamentably little has been known on the inner life of spaniels and terriers, or the interesting

differences between springers and cockers, or the Clumber and Sussex spaniels. Probably, before the general reader turned over this handsome volume, he was little aware that the community of dogs occupied so vast and thickly populated a space upon the earth of which man absurdly calls himself the lord.

Henceforward, let all men know that dogs are Legion, and that the natural history of the various breeds, minutely detailed, and the best methods of rearing, training, and using the dog in health, and of treating him in sickness, have now been put on full and pleasant record by Stonehenge.

For illustration, the volume depends almost entirely on its well-executed wood-engravings, of which there are very many. An anecdote, deserving of the name, is not to be met with throughout the work, the aim of the latter being to convey solid, hard, profitable information, and not amusement. Of chief interest is the section on hydrophobia, a citation from which will show the mosaic system of the work generally:—

"The symptoms are chiefly as follows:—The first is a marked change of temper; the naturally cheerful dog becoming waspish and morose, and the bold fondling pet retreating from his master's hand as if it was that of a stranger. On the other hand, the shy dog sometimes becomes bold; but in almost every case there is a total change of manner for several days before the absolute outbreak of the attack, which is indicated by a kind of delirious watching of imaginary objects, the dog snapping at the wall, or, if anything comes in his way, tearing it to pieces with savage fury. With this there is constant watchfulness, and sometimes a peculiarly hollow howl, while at others no sound whatever is given, the case being then described as 'dumb madness.' Fever is always present, but it is difficult to ascertain its extent on account of the danger of approaching the patient, and with this (in contradiction to the name hydrophobia) there is invariably an urgent thirst, which the dog is in such a hurry to gratify that he generally upsets the vessel containing his water. Mr. Grantley Berkeley maintains very strongly that no dog really attacked with rabies will touch water, and that the presence of thirst is a clear sign of the absence of this disease; but this opinion is so entirely in opposition to the careful accounts given by all those who have witnessed the disease when it had unquestionably been communicated either to man or to some of the lower animals, that no reliance ought to be placed upon it, especially where so important a stake is involved. Mr. Youatt witnessed more cases of rabies than perhaps any equally good observer ever did, and he strongly insists upon the presence of thirst, as may be gathered from the concluding portion of the following extract."

We only take a portion of the long extract from Youatt:—

"The increased secretion of saliva soon passes away. It lessens in quantity; it becomes thicker, viscid, adhesive, and glutinous. It clings to the corners of the mouth, and probably more annoyingly so to the membrane of the fauces. The human being is sadly distressed by it, he forces it out with the greatest violence, or utters the falsely supposed bark of a dog, in his attempts to force it from his mouth. This symptom occurs in the human being when the disease is fully established, or at a late period of it. The dog furiously attempts to detach it with his paws. It is an early symptom in the dog, and it can scarcely be mistaken in him."

These volumes on the dog and the gun address themselves chiefly to country gentlemen. But they have an interest for all who love the sports of the field, from the dead-shot, who measures his delight by the number knocked down, to the town-tied editor or physician, who goes out to enjoy himself, and is not very earnest to do harm to the partridges.

*The Conspiracy of the Barons of the Kingdom of Naples against King Ferdinand*—[*La Congiura de Baroni, &c.*]. By Camillo Porzio. Edited by Comm. Stanislao Aloe. (Napoli, Gaetano Nobile.)

THOUGH the work of which we have given the title is merely a reproduction, it is worthy some notice for its own intrinsic merits, as also for the indication which it offers of a slight stirring amongst the dry vines. The Conspiracy of the Barons against Ferdinand and the First of Naples was in itself an event of so much importance, and was productive of such great and lasting consequences—consequences which are felt even in the present day—that it has frequently engaged the pen of Neapolitan historical writers. Camillo Porzio, son of the celebrated philosopher, Simone Porzio, is, however, the great authority on this interesting incident in Neapolitan history. He was born in Naples, 1526-27, studied jurisprudence in the University of Bologna, and published his 'Conspiracy of the Barons,' under the care of Aldo Manuzio, in 1565. This edition having become very rare, a counterfeit copy was printed at Rome, though the fact was not known until after a collation, in 1849, of a copy of the original edition and of a counterfeit copy. In 1724 Giovanni Benvenuto published an amended edition of the 'Congiura de Baroni' in Naples, though abounding in errors. Gravia produced another in 1761. Making use of these, Bertini of Lucca published an edition in 1816, and Capuno of Pisa another in 1818,—on which latter copy is founded the edition of Bettoni of Milan, which made its appearance in 1827. Other editions were given to the world later, though none deserves special mention but that of Mounier of Florence, published in 1846. It is said to be edited with considerable care,—but though Mounier professes to have followed the edition of Aldo of 1565, the reading, says Aloe, "generally follows that of the other editions which have been enumerated, though it is not quite so incorrect." The object of Aloe is to restore the genuine text of Porzio, and he professes to have made use solely of a very rare copy of the original edition, which he possesses. "In order to make my publication yet more acceptable," says the Editor, "I have added notes regarding the persons mentioned in the course of the history, as also many historical and topographical illustrations. At the termination of the history of Porzio, I have added biographical notices of the conspirators; and the two Processes, the one against Antonelli Petrucci, and his sons, and the Count of Sarno,—and the other against the Barons engaged in the conspiracy. These State Processes being perhaps the most remarkable ever seen, and in consequence of the great rarity of the copies being almost entirely unknown, I considered that they would possess a great interest in the eyes of the reader, &c. . . . They were printed by command of King Ferdinand the First, of Arragon, . . . and copies were despatched to all the potentates in and out of Italy to prove his right to place the Barons on their trial." Such is the character of the book which Aloe has just presented to the public; and though it possesses no other merit than that of great labour and accuracy, we welcome it, or anything else from the Neapolitan press which can show that the intellectual vigour of the country is not dead. The history of the Conspiracy of the Barons is full of exciting incidents and picturesque scenes,—and though we could scarcely be justified in quoting largely from a work known to the reader of history, the following sketch of a Neapolitan heroic attracts attention, and deserves to be hung among the portraits of distinguished women:—



Believing that her husband without his fortresses would be exposed to injury, she (the Princess of Besignano) was of opinion that he, together with all his family, should leave the kingdom, and like the Prince of Salerno await the opportunity for recovering his possessions. In order to facilitate the execution of her plan, she affected to be in weak health, and spread abroad a report that she wished to go to Pozzuoli to take the baths. Now Pozzuoli lies on the coast, and thence to Rome it would be not a difficult matter to escape. But whether it was that the irresolution of her husband was to blame, or that the King had discovered her intentions, the Prince was imprisoned before she could put her plans in execution. But even with this mishap fortune could not weaken the strong mind of the Princess, nor humble her great heart; on the contrary, her strength increased in proportion to the necessity for it, and as it became evident that the honour of saving herself and her children depended entirely upon herself. As she was forbidden, however, by the King to leave the city, and was continually surrounded by spies, she found it very difficult to hit upon some device. Her wits being sharpened, she managed as follows. Naples towards the west and by the sea-shore has a road which is called the Chiaja, on which, and in the midst of the waves, is a little church dedicated to San Leonardo; to this one passes over by a bridge. This saint is held in great veneration by Christians, by whom he is regarded as the Protector of Prisoners. The Princess formed the habit of frequenting this church, as if to evoke the saint for the liberty of her husband; and when she saw that by the frequency of her visits she had removed all suspicion from herself, she ordered a very faithful servant to find a brigantine which might take her off under a false name to Rome. The vessel having been found, and put in order, the Princess began to think that if she did not succeed, her condition and that of her children would be so much the worse. Besides this, she feared tempests, corsairs, and the bad faith of the sailors. But after a long struggle, the desire of serving her children conquered, whilst she remembered, too, that in proportion to the danger would be the glory in the eyes of men and women, and that never was a great enterprise effected without great difficulty. Thus firm in her decision to leave, and driving away all fear, she rose one morning early, and called some women, whom she intended to take with her, rather for the care of her children than for her own private service. And drawing these aside, with a low voice she told them that they, her sisters, saw to what a pass fortune had brought the house of San Severina; that, with the exception of her children, she accounted all the other members as dead, and that these, her children, were alive rather through the kindness of fortune, which had not permitted them to see life earlier, than through the mercy of the King in having spared them; that, having lost their friends, their relations, and their father, to herself and to them alone they stretched out their tender arms, and demanded help; that at the present time their sex could not assist them in any other way than by carrying them off to some secure place, away from the cruelty of their masters, and that hereafter it might happen that their persons being saved they might recover their states. She added, that the Pope was her friend, and that she had a well-provided vessel, which would that morning carry her out of her difficulties; that she desired nothing more of them than their free good-will, which she well knew for a long time they entertained towards her, and which, she hoped, would never fail. If, however, the attempt failed, she reminded them that they were under her care, and that they should have greater fear of life than of death; since the latter terminates, whilst the other prolongs, the miseries of this world. Whilst the Princess was speaking, the poor women wept abundantly, and promised to follow her even if she went to hell. She then ordered them, without saying another word to any single being, to take the children by the hand and follow her; and then, together with some of her household, she arrived, as was her wont, at the church of S. Leonardo, where, commencing her devotions, she sent away the men in various services. Having thus sent her

confidants to bring the brigantine near, she covered her face with a veil, after the manner of the Neapolitan women, in order that the workmen might not know her; and, turning to the image of the Saint Leonardo, she said, "Most holy Saint, thou knowest the purity of my intention, and how the love of these unhappy children cast me upon the sea. I pray thy exalted divinity to guard them against all adversity, and to preserve me and them for a happier future." Having then embarked, she ordered the men to row away. It appeared as if that bark was urged on by supernatural force, for it not only left far behind the vessels of the King, which quickly followed, but, in a very short time, conducted the Princess to Terracina, in the Roman States, and thence to the territory of the Colonnas, near relatives of the San Severini.... The unfortunate fate of ours (the Barons) was accompanied by horrible portents; for, in the beginning of those movements, the sun was darkened, and an innumerable army of locusts, of various colours, invaded every part of the kingdom, destroying the trees and the grain. Many buildings, too, were ruined by winds, rain, and earthquakes. A "saetta" (lightning), which struck the arch of S. Niccolo at Molo, killed Messer Filippo Palombello, together with the mule on which he was riding. The Treasury of Naples fell towards Saint-Augustin; from which signs and prodigies, as it may be clearly seen that the calamity of the Barons was as displeasing to God as to men. So it may be conjectured, beyond all doubt, that the building being ruined where money, which is the sinew of war and the guardian of peace, was coined, that empire, as soon happened, was about to be extinguished and annulled.

Aloe is a partizan of the present dynasty, and it would seem as if he were desirous of exalting the glories of the Bourbons, whilst insinuating the great danger of falling under foreign dominion, which might result from a misunderstanding between the nobility and the crown.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Roccabella: a Tale of a Woman's Life.* By Paul Bell. 2 vols. (J. Blackwood.)—Rosamond Westwood is the name of a handsome, young, brilliant girl, married to a hard, cold, unsympathetic Liverpool merchant, whose family, and especially the female part of it, hate her for her poverty and her beauty. Westwood is rich, but Rosamond pines in her coarse provincial splendour. She yearns for love, and is supremely careless of show. She has longings which her mercantile husband can neither satisfy nor comprehend. She hurls to be in London, to live with poets and men of ruling intellect, to get nearer to the springs of events and the stern realities of life, to fling herself into emotions and raptures unknown to the dull decorous men and women in her Liverpool set. Westwood cannot make out such a nature; but he does his duty to her, however, by dying and leaving her, so long as she shall remain his widow, 4,000*l.* a year. She goes to London, gets among Italian refugees, gives up her fortune for the fine eyes of Count Salvatore Roccabella, and starts with her romantic rascal of a husband for Paris, where she drains the poisoned chalice of experience to the dregs. For this wayward, foolish woman, so egregious in her devotion to a bad man and so fearfully punished for her absurdities, we do not care a rush; though we admit that readers more susceptible and sentimental may find for her some pity, and even some excuse. Neither do we care much for the handsome scoundrel who carries her away from an admiring and eccentric English suitor. But we relish with a special gusto some of the foreign characters in this book. Sangro, the Italian servant, with his fat face, his three wives, his cowardice, his lies, shifts, usefulness and dog-like loyalty, is capital; having in him that touch of nature and nationality which can only come of very fine observation. Princess Morgenstern is equally good in her cold, hard way. This portrait, the most curiously studied in the book, we present as a specimen of Mr. Paul Bell's faculty for grouping and painting:—

"Well born, without one lingering feeling of respect for her old name—irreligious, inasmuch as she was always toying with some religion or creed, as a romance and a symbol—a woman who never stirred for a day's *villeggiatura* without her crucifix and her rosary, as well as her volume of the '*Théâtre Grec*,' or the newest emission of Heine's pathos and sarcasm—one who could watch death-beds as a study, and who yet had fainted at some piece of acting on the stage which moved no one else—a mother, who coldly professed that it was not her destiny to be encumbered with children, and who had absolutely signed an agreement, consigning her three daughters to the care of the abbess in Austria selected by her husband, as equivalent for the unmolested remittance to him of a noble income—a reformer, who defended falsehood as a truth in advance of the age we are living in; who, to carry out her purposes (purposes which any new book, or spiritual guide, or lover, could utterly reverse and change, as she owned with a frightful candour), would sacrifice the oldest friend, the nearest life, the slave who had served her most faithfully—a woman, who would pass from her depths of perfidy and evil knowledge, to the shallows of her miserable experience of the great world, with shameless adroitness, whenever the humour seized her,—whose great qualities (and she had a few) were disturbing and unnatural.—She would fling about wealth (her own as well as other people's) without feeling or proportion, at the call of a child or at the whim of a passing stranger—she would endure the plainest speaking in reproof with a relish which savoured of immodesty—she would rush into any question, any movement, whether of art, or politics, or philosophy, with the reckless daring of one delighting in storm and unsettlement; and, when she had gone as far as her fancy pleased her, dragging at her heels those who formed her train for the nonce being—she would leave them placarded with publicity—no matter what the mud, no matter what the mire—and fall back on the airs and graces and *savoir vivre* of a *Parisienne*, with a frivolity, an effrontery, that there was no abashing, no steadying, no keeping to a point. She once described herself as a mixture of St. Theresa, Madame du Châtelet, and Cleopatra. Every one hated her, every one frequented her house, every one trusted her without trust; for she knew the precise moment at which to fascinate his secret out of the serpent's self—had the tact, by not hiding her wickedness and want of heart, to make them matters of curiosity, nay, of interest—and to recommend herself by showing that requisite obligingness suggested by a quick wit, which is more precious than any good office done by sincere awkwardness. To see her, you would never have believed her capable of inspiring or of feeling a moment's passion: she was a very small woman, meagre in figure—with the thinnest of thin hands, of a yellow, pale complexion, and a trace of character about the corners of her mouth, and in her dreamy languid violet eyes, which rarely looked honestly out from beneath their lids. Her hair was superb in quantity and softness—of that lintwhite colour which sounds sweetly in the ballad, but looks so ill in real life. It was her humour to wear catarracts of long ringlets on either side of her thin small face, hiding her profile entirely when she turned her head, the effect of which, with any one less languid in her movements, would have been disastrous. Her appearance was throughout singular: she was chiefly dressed in black, in some very precious material charged with a profusion of minute embroidery. Her ruff or collar of curious lace was fastened with a large grey pearl, that had been wrought by some artificer's sick fancy into a death's head. The one ring which she wore (never but one) was always something precious and unique: the *tabatière* on the little table at her side, from which her *cigarettes* were furnished, had belonged to some Cardinal or church dignitary; with its stiff-winged angels enamelled in ultramarine on the gold round its mystic rose in the centre. For screen she had taken from the frame a St. Veronica handkerchief by Moretto or Bacchiacca. The windows of the *salon*, in which she saw company from an early hour in the morning till late into the night, were draped and hung with pink brocade and muslin that excluded the light; so that



the pair of massive wax candles, perpetually lit on her writing-tables, were not superfluous even at noon on such a black January day. To complete the strange mixture of objects round her, I have but to mention a gigantic wolf-hound, who was stretched in the very depths of indolence on a violet velvet cloth, embroidered with armorial bearings—on one side of the fire—and a profusion of tuberoses in magnificent old Sèvres jars, which impregnated the air with their deadly sweetness.—It would not be right to go more deeply into the story of Rosamond's trials. Those who like the specimen given will send for the quaint and impassioned book from which we have drawn it.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Physiology of Shakespeare.* By J. C. Bucknill, M.D. (Longman & Co.)—*Strictures on Mr. Collier's New Edition of Shakespeare.* By the Rev. A. Dyce. (Smith.)—Mr. Bucknill's essay is one of considerable interest to Shakespeare students; but we wish he had kept to an original intention of writing a separate and more illustrative chapter on Shakespeare's knowledge of medicine. Physiology is general, medicine is special; a well-read man has always an abundant knowledge of the first, but few, save professional students, have any very intimate acquaintance with the second. Special knowledge is therefore a fact, when proved, of biographical importance. The Lord Chancellor believes that Shakespeare must have been a lawyer's clerk; could not Mr. Bucknill show that he may have been an apothecary's boy?—Of Mr. Dyce's 'Strictures' we shall say little. They are in his worst temper. All lovers of Shakespeare must regret to see the text of their idol made the battleground of these rival commentators. Mr. Dyce has established on our library-shelves too many able and ardent witnesses in his favour to permit us to open any book of his without respect. But in following him through the mazes of argument and illustration in this quarrel with Mr. Collier, our respect for his scholarship and judgment is often put to the severest test of toleration. His best friends, we think, will wish he had not printed this book.

*The Child's Guide to a Knowledge of the English Constitution; with a Short Account of its Rise and Progress, in the Form of Question and Answer.* By a Gentleman. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The writer of this little book has a very sound knowledge of our Constitution, and traces its growth in clear and simple language. We do not, of course, suggest that a knowledge of the history of British liberty is as important as a familiarity with the names of the rivers of Russia, or the climate and soil of Timbuctoo, or such like pieces of practical information, which are generally imparted in our schools. The story is, nevertheless, one of some interest, even if we view it only as a game, commenced by the King and the Barons against the People,—continued by the King against the Barons and the People,—and further continued and won by the People against the King—the nobles ceasing, as a class, to be parties in the game. There are masterly moves to be studied on each side,—and by the popular party especially the play has been such as Mr. Morphy himself might be proud of. The gentleman who has drawn out this catechism is a perfectly safe guide to the Constitution; but he is, as he now appears, rather a dry and dull one—he does not chat by the way. Of course, he should not bore you with his talking, and business must be kept in view. But there is a middle course. We should prefer having short narratives of the events with the present questions appended to them, so that a child might get interested in the narratives and compose his own answers. The answers might be given for the teachers,—a course by no means unnecessary in general. Should this gentleman ever add such sketches as we suggest, may we ask for a little character and colouring? We are but weak mortals; bread is the staff of life—but we like to butter it.

*The Camden Miscellany.* Vol. IV. (Printed for the Society.)—The present volume contains, in the first place, a Chronicle made during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, which

has all that delicious quaintness which is now lost, or which is not perceptible except when a document is viewed looking each through the medium of a few centuries. What elaboration of words could impress us more than the following passage:—"The XIX. day of Maye was be hedid w<sup>th</sup> the tour a pon a scaffold Queene An, and then was beryed. Then the Kyng did mary w<sup>th</sup> my lady Jane Semer. Then dyid the Kyngges bastard son, deuke of Rechemonde, at St Jamys be yend Charyng Cross. Then roos up the Comons of Lyncolshyre and of Yorke sheer. Then was dyverce halidays put down, and then began the abbes to go down." There is also a Miracle-play on the favourite subject of the incredulity of St. Thomas, edited by Mr. Collier, which is curious from the extreme simplicity of its construction, and which the editor considers, if not the oldest, to be one of the oldest dramas in our language. Various other papers of interest make up a volume of more than average merit, even for the Camden Society.

A volume *On the Fundamental Doctrine of Latin Syntax*, by Simon S. Laurie, M.A. (Coustable), is an attempt to ascertain the origin of those usages which, when systematically arranged, form the substance of Latin Syntax—in other words, to explain how it was that the ancient Romans came to use particular cases and moods in connexion with certain words. *A priori* we should have doubted the wisdom of the attempt, and an examination of Mr. Laurie's statements has not altered our view. If nothing more had been required than the illustration of the laws of Latin Syntax by pertinent examples, and comparison with similar usages in other languages, we could have congratulated him upon his success; but when he goes beyond this, and endeavours to connect these laws of language with those of thought, we do not feel the same satisfaction. The subjunctive mood naturally occupies a large share of his attention, and yet is left pretty much as he found it, so far as we can see.—We have still less to say in favour of Mr. M. D. Kavanagh's *New Latin Grammar* (Dolman), which is a mediocre compilation of very old materials. That part of the grammar which the author puts forward as new—the formation of tenses—is old enough, and more calculated to mislead than to assist the learner. It is not true, *e.g.*, that the imperfect subjunctive is really derived from the infinitive, though it may be obtained from it by the addition of a single letter.—*The Complete Latin Prosody of Emanuel Alvarez. A New Translation, to which are added Exercises in the Elegiac, Alcaic and Sapphic Stanzas*, by James Stewart, M.A. (Dublin, Duffy), sufficiently speaks for itself.—We do not consider *A Manual of Punctuation*, by a Practical Printer (Tribner), by any means the best guide that can be obtained, nor do we see any necessity for a separate work on such a subject.—*The First French Class Book*, by Jules Caron (Simpkin), consists of easy French and English exercises, with vocabularies arranged progressively.—Dr. Lebahn has edited and revised *The Symbolic Anglo-German Dictionary, in which the most useful and common Words are taught by Illustrations adapted from the 'Vocabulaire Symbolique Anglo-Français,' of L. C. Ragonot* (Simpkin).—Of the utility of such a publication we have great doubt.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Railway Library, Grant's 'Legends of the Black Watch,' 2s. bds.  
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A TALE OF VILLAFRANCA,  
AS TOLD IN TUSCANY.†

1.  
My little son, my Florentine,  
Sit down beside my knee,  
And I will tell you why the sign  
Of joy which flushed our Italy  
Has faded since but yesternight,  
And why your Florence of delight  
Is mourning as you see.
2.  
A great man (who was crowned one day)  
Imagined a great deed—  
He shaped it out of cloud and clay;  
He touched it finely till the seed  
Possessed the flower: from heart and brain  
He fed it with large thoughts humane,  
To help a people's need.
3.  
He brought it out into the sun:  
They blessed it to his face—  
"O great pure Deed, that hast undone  
So many bad and base!  
O generous deed, heroic deed,  
Come forth, be perfected, succeed,  
Deliver by God's grace!"
4.  
Then sovereigns, statesmen, north and south,  
Rose up in wrath and fear,  
And cried, protesting by one mouth,  
"What monster have we here?  
A great deed at this time of day?  
A great, just deed, and not for pay?  
Absurd,—or insincere.
5.  
"And if sincere, the heavier blow  
In that case we must bear,  
For where's our blessed *status quo*,  
Our holy treaties, where,—  
Our rights to sell a race, or buy,  
Protect and pillage, occupy,  
And civilize despair?"
6.  
Some muttered that "the great deed meant  
A great pretext to sin,"  
And others, "the pretext so lent  
Was heinous," (to begin).  
"Volcanic terms of great and just?  
Admit such tongues of flame, the crust  
Of time and law falls in."
7.  
And those lamented, "From this source  
What red blood must be poured!"  
And these rejoined, "Tis even worse;  
What red tape is ignored!"  
All cursed the Doer for an evil,  
Called here, enlarging on the Devil,  
There, monkeying the Lord.
8.  
Some said, "It could not be explained,"  
Some, "Could not be excused,"  
And others, "Leave it unrestrained,  
Gehenna's self is loosed."  
And all cried, "Crush it, maim it, gag it,  
Set dog-toothed lies to tear it ragged,  
Truncated and traduced."

† "The good and true politics of this poem you, being English, will dissent from altogether. Say so, if you please, but let me in. Strike—but hear me. E. B. B."

We need not say how much we respect the poetess—for we insert her tale—nor, though we give it circulation, how far we dissent from her present reading of the riddle of the Sphinx.



9.  
But HE stood sad before the sun :  
(The people felt their fate).  
"The world is many, I am one,  
My great deed was too great—  
God's fruit of justice ripens slow :  
Men's souls are narrow ; let them grow.  
My brothers, we must wait."

10.  
The tale is ended, child of mine,  
Turned graver at my knee.  
They say your eyes, my Florentine,  
Are English : it may be :  
And yet I've marked as blue a pair  
Following the doves across the square,  
At Venice by the sea.

11.  
Ah child, ah child, I cannot say  
A word more. You conceive  
The reason now why just to-day  
We see our Florence grieve.  
Ah child, look up into the sky !  
In this low world where great deeds die,  
What matter if we live ?

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

#### THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.

THANKS to a feminine courage which no disaster could dismay, which arose above difficulties as a bird rises above the earth—which neither dulled nor wearied even when strong men grow faint and dubious, the great mystery is cleared. News of Sir John Franklin and his gallant associates has come to hand,—and the terrible shadow which has darkened for so many years the imaginations of men is now removed. Lady Franklin has done that which Government declared impossible ; a woman's restless and indomitable love proving once more, in the face of all the world, mightier than the greatest Boards and Cabinets. On Thursday London was startled with a telegraphic despatch from Capt. McClintock, announcing his safe return from the Arctic Mission confided to him by Lady Franklin, with news of the fate of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and with positive intelligence of Sir John Franklin's death, and inferential evidence that his crew must have perished like himself years ago. Capt. McClintock addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

"Yacht Fox, R.Y.S.

"Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final Searching Expedition, which I have had the honour to conduct. Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavours to ascertain the fate of the 'Franklin Expedition' have met with complete success. At Point Victory, upon the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on the 22nd of April 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N.N.W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June 1847. Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth. Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae to the south, has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieutenant Hobson, R.N., Captain Allen Young, and myself. As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at

the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships the record found at Point Victory.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) F. L. MCCLINTOCK, Capt. R.N."

This letter was accompanied by a long extract from the daily history of the yacht's proceedings. The Fox effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis's Straits, in lat. 63½° N., on the 25th of April, 1858, after a winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles. Nothing of importance for the previous object of the voyage—though much valuable geographical knowledge was acquired—was gained from the excursions undertaken during the summer. The Fox wintered last year in Bellot Strait in a snug harbour. Vegetation was tolerably abundant, and two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Petersen, and several sportsmen were constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during eleven months and a half, only yielded eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, and a few water fowl and ptarmigan. The winter was unusually cold and stormy. We must now quote Capt. McClintock's narrative:—

"Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February, 1859, by Capt. Young and myself.—Capt. Young carrying his *dépôt* across to Prince of Wales' Land, whilst I went southward, towards the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search. I was accompanied by Mr. Petersen, our interpreter, and Alexander Thompson, Quartermaster. We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals. For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great River. We reached our vessel after twenty-five days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting the mercury continued frozen. On the 2nd of April our long-projected spring journeys were commenced ; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria, each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster. Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts ; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore on the fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron. I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island. Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Petersen, I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village, containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge, and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained. We could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up to it, and from thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck. Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman ; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore ; many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went towards the Great River ; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that

we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck ; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island or any place subsequently visited. Recrossing the strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles east of Cape Herschel a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters—these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion that they dropped as they walked along. On reaching Cape Herschel next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stores have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives. After parting from me at Cape Victoria on the 28th of April, Lieut. Hobson made for Cape Felix ; at a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and three large tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or magnetic station ; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles which may perhaps have contained records, lay beside it amongst some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the south-west a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found. On the 6th of May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case containing a record the substance of which is briefly as follows:—'This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77° N. and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September 1846, they were beset in lat. 70° 05' N. and 98° 23' W. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June 1847. On the 22nd of April 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, one hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Capt. Crozier.' This paper was dated the 25th of April 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with ; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip-circle, a sextant engraved 'Frederic Hornby, R.N. ;' a small medicine chest, oars, &c. Lieut. Hobson continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me ; therefore, when returning northward by the west shore of King William Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found. Soon after leaving Cape Herschel the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island, they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low, and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria Strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice. When in lat. 69° 09' N., and long. 99° 27' W., we came to a large boat,



discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat. A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after-part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 30 lb. or 40 lb. of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within 100 yards of the boat. Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieut. Hobson, and some few by myself. On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found anything further. The clothing, &c. was again examined for documents, note-books, &c. without success, a record placed in the cairn, and another buried 10 feet true north of it."

Such is the tale now told. If it removes the mystery it deepens the romance of this celebrated voyage. Here we think the history of Arctic enterprise may profitably and honourably close. We have determined the Geographical question. We have recovered the memorials of our naval heroes. We have no further duty to discharge in Bellot Strait or in Port Kennedy; and the Arctic Sea may now be profitably given over to the poets who may choose to direct their genius to singing the glories of the modern Odyssey.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Sir John Romilly is reported to have named Mr. W. B. Turnbull, editor of *Father Southwell's 'Poems'*, calenderer of the foreign correspondence at the State Paper Office. That this rumour is incorrect we venture to conclude from the very nature of the facts. If anybody said the Crown had appointed Cardinal Wiseman to write the history of our English Church, or charged Dr. Cullen to pronounce a final decision on the Irish Board of Education and its system of Secular Instruction, we should be justified in expressing some doubt. Neither of these would be more singular than the appointment of Mr. Turnbull to calender the foreign correspondence of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These papers contain the history of religion in England; Mr. Turnbull is not only a Papist, but a pervert. They record the progress of the great ecclesiastical strife between England and Rome; Mr. Turnbull believes that in all that quarrel England was in the wrong. They describe the Wars of the Armada, the War of Independence in Holland, the Thirty Years' War; in all which events Mr. Turnbull believes the action of this country to have been deplorable, undutiful and false. They abound in particulars of those writings and treasons of the Jesuits which made them formidable to the peace of the family and that of the State; Mr. Turnbull holds the Order of Jesus, to quote his own words, "in the highest honour, veneration and esteem." They preserve for us multifarious information relative to those priestly plots which the government of Elizabeth crushed with a strong hand; Mr. Turnbull thinks the Queen, Council, Parliament and people of England barbarous and malignant in the use they made of this preservative power. They contain many allusions to the miracle-impostures by which the Roman priests preserved their ascendancy over ignorant and fanatical minds; Mr. Turnbull professes a devout conviction that "desperate and deadly diseases" were really cured by touching with a martyr's reliques. Mr. Turnbull has himself declared his views on all these points in his memoirs of *Father Southwell*. We only

know of them from this memoir. Apart from this fanaticism, Mr. Turnbull may be an amiable man and a learned man. But with these opinions before us in black and white, we ask—is it possible to believe that Sir John Romilly can have seriously thought of setting a gentleman afflicted with this violent antipathy to the course of English history and to the cherished convictions of his countrymen, to compose the State Papers for them into a religious history of England?

Dr. Neil-Arnott has printed for private circulation a tractate on Educational Training, to which we refer in this column for the purpose of recording an offer made by the writer of 1,000*l.*, "or more, if required," to the authorities of Aberdeen. Dr. Arnott proposes to invest this money so as to have under control a means of increasing the income of the Professor of Natural History in the Marischal College. This Professor, in Dr. Arnott's view, might give scientific lectures to the medical students, and popular evening lectures, on the plan, we presume, of the Jernyn Street performances, to the young persons in Aberdeen generally at a very low charge. It has been proposed, however, to remove the chair of Natural Philosophy to the old town of Aberdeen, a change which Dr. Arnott disapproves as carrying science away from the people. Under the circumstances, he withholds the 1,000*l.* until assured that his investment will be made for the public good.

The Prince Consort has subscribed 100*l.* towards a proposed Humboldt foundation for Physical Science and Travel. The scheme originates in Berlin; but our German cousins are willing to receive help from the admirers of 'Cosmos' in every part of the world.

Oxford and Manchester contend for the honour of entertaining the British Association next year. Oxford is the chosen, with a preferential reservation in favour of the Lancashire city for next year. Lord Wrottesley is to be the President. The following will assist him as Vice-Presidents:—The Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Duke of Marlborough; the Earl of Rosse; the Bishop of Oxford; the Dean of Christ Church; C. Daubeny, Esq., M.D., H. W. Ackland, Esq., M.D., W. F. Dinkins, Esq. Major-General Sabine has withdrawn from the office of Secretary. Prof. Walker has been elected General Secretary. It is proposed to hold the Session next year nearly three months earlier—that is, in June instead of September.

More than two hundred members of the British Association, including all the foreign guests, rode over to Balmoral on Thursday—by car, omnibus and dog-cart—merrily through the Scotch hills and the white Scotch mists, which look so silvery on the Landseer canvas. The party enjoyed themselves thoroughly, most of them parting on the spot, the work of the week being happily done.

Grants of money have been appropriated to the investigation of scientific subjects. The following is a list of the investigators chosen, the topics they are to treat, and the sums of money they are to receive towards their expenses:—To the Kew Observatory, 500*l.*,—to Prof. Sullivan, 'Solubility of Salts,' 30*l.*,—to Prof. Voelcker, 'Constituents of Manures,' 25*l.*,—to Mr. A. Gages, 'Chemico-Mechanical Analysis of Rocks,' 25*l.*,—to Dr. A. Smith, 'Scientific Evidence in Courts of Law,' 10*l.*,—to R. Mallet, 'Earthquake Waves,' 25*l.*,—to Rev. Dr. Anderson, 'Excavations in Yellow Sandstone of Dura-Den,' 20*l.*,—to Sir R. I. Murchison, 'Fossils in Upper Silurian Rocks, Lesmahago,' 15*l.*,—to R. M'Andrew, 'General Dredging,' 50*l.*,—to Dr. Ogilvie, 'Dredging North and East Coasts of Scotland,' 25*l.*,—to Prof. Kinahan, 'Dredging in Dublin Bay,' 15*l.*,—to Dr. Daubeny, 'Growth of Plants,' 10*l.*,—to Prof. Allman, 'Report on Hydroid Zoophytes,' 10*l.*,—to Dr. Wilson, 'Colour-Blindness,' 10*l.*,—to Admiral Moorsom, 'Steam-Vessels' Performance,' 150*l.*,—and to Prof. J. Thomson, 'Discharge of Water,' 10*l.*;—making altogether a total of 930*l.*

A great engineer, but of a genius showy in conception rather than sedate and cautious in execution, was Isambard Kingdom Brunel, whose death

at an early age is among the news of the week. Success and failure were his right hand and his left,—success in the line of inventive art, failure in the results of reproductive art. Unlike Stephenson, who made everything pay, Brunel made nothing pay. As an Engineer, he raised the mightiest works and ruined the richest men. The Great Western Railway and the Great Eastern steam-ship—the best line of railway in the world, and the noblest steam-ship afloat—both the most glorious growths of a scientific intellect,—have had the same melancholy result of swamping the fortunes of all who invested in them. Brunel delighted in difficulties. He wished to be thought the Napoleon of the railway system. A vision of the Simplicon haunted his dreams; of a road going straight to its goal, heedless of hill or ravine, rock or river; and like an emperor controlling millions of money, not his own, he bored the Box Tunnel and shot and re-shot the Avon, contemptuous of directors and dividends, until the shareholders found themselves in possession of a magnificent iron way, a model of engineering device, and a certainty that it would never pay. The same splendour and evil waited on the last large enterprise of his life—the Great Eastern. The engineer won renown and the shareholders lost their money. The genius which conceives such works is unquestioned and unquestionable; but there are thousands of homes in England, homes of widows, or orphans, of decayed gentlewomen, of persons with small savings unhappily invested in Great Western or Great Eastern shares, in which it is considered anything but a beneficent and providential genius.

Prof. Nichol, the author of a number of popular books on Astronomy—such as 'The Architecture of the Heavens,' 'The Solar System,' 'The Planetary System'—died on Monday afternoon, at Rothesay, in or about his fifty-sixth year. His death leaves the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow vacant.

A good scholar and an agreeable gentleman has gone to his rest in Sir James Stephen, Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge. Sir James was born, we believe, at St. Kits in 1789, and died at Coblenz on Friday, last week. His father, James Stephen, was a member of Parliament, a Master in Chancery, and an advocate for the abolition of slavery, the evils of which he had seen in the West Indies. His mother, a Miss Stent, of Stoke Newington, became the parent of two noticeable sons, Sir James, the elder, and Sir George, the younger born. James came to England for his education; and, unless there be some error in the time of his birth, he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn at a very early age. He is said to have been called to the outer bar in 1811, to have graduated B.A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1812, and to have become counsel of the Colonial Department in the same year! From counsel he rose to be Under-Secretary, and remained more than thirty-five years in public offices. During these years he contributed papers to the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1849 he became Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and held the chair up to the time of his death. The chair of History and Political Economy, which he held from 1855, at Haileybury College, dropped with the extinction of that school of Indian learning. The principal literary works of Sir James Stephen are the 'Lectures on the History of France,' a popular but superficial sketch, and the reprinted articles from the *Edinburgh Review* under the title of 'Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.'

The latest news from Dr. Livingstone has been laid before the Geographical Section of the British Association. The exploration is going on favourably, and the explorers are enjoying good health and high spirits.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh has voted the first Brisbane Gold Medal to Sir Roderick I. Murchison "for remarkable scientific services." The medal was presented by Mr. Robert Chambers, in a eulogistic and graceful speech, at the conclusion of a lecture, delivered by Sir Roderick, 'On the Geological Structure and Order of the Older Rocks in the Northernmost Counties of Scotland.'

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. Ferdinand Silas, inventor of a new apparatus for



nautical purposes, will perform some experiments on the Serpentine, for the purpose of proving the value of his Indestructible Signal Light. This light, it is said, will burn in water as well as in air.

Within the last fortnight there has been discovered beneath the northern transept of Christ-church, in Hampshire, a very remarkable crypt, which seems to be either of Anglo-Saxon or very early Norman construction. On first bringing it to light, it was more than half filled with about two thousand skeletons closely packed together, the skulls and bones being for the most part in excellent preservation. They were probably placed there about the time of the Reformation. The dimensions of the crypt are about thirty feet in length and twelve in breadth,—and from the character of the architecture it is thought that it must have existed previous to the construction of the present church, and from the remains of cupboard-like spaces in the walls most probably served for a depository of the relics and other valuables belonging to the monastery as well as for a place of worship. Every effort is being made to restore this most beautiful and interesting church.

The Annual Meeting of the Ray Society has been held during the week at Aberdeen. Sir W. Jardine stated the object of the Society. Dr. Lankester read the Sixteenth Annual Report, which alluded to the works in progress and in contemplation. Prof. Huxley's work on the Oceanic Hydrozoa is the latest issued to subscribers. During last year the list of members shows a decrease of 26, viz., from 697 to 671. The Treasurer's Report, also read by Dr. Lankester, showed that the balance on hand last year was 207*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions received, 386*l.* 8*s.*; expenditure, 350*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance on hand of 283*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Bravo, M. Bouisson! This French surgeon, living at Montpellier, has been wasting a fine imagination on the abuses of tobacco. Sylvester himself scarcely battered and shattered the pipe of peace with more acrimony than M. Bouisson, who calls upon his medical brethren throughout the world to lay down their own cigars, and menace every smoker of Cuba and Latakia with early death. His statistics are marvellous and appalling. For example, he denounces to us the fact, that in England "boys smoke from 5 o'clock in the afternoon till 3 o'clock in the morning," and that "children of ten years old are known to consume *as many as forty cigars in a day.*" This fact ought to be more generally known than it seems to be. An argument based on such statistics should be allowed to have all the weight that it merits.

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## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-Presidents.—THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, Sir D. BREWSTER, Sir W. R. HAMILTON, Prof. W. THOMSON, Rev. T. R. ROBINSON, Rev. H. LLOYD, T. MCLEAR.

Secretaries.—Prof. STEVELLY, H. J. S. SMITH, J. POPE HENNESSY, Prof. MAXWELL.

Committee.—Dr. BECKER, Sir E. BELCHER, A. BRADY, C. BROOKE, Prof. CHEVALLIER, H. ELLIS, Prof. FARADAY, Admiral FITZROY, Prof. FORBES, Prof. FULLER, J. P. GASSIOT, J. H. GLADSTONE, R. GRANT, Prof. HENNESSY, W. HOPKINS, Prof. VON JACOBI, Col. JAMES, J. E. JOULE, W. LASSELL, Dr. LACE, Prof. LINDQVIST, Abbé MIGNO, Canon MOSELEY, Major-General PORTLOCK, Prof. PHILLIPS, Admiral Sir J. ROSS, WARREN de LA RUE, G. J. STONEY, Prof. SULLIVAN, Col. SYKES, Dalfour Stewart, Prof. WALKER.

THURSDAY.

The Prince Consort was present.

Lord Rosse said:—I have looked over the papers that have been sent in. I find that there are papers on pure mathematics and on applied mathematics; papers more especially on light and electricity; on magnetism, on meteorology, and on the construction of mathematical instruments. Also, papers in several other minor departments of physics. But, up to the present time, there are some branches of science in this Section in which the papers have not been given in, and are yet to come. However, by this account you will be enabled to form some

idea of the character of the business to be transacted. Now, first, with respect to the mathematical papers, I need perhaps hardly say that essays on so abstruse a subject can scarcely be of very much general interest; they can scarcely be of interest except to mathematicians. And the subject of mathematics is so extensive, that even they—unless the papers happen to be on branches related to those they have specially studied—may sometimes be unable to do more than trace the leading principle and general scope of the papers. However, without any special mathematical knowledge, a well-informed man may often in the results announced, and I may add from the observations elicited, obtain very interesting glimpses of the nature of mathematical processes and some general idea as to the progress making in that direction. In applied mathematics there is much more of general interest, and the results are often perfectly intelligible without special education. I recollect that at the Meeting of the British Association at Oxford, the general results of a very abstruse investigation in applied mathematics in physical astronomy were made very interesting. The subject was so brought forward as to rivet the attention of the whole Section, and there were many ladies present. The paper was given in by M. Leverrier, and the subject was the identification of a comet. Discoveries in electricity, light, heat, and magnetism, cannot fail to be of great general interest. To the human mind nothing is so fascinating as progress. It is not what we have long had that we most prize. We highly prize new accessions; but we enjoy almost unconsciously gifts, of far more value, we have long been in possession of. This is our nature; thus we are constituted. It is not surprising, therefore, that we should have a peculiar relish for new discoveries. The interest of discovery, however, is not permanent. For a time we are dazzled by its brilliancy, but gradually the impression fades away, and at last is lost entirely in the splendour of some fresh discovery which carries with it the charm of novelty. When we reflect upon this we cannot help perceiving in how very different a state the world would be from what it is if mankind in the beginning had been in the possession of all the knowledge we now have, and there had been no progress ever since. We naturally ask, why were all those objects which have been laid before us so hidden—veiled—only to be brought to light by the vigorous use of our faculties? How wonderful from its origin has been the progress of mathematical science. Beginning perhaps 3,000 years ago almost from nothing—one simple relation of magnitude suggesting another, and those relations gradually becoming more complicated, more interesting, I may add more important, till at length in our day it has expanded into a science which enables us to weigh the planets, and more wonderful still, to calculate the course they will take when acted continually upon by forces varying in magnitude and direction. When we ask ourselves such questions as these naturally suggest, and thoughtfully work out the answers as far as we can do to their full depth, we become in some degree conscious of the immense moral benefits which the human race has derived from the gradual progress of knowledge. The discoveries, however, in Physical Science are ever giving man new powers, enabling him to supply his many wants. I am sure the mere mention of the subject has suggested to you some of the wonderful discoveries of later times. For instance, the production of force and power, almost without limit, by heat, and its application to locomotion by land and water,—the transmission of thought not slowly by letter, not short distances by sound, but to immense distances and instantaneously by electricity. When we look around and see how man has appropriated to his use the properties of light, of heat, the powers of wind and water, the materials which have been placed before him in endless variety on the surface of the globe which he inhabits, that he has effected all this by knowledge accumulated by what we call Science, it is surely not surprising that we should look upon discoveries in applied science with surpassing interest. The mere utilitarian, however, has been often reminded that discoveries the most important, and most fruitful in practical results have frequently in the beginning

been apparently the most barren, and therefore that the discoveries of abstract science are not without interest even for him. I confess, however, that the gradual development of scientific discoveries,—in fact, in other words, the steady flow of knowledge into the world—which like a stream as it proceeds increasing in depth and breadth, points to its own source, its own origin, which is the origin of man,—I confess that these powers appear to me to serve far more noble purposes than merely ministering to the corporeal wants of man, as they increase, or are supposed to increase, with the progress of civilization. What those purposes are, I think, to some extent, we can clearly see, though to fathom the full depths of such an inquiry, would be beyond our powers. Looking merely on the surface, we perceive that the continual springing up of new facts, new discoveries, in endless procession, the rewards of industry, must tend to make man industrious, to inspire him with hope, quicken his faculties, and entice him to labour—to labour with his mind—the hardest of all labour. It forces him to look behind and before, to the past and to the future, and it promotes in him a moral training by the influence it exercises over his thoughts and habits. Many, no doubt, will feel anxious to see principles immediately applied to practice; in common language, to see principles made useful. They, I have no doubt, will be highly gratified in the Mechanical Section. Here they may, perhaps, occasionally see the same thing; but more frequently they will find that the results are but stepping-stones, which prepare the way for further progress. These remarks, which I have made principally for the convenience of new members, will, I think, be sufficient to give some idea of the kind of business to be transacted here, and I will not allude to the actual practical results which have immediately followed from the lectures of this Section. They have been detailed, and recently, especially by my friend on my right hand, Dr. Robinson; and I will only further add, that I feel much gratified to find so large an attendance of eminent men of Science here, ready to correct oversights and supply deficiencies. These, I am well aware, are far more competent to preside here than I can be; but, with their assistance, the duty will be light; and as the Council, no doubt, on good grounds, have made the present arrangement, I will, without hesitation or misgiving, at once proceed with the business.

'On the Necessity for incessant Recording, and for simultaneous Observations in different Localities, to investigate Atmospheric Electricity,' by Prof. W. THOMSON.—The necessity for incessantly recording the electric condition of the atmosphere was illustrated by reference to observations recently made by the author in the island of Arran, by which it appeared that even under a cloudless sky, without any sensible wind, the negative electrification of the surface of the earth, always found during severe weather, is constantly varying in degree. He had found it impossible, at any time, to leave the electrometer without losing remarkable features of the phenomenon. Beccaria, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Turin a century ago, used to retire to Garzogna when his vacation commenced, and to make incessant observations on atmospheric electricity, night and day, sleeping in the room with his electrometer, in a lofty position, from which he could watch the sky all round, limited by the Alpine range on one side and the great plain of Piedmont on the other. Unless relays of observers can be got to follow his example, and to take advantage of the more accurate instruments supplied by advanced electric science, a self-recording apparatus must be applied to provide the data required for obtaining knowledge in this most interesting field of nature. The author pointed out certain simple and easily-executed modifications of working electrometers, which were on the table before him, to render them self-recording. He also explained a new collecting apparatus for atmospheric electricity, consisting of an insulated vessel of water, discharging its contents in a fine stream from a pointed tube. This stream carries away electricity as long as any exists on its surface, where it breaks into drops. The immediate object of this arrangement is to main-



tain the whole insulated conductor, including the portion of the electrometer connected with it and the connecting wire, in the condition of no absolute charge; that is to say, with as much positive electricity on one side of a neutral line as of negative on the other. Hence the position of the discharging nozzle must be such that the point where the stream breaks into drops is in what would be the neutral line of the conductor, if first perfectly discharged under temporary cover, and then exposed in its permanent open position, in which it will become inductively electrified by the aerial electromotive force. If the insulation is maintained in perfection, the dropping will not be called on for any electrical effect, and sudden or slow atmospheric changes will all instantaneously and perfectly induce their corresponding variations in the conductor, and give their appropriate indications to the electrometer. The necessary imperfection of the actual insulation, which tends to bring the neutral line downwards or inwards, or the contrary effects of aerial convection, which, when the insulation is good, generally preponderate, and which in some conditions of the atmosphere, especially during heavy wind and rain, are often very large, are corrected by the tendency of the dropping to maintain the neutral line in the one definite position. The objects to be attained by simultaneous observations in different localities alluded to were:—1. To fix the constant for any observatory, by which its observations are reduced to absolute measure of electromotive force per foot of air;—2. To investigate the distribution of electricity in the air itself (whether on visible clouds or in clear air) by a species of electrical trigonometry, of which the general principles were slightly indicated. A portable electrometer, adapted for balloon and mountain observations, with a burning match, regulated by a spring so as to give a cone of fire in the open air, in a definite position with reference to the instrument, was exhibited. It is easily carried, with or without the aid of a shoulder-strap, and can be used by the observer standing up, and simply holding the entire apparatus in his hands, without a stand or rest of any kind. Its indications distinguish positive from negative, and are reducible to absolute measure on the spot. The author gave the result of a determination which he had made, with the assistance of Mr. Joule, on the Links, a piece of level ground near the sea, beside the city of Aberdeen, about 8 A.M. on the preceding day (September 14), under a cloudless sky, and with a light north-west wind blowing, with the insulating stand of the collecting part of the apparatus buried in the ground, and the electrometer removed to a distance of 5 or 6 yards and connected by a fine wire with the collecting conductor. The height of the match was 3 feet above the ground, and the observer at the electrometer lay on the ground to render the electrical influence of his own body on the match insensible. The result showed a difference of potentials between the earth (negative) and the air (positive) at the match equal to that of 115 elements of Daniel's battery, and, therefore, at that time and place, the aerial electromotive force per foot amounted to that of 38 Daniel's cells.

'Report on Luminous Meteors for 1858-9,' by Prof. BADEN POWELL.—In submitting the present continuation of my series of reports on luminous meteors I have little to say beyond what the results themselves indicate. I am indebted to the same friends as on former occasions for some valuable communications. Among these I may just refer to the observations of Mr. Lowe as including a notice of the periodical meteor of August the 10th of the present year, up to the amount of 70 per hour, and all diverging from a point in Perseus. In many parts of England the evening was cloudy. I am also enabled to give a statement of the November meteors of 1858, observed by the Abbé Leconte, at Hainaut. It is to be regretted that no observations have been communicated of a nature to verify the theory of Sir J. Lubbock, and it is still more remarkable that since the first announcement of Mr. Pettit of the distinct establishment of the existence of one, if not two, minute satellites to our earth, no further observations either of these or of any others, many of which may be

presumed to exist, have been published. A valuable paper has appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine*, June 1859, 'On the Periods and Colours of Luminous Meteors,' by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, in which the author brings together a number of important results and remarks, mainly founded on the observations of M. Poey, as well as upon the data furnished by the Catalogues of the British Association. I may be permitted to express my regret that so valuable a contribution was not communicated to the Association, so as to form a regular part of the annual report, but in the appendix I subjoin a brief analysis of its leading contents.

'Provisional Report on the Progress in the Solution of certain Special Problems in Dynamics,' by Mr. A. CAYLEY.—The author stated the reasons which delayed the furnishing of the full report, which he hoped to have ready for the next meeting of the Association.

'Report on Changes of Deviation of the Compass on Board Iron Ships by "Heeling," with Experiments on Board the City of Baltimore, Aphrodite, Simla and Sleeve Donard,' by Mr. JOHN T. TOWSON.—The author explained the manner in which the Compass Committee was first formed, in accordance with the advice of the Section he was then addressing, and that two reports had been drawn up, which, with the advice of the Astronomer Royal, had been printed and "presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty." He thanked the Astronomer Royal for his valuable advice and support. There were matters of consideration which the Compass Committee deemed incomplete; the one was the change which took place in iron ships in proceeding to the opposite hemisphere; the other, the change that was produced by what is technically denominated *heeling*, that is, when the deck of a vessel leaned over through the action of the wind or otherwise; if when looking towards the bow it slanted downwards to the right it is said to heel starboard, if to the left, to heel port. The first question was undertaken by the late respected Rev. Dr. Scoresby, who proceeded to Australia in the Royal Charter, and whose exertions in the pursuit of this branch of the inquiry shortened a most valuable life. The second question was the subject of his (Mr. Towson's) present report. Having described the principles on which his graphic illustration was constructed, he pointed out the unexpected amount of deviation which this source of disturbance (heeling) brought about, amounting in most instances, when the ship's head was in the position to produce the maximum effect, to two or three points in the standard compass, and after to a greater amount as far as the steering compass is concerned. He remarked on several particulars connected with this investigation. Generally the north end of the compass was drawn to the upper side of the ship,—the case with seven out of nine compasses on board the City of Baltimore, but in the two steering compasses the needles were drawn in a contrary direction. Mr. Towson explained the theory on which this disturbance arose, partly from subpolar magnetism below the compass, and partly from the disturbance of the inductive magnetism of the ships. In such ships as those under consideration, the following empirical rule held good with respect to compasses favourably placed. When the vertical force as determined either by vibrating experiments or torsion on board the ship, maintained the ratio, as compared with the vertical force on shore, in the proportion of nine to fourteen, little or no effect was produced by heeling; and in the case of the Simla this plan of predicting the amount of error was adopted: a moveable upright magnet was applied so as to produce the before-named vertical force, when it was found, "with magnet in" no error was produced, although "with magnet out" it amounted to 24° from changing a heel of 10° starboard to 10° port. Another remarkable result appears to exist. He believed that when a ship was built with her head south-east or south-west, little if any effect would be produced by heeling. When examining the magnetic condition of the Sleeve Donard, they were surprised to find that the vertical was very nearly that which would give no effect from heeling. Their talented stipendiary Secretary to whom

is due the credit of drawing up the two Reports already published) immediately suggested that her head could not have been east when building, which we had taken for granted; and on inquiry we found that on account of her great length she had been built diagonally, with her head south-east nearly. Although Mr. Towson believed that for practical purposes sufficient information had been obtained, yet there were anomalies in their observations that rendered the theories deduced unsatisfactory. This he believed arose from the rapidity with which they were obliged to carry on their experiments, on account of the passing in and out of ships through the docks, from which cause the inductive influence of the earth had not sufficient time to complete its effect. It had been proposed to request the aid of the Admiralty in allowing the Committee to experiment on one of Her Majesty's iron ships in some convenient place for an unlimited time. In conclusion he requested that the Astronomer Royal would favour the Society with his remarks.

The PRESIDENT remarked, that he himself had made some observations on the deviation of the compass on board an iron ship which he possessed. After trying magnetic compensation, the magnets were taken away, and a table of errors adopted. He believed that magnetic compensation rendered the compass sluggish.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in reply to the noble President, stated that magnetic adjustment rendered the directive force exercised on the needle equal, with the ship's head on all points of the compass. Without compensation, with the ship's head on some point, the directive force was frequently neutralized by the ship's magnetic force. He complimented the Compass Committee for their labours, and the judgment exercised in carrying out their experiments, and he especially referred to the services of Messrs. Rundell and Towson: the former was now carrying out these experiments on board the Great Eastern. He had been prepared to find that the compasses on board iron ships were affected by heeling, but was surprised at the amount, yet convinced of the practicability of compensating this source of error. He considered that the Compass Committee should not conclude their labours without further experiments, and thought that the Admiralty should place an iron ship at their disposal.—Admiral FITZROY availed himself of this opportunity of bearing his testimony to the value of the services of the Astronomer Royal. Notwithstanding his great exertions in the pursuit of Science in various departments, he believed his great work was his labours in connexion with iron ships.—Prof. W. THOMSON wished, so far as his opinion could have any weight, to recommend that the necessity for constant determinations of the error of the compass should be enforced on masters of ships generally, but most strongly on all masters of iron ships. It appeared to him that the only way to use the compass safely is *never to trust to it*, that is to say, to take azimuths astronomically as often as weather permits, and only to use the compass as a convenience for steering by according to these azimuths, and as a means of keeping as nearly as possible the desired course in the intervals between the azimuthal determinations. When these intervals amount, as they often do, to several days or weeks, no confidence ought to be felt in the dead reckoning within a wide margin of possible error in the course, and the established precautions on approaching those ought to include a large allowance for this uncertainty. No such security can possibly be had for the determination of direction by the compass as the comparison of two or three or more chronometers always gives, in a well-approved ship, for determining absolute time. Prof. Thomson referred to the sound and thorough mathematical theory which had been given by Mr. Archibald Smith, and the thoroughly practical manner in which he had applied it, and brought it into form for practical use, in the real circumstances of sea-going ships, by which Prof. Thomson believes much has been done to give security to modern navigation. Prof. Thomson referred to the case of the wreck of the Tayleur, which the late Dr. Scoresby, whose loss was so much felt by this Section, had attributed to



a change of the magnetism of the ship (a new iron ship), produced in consequence of being tossed about in the Channel in a gale within a few hours after leaving Liverpool; and remarked that it appeared strongly to corroborate the opinion now expressed by the Astronomer Royal, that new iron ships are liable to sudden and great changes of magnetism on being knocked about in rough weather at sea.—Mr. Towson considered that iron ships were as safe as wooden ships, and remarked that they were insured at the same premium as class A1 at Lloyd's, which would not be the case if they incurred more risk. He believed when the evils of the compass were got over, they would be by far the safer class of ships.

‘On the Rapidity of Signalling through long Submarine Telegraphs,’ by Mr. F. JENKINS.—This paper detailed certain experiments undertaken at the establishment of Messrs. R. S. Newall & Co., Birkenhead, with a view to verify the theory of retardation, and to supply certain constants required. This theory has been well developed by Prof. Thomson, and is confirmed by the results of these experiments, which have indeed only been rendered possible by the peculiar construction of Prof. Thomson's marine galvanometer. In this instrument momentum and inertia are almost wholly avoided by the use of a needle weighing only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain, combined with a mirror reflecting a ray of light which indicates deflexions with great accuracy. By these means a gradually increasing or decreasing current is at each instant indicated at its due strength: thus, when this galvanometer is placed as the receiving instrument at the end of a long submarine cable, the movement of the spot of light, consequent on the completion of a circuit through the battery cable and earth, can be so observed as to furnish a curve representing very accurately the arrival of an electric current. Lines representing successive signals at various speeds can also be obtained, and by means of a metronome dots, dashes, successive A's, &c., can be sent with nearly perfect regularity by an ordinary Morse key, and the corresponding changes in the current at the receiving end of the cable accurately observed. The strength of the battery employed was found to have no influence on the results; curves given by batteries of different strengths could be made to coincide by simply drawing them to scales proportionate to the strengths of the two currents. It was also found that the same curve represented the gradual increase of intensity due to the arrival of a current and the gradual decrease due to the ceasing of that current. The curves of arrival obtained for lengths of from 1,000 to more than 2,000 nauts were found to agree very closely in general appearance with those given by Prof. Thomson's theory (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, May, 1855). In the curves representing dots and dashes sent at high speeds successive dashes appear in quite a different part of the scale from that occupied by dots. It is in these cases obvious that no delicacy of relay will enable us to indicate both of these signals at a constant adjustment, nor does any increasing strength of battery help us,—for though the variations of intensity are absolutely increased, the relative position of such changes to one another on the scale remains unaltered. The magnitude of the first appearance of a current at the far end of a cable may, however, be increased by the use of powerful batteries, and delicate instruments would permit the faintest appearance to be observed. By these means one isolated signal might be sent with great rapidity. Returning to the consideration of successive signals, when the speed of transmission is diminished, the oscillations of the spot increase in size, those for dots and dashes overlap one another and would give legible morse signals by means of a relay. The amplitudes of oscillation representing any letter or letters were found to be proportional to the amplitude representing dots. The speed of signalling possible can therefore be measured by that amplitude as soon as in one case it is determined what speed of dot signalling is compatible with the reception of all other combinations of dots, dashes, and spaces. This amplitude is modified by the nature of the receiving instrument, by the nature of the signal, by the skill of the manipulator, &c. The possible speed of signalling was found to be

very nearly proportional to the squares of the lengths spoken through; thus, a speed which gave 15 dots per minute in a length of 2,191 nauts, reproduced all the effects given by a speed of 30 dots in a length of 4,500 nauts. At these speeds, with ordinary Morse signals, speaking would be barely possible. In the Red Sea, a speed of from 7 to 8 words per minute was obtained in a length of 750 nauts. This result agrees very closely with the deduction from the experiments at Birkenhead, and apparently shows that the influence of electro-magnetic induction, due to the disposition of the cable in coils, does not very materially retard the possible speed of signalling. The amplitudes of oscillation representing dots can be thrown into a curve which will be the same for all lengths. By this curve we can determine from one single observation, on any cable, the amplitude of oscillation due to any speed, and, consequently, the possible speed of signalling on that cable. This method, however, of determining the possible speed of signalling, presupposes that a considerable length of the cable shall have been manufactured. Mechanical senders, and attention to the proportion of the various contacts, would materially increase the speed at which signals of any kind could be transmitted. The best trained hand cannot equal the accuracy of mechanism, and the slightest irregularity causes the current to rise or fall quite beyond the limits required for distinct signals. No important difference was observed between signals sent by alternate reverse currents, and those sent by the more usual method. The amplitude of oscillation, and consequent distinctness of signalling, was quite the same in the two cases. An advantage in the first signals sent is, however, obtained by the use of Messrs. Siemens & Halske's submarine key, by which the cable is put to earth immediately on signalling being interrupted, and the wire thus kept at a potential half way between the potentials of the poles of two counter-acting batteries employed, and the first signals become legible, which, with the ordinary key, would be employed in charging the wire.—This paper was accompanied by illustrative diagrams, by means of which the results referred to were exhibited to the Section.

‘Remarks on the Discharge of a Coiled Electric Cable,’ by Prof. W. THOMSON.—Mr. Jenkin had communicated to the author during last February, March, and April a number of experimental results regarding currents through several different electric cables coiled in the factory of Messrs. R. S. Newall & Co., at Birkenhead. Among these results were some in which a key connected with one end of a cable of which the other end was kept connected with the earth, was removed from a battery by which a current had been kept flowing through the cable and instantly pressed to contact with one end of the coil of a tangent galvanometer, of which the other end was kept connected with the earth. The author remarked that the deflexions recorded in these experiments were in the contrary direction to that which the true discharge of the cable would give, and at his request Mr. Jenkin repeated the experiments, watching carefully for indications of reverse currents to those which had been previously noted. It was thus found that the first effect of pressing down the key was to give the galvanometer a deflexion in the direction corresponding to the true discharged current, and that this was quickly followed by a reverse deflexion generally greater in degree, which latter deflexion corresponded to a current in the same direction as that of the original flow through the cable. Prof. Thomson explained this second current, or false discharge, as it has since been sometimes called, by attributing it to mutual electro-magnetic induction between different portions of the coil, and anticipated that no such reversal could ever be found in a submerged cable. The effect of this induction is to produce in those parts of the coil first influenced by the motion of the key a tendency for electricity to flow in the same direction as that of the decreasing current flowing on through the remoter parts of the coil. Thus, after the first violence of the back flow, through the key and galvanometer, the remote parts of the cable begin, by their electro-

magnetic induction on the near parts, to draw electricity back from the earth through the galvanometer into the cable again, and the current is once more in one and the same direction throughout the cable. The mathematical theory of this action, which is necessarily very complex, is reserved by the author for a more full communication, which he hopes before long to lay before the Royal Society.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

President—Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR.  
Vice-Presidents—Dr. CHRISTISON, Prof. DAUBENT, W. DE LA RUE, Prof. FARADAY, Rev. W. VERNON HARCOURT, The MASTER OF THE MINT, Prof. WILLIAMSON.  
Secretaries—Mr. BRAZIER, Dr. GLADSTONE, Rev. G. D. LIVEING, Dr. ORLING.  
Committee—Dr. BECKER, W. Blythe, G. B. Buckton, F. C. Calvert, Walter Crum, Dr. Dalzell, G. C. Foster, A. Gages, P. Gassiot, Dr. Gilbert, G. Gladstone, Dr. Guthrie, C. H. B. Hambley, A. V. Harcourt, Prof. Jacoby, J. P. Joule, R. Lindolt, Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Dr. Macvicar, Abbs Moigno, Dr. A. Oppenheim, Dr. A. Petzholdt, Mr. Roland, Dr. Russell, Dr. Schunk, Dr. R. Angus Smith, Dr. E. Smith, T. Spencer, Dr. Sullivan, Prof. Tennant, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Voelcker, J. Young, Prof. G. Wilson, Dr. Wallace.

#### THURSDAY.

Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR took the chair and said:—My predecessor in this chair, Sir John Herschel, drew our attention to the great importance of studying, with increased accuracy, the combining proportions of bodies in the hope of determining the exact numerical relations which prevail between the elements. He justly regarded it as a subject worthy of the most accurate experiment, to ascertain whether the combining proportion of the elements or multiples of the combining of hydrogen, be as suggested by Prout; cautioning chemists at the same time not to accept mere approximative accordances as evidence of this relation. I have now to congratulate the Section on the publication of the laborious investigations of Dumas on this important inquiry. It required a chemist of great manipulative skill, as well as of fertile experiment, to obtain combining numbers for the elements upon which a greater reliance could be placed than upon those determined with such admirable precision by Berzelius, that great master of analysis. The atomic weights found by that chemist did not, for many of the simple bodies, confirm the suggestion of Prout as to the multiplications of these numbers to the equivalent of hydrogen. At the same time the more recent determinations for the atomic weights of carbon, silver, and some other elements, so closely coincided with this view, that it was very desirable to extend new experiments to the bodies which had fractional atomic weights assigned to them. In M. Dumas' Memoirs there are the results, though not the details, of a large series of experiments on many of the elements. He obtained numbers of precisely the same value as that by the method of the Swedish philosopher—numbers which are not the multiple of the equivalent of hydrogen. But when he pursued his experiments upon these same elements, with the methods of discovery and his own inventiveness, then atomic weights were obtained which corrected themselves from the error inherent in former methods of analysis, and resulted in being multiples of the combining proportions of hydrogen, or in standing in a very simple relation to that number. There is on this point evidence so clear that there is scarcely a chance of deception. The labours of Dumas, Pierre, Peligot, and others, have established the relation by recent determinations of chlorine, iodine, bromine, silver, titanium, &c.,—elements differing so much in chemical character as well as in atomic weight, that it is difficult to conceive any fortuitous combinations which could have produced such uniformities in the results of analysis. Hence the general view of Prout, that the equivalents of the elements, compared with certain unities, are represented by whole numbers, seems to be established by recent experiment, although it would be premature to declare that there are no exceptions to the law. We are familiar with many ingenious discussions on the natural grouping of the elements, and the relations of their equivalent numbers to each other. I allude to the papers of Gladstone, Odling, and Mercer, and to the views of Cork, in America. Although these efforts point to important dependencies of the elements on each other, yet we cannot adopt them as parts of our scientific system. Another question of a different character, as regards equivalents, has



recently received attention. I refer to the proposal to double the equivalents of Carbon and Oxygen, that is, to raise them from 6 and 8, to 12 and 16 respectively. As these two elements are essentially connected with the whole system of chemistry, the right determination of their equivalents is a matter of extreme importance. Undoubtedly there are cogent reasons which induce many of our able chemists to double the equivalents of carbon and oxygen, and they are well worthy of the calm and deliberate consideration of a meeting like this. Such an alteration would produce an immense change in the literature of the science, and should only be adopted if the benefit to be derived from it proved to be so great as to justify the inconvenience. This subject will be brought before the Section on more than one occasion. The change proposed has, in a great measure, resulted from the new views of the classification of organic compounds introduced by Gerhardt. The recent brilliant progress in organic chemistry has resulted in the discovery of a vast number of new compounds. A scheme of classification became urgently necessary for them, and the genius of that great French chemist produced a system which has exerted a most important influence on the advancement of science. The comprehensive system planted by Gerhardt has been carefully watered and tended by our countrymen Williamson, Hunt, Odling, and Böttger—watered until the young plant has attained a most vigorous growth. In a report upon the state of organic chemistry, by one of these gentlemen, we shall have the advantage of tracing its effect on the advance of science. Another of our members who admires the beauty of the plant, and the excellence of the fruit it has borne, fears that it is growing too wildly, and that the pruning-knife might be adopted with advantage. He, therefore, proposes for our consideration, in a paper which will be laid before you, some modifications of the system of classifying compounds now so prevalent. With the array of talent in our Section, enlisted in favour of Gerhardt's system, there will be full justice rendered to the merits of that lamented philosopher in any discussion which may follow the reading of the paper to which I allude. In conclusion, I have to congratulate the Meeting upon the important muster of English chemists in our Section; although we have at the same time to regret that our cold northern position has prevented our foreign colleagues from joining us, and enjoying that welcome which the warm hearts of our countrymen would assuredly have accorded to them.

'On the Stages which led to the Invention of the Modern Air-Pump,' by Prof. G. WILSON.

'On the Fluorescence and Phosphorescence of some Diamonds,' by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE.

'On the Comparative Value of certain Salts for rendering Fibrous Substances Non-inflammable,' by Messrs. VERSMANN and OPPENHEIM.

In the conversation which ensued, Mr. GRAHAME stated that the investigation of this subject had been at first set about at the wish of Her Majesty, who longed to see some mode discovered by which light dresses might be less liable than at present to endanger the lives of their owners through catching fire.

Dr. S. MACADAM followed with a paper 'On the Analysis and Valuation of Manures.'

FRIDAY.

'New Process of Preserving Milk perfectly Pure in the Natural State, without any Chemical Agent,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.—To preserve milk for an indefinite period is an important problem, which in France has been solved in three different modes. M. de Villeneuve was the first to preserve milk, solidifying it by the addition of certain solid ingredients, but it was no longer, properly speaking, milk. M. de Signac preserved it by evaporating the milk till it became of the consistence of syrup, rendering it a solid mixture of milk and sugar, still it could not be called milk. M. Maben also preserved it by excluding the air and exposing it to an atmosphere of steam about 100° Cent.—thus depriving it of all the gases which it contained, and then hermetically sealing the filled bottles in which it had been heated. When about to leave for Aberdeen I opened a bottle which had been

closed by M. Maben on the 14th of February, 1854; and after a lapse of five and a half years, I found it as fresh as it was the first day. M. de Pierre has greatly improved the discovery. The means which he employs to effect the preservation of milk is still heat; but heat applied in some peculiar way, by manual dexterity, first discovered by a Swiss shepherd. All that I am allowed to state is that the effect of this new method of applying heat is to remove a sort of *diustore*, or animal ferment, which exists in milk in a very small quantity, and which is the real cause of its speedy decomposition. When this species of ferment is removed, milk can be preserved for an indefinite period of time in vessels not quite full, and consequently exposed to the contact of rarefied air, a result which was not effected by the process of M. Maben or rather that of M. Gay-Lussac, as they completely expelled those gases which otherwise would have rendered it sour. I have such full confidence in the success of M. de Pierre's process, that I had not the least hesitation in bringing along with me from Paris to Aberdeen a large vessel containing five gallons of milk, fearlessly trusting it to railroads and steam-boats, thus exposing it to all the incidents of the journey. I am so confident of the success of the process that I pour out the contents of this large vessel into Scotch glasses with the conviction that I am giving to the ladies and gentlemen of the British Association a milk as natural, as pure, and as rich as when it was taken from the cow in the fertile plains of Normandy. May this potion, so sweet and so pure, be a symbol of those sentiments of benevolent affection which France, flourishing and enlightened, entertains towards her noble and great sister England! Owing to its greater specific lightness cream ascends to the top of the vessel, but it can be easily made to diffuse itself through the milk by slightly shaking it before uncorking the bottle. As the vessel is not quite full, a small quantity of butter may have been formed, and the milk may have become somewhat less rich, but it will still be pure and natural milk without any strange taste. Thanks to the progress of science, of which I am happy to be the representative, France can yield with profit to England her fruits, her vegetables, her eggs, and now offers her prepared milk for the wants of the army and navy, having nothing to fear from the longest voyages, nor from the excesses of heat and cold.—Prof. CHRISTISON said that, after tasting the specimens of the milk brought by the Abbé, he was of opinion that it was the best preserved milk he had ever tasted.

'On a Symmetrical Arrangement of Oxides and Salts on a Common Type,' by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR.—Salts, according to the present views, may be constituted of an oxide and an acid; of an electro-positive element and an electro-negative salt radical; or on the type of water, in which the hydrogen is sometimes replaced by an electro-positive element, sometimes by an electro-negative compound. The author adopted the whole series of metallic oxides as typical of salts, supposing that two equivalents of the metal were present in all the oxides except the magnetic oxide. He contended that neutral salts are not formed on the type of a basic oxide, such as water, but on that of a neutral oxide, such as peroxide of manganese or peroxide of hydrogen, of the general formula,  $O_2(MM)O_2$ . Two equivalents of the oxygen in this type may be replaced in a neutral salt by an anhydrous acid, so that the general formula of a neutral salt is either  $O_2(MM)A_2$ , or half that value, in which A represents any acid. The author showed that many facts supported the idea that an anhydrous acid could substitute oxygen directly, and *vice versa*. Thus, carbonate of manganese heated in air becomes peroxide, oxygen substituting the acid; while peroxide of copper loses oxygen in air and becomes a carbonate. Barytes heated in air absorbs oxygen and becomes a peroxide; heated with sulphuric acid it becomes a sulphate; both oxide and salt being formed on the same type. The author then proceeded to show that as there are varieties of oxides, so also there are varieties of salts, each constituted on an oxide type. Salts of suboxides represent the protoxides; subsalts, with two equivalents of an oxide and one of an

acid, are formed on the type of sesquioxides; while those with three of a base and one of an acid, like phosphate of soda, are formed on the type of magnetic oxide of iron. The sesqui-salts, on this view, are on the type of manganic acid,  $O_3(MM)A_2$ , being like  $O_3(MM)O_2$ . The author then proceeded to show how various relations became apparent, if the oxygen in the oxides were arranged in the simplest form of an axis and equator around the metallic nucleus, according to a conventional system on a plane surface. The existence or deficiency of symmetry in the structure of a body becomes thus indicated. As a general conclusion, when there is an equal balance in the molecules of oxygen, or of electro-negative bodies playing its part, then rest or neutrality results; when the structure wants balance or symmetry, then activity is manifested—basicity when the electro-positive molecules predominate; acidity when the electro-negative are in excess. By writing *minus* points to show the want of symmetry, it is possible to indicate *a priori* whether an acid is monobasic, bibasic, or tribasic. In conclusion, the author referred to the oxides of nitrogen, chlorine and carbon as illustrations of the importance of symmetry. Writing them all on four-volume formulae, it is necessary to double them when the compound has an uneven number of molecules of oxygen; but the oxides of an even number do not require this duplication. Further, it was shown that the symmetrical oxides are neutral or only feebly acid in character in the case of the oxides of electro-negative elements. Thus hypochlorous, chlorous and chloric acids are uneven, like nitrous and nitric acids; while binoxide of nitrogen and the peroxides of chlorine and nitrogen are neutral from there being a balance in the molecules of oxygen. In like manner oxalic acid, with an uneven number of atoms of oxygen, is more powerfully acid than carbonic acid, where the conditions for symmetry are more nearly satisfied.

'On the Molecular Movements of Fluids,' by the MASTER of the MINT.

'On the Ageing of Mordants in Calico Printing,' by Mr. W. CRUM.

'Laboratory Memoranda,' by Mr. BRAZIER.—Mr. Brazier's laboratory memoranda fell under the following heads:—'On the Quantitative Estimation of the Soluble Combustible Contents of Water;' 'A Method for obtaining Pure Distilled Water;' and 'On the Action of Concentrated Sulphuric Acid on Cubein, in relation to the Test for Strychnine, by Bi-chromate of Potash and Sulphuric Acid.'

'On the Formation of Rosolate of Lime on Cotton Fabrics in Hot Climates,' by Mr. C. CALVERT.

'On the Density of Alloys,' by Mr. C. CALVERT.

'On Stil-ethyl,' by Mr. G. B. BUCKTON.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

President.—Sir CHARLES LYELL.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Sir R. GRIFFITH, Prof. SEDGWICK, W. HOPKINS, Major-Gen. PORTLOCK, Prof. RAMSAY, Prof. ROBERTS.  
Secretaries.—Prof. HARKNESS, H. C. SORBY, Rev. Dr. LONGMUIR.  
Committee.—Rev. Dr. Anderson, W. H. Bailey, Dr. Black, Dr. Bryce, A. Brady, R. Chambers, Dr. Daubeny, Sir P. Eerton, Earl of Enniskillen, R. Garner, A. Geikie, Rev. G. Gordon, Prof. Huxley, Col. James, T. F. Jamieson, Sir W. Jardine, J. W. Milne, Rev. H. Mitchell, C. Moore, J. G. Marshall, Prof. Nicol, Prof. Owen, D. Page, C. W. Peach, Prof. Phillips, W. Penckly, E. W. Hiney, J. Stables, Rev. W. Symonds, Prof. Tennant, J. Kates, Capt. Woodall.

THURSDAY.

Sir C. LYELL took the chair, but postponed his opening address until the Prince Consort should arrive.

'On the Geology of Aberdeenshire,' by Prof. NICOL.

'On Coast Section between Aberdeen and Duntottar Castle,' by the Rev. J. LONGMUIR.

The Prince Consort having entered the Section Room, Sir C. LYELL rose and said:—No subject has lately excited more curiosity and general interest among geologists and the public than the question of the antiquity of the human race; whether or no we have sufficient evidence to prove the former co-existence of Man with certain extinct mammalia, in caves or in the superficial deposits commonly called drift or "diluvium." For the last quarter of a century, the occasional occurrence, in various parts of Europe, of the bones of man or the works of his hands, in cave-breccias



and stalactites associated with the remains of the extinct hyæna, bear, elephant, or rhinoceros, have given rise to a suspicion that the date of man must be carried further back than we had heretofore imagined. On the other hand, extreme reluctance was naturally felt on the part of scientific reasoners to admit the validity of such evidence, seeing that so many caves have been inhabited by a succession of tenants, and have been selected by man, as a place not only of domicile, but of sepulture, while some caves have also served as the channels through which the waters of flooded rivers have flowed, so that the remains of living beings which have peopled the district at more than one era may have subsequently been mingled in such caverns and confounded together in one and the same deposit. The facts, however, recently brought to light during the systematic investigation, as reported on by Falconer, of the Brixham Cave, must, I think, have prepared you to admit that scepticism in regard to the cave-evidence in favour of the antiquity of man had previously been pushed to an extreme. To escape from what I now consider was a legitimate deduction from the facts already accumulated, we were obliged to resort to hypotheses requiring great changes in the relative levels and drainage of valleys, and, in short, the whole physical geography of the respective regions where the caves are situated—changes that would alone imply a remote antiquity for the human fossil remains, and make it probable that man was old enough to have co-existed, at least, with the Siberian mammoth. But, in the course of the last fifteen years, another class of proofs have been advanced, in France, in confirmation of man's antiquity, into two of which I have personally examined in the course of the present summer, and to which I shall now briefly advert. First, so long ago as the year 1844, M. Aymard, an eminent paleontologist and antiquary, published an account of the discovery in the volcanic district of Central France, of portions of two human skeletons (the skulls, teeth, and bones), imbedded in a volcanic breccia, found in the mountain of Denise, in the environs of Le Puy en Velay, a breccia anterior in date to one, at least, of the latest eruptions of that volcanic mountain. On the opposite side of the same hill, the remains of a large number of mammalia, most of them of extinct species, have been detected in tufaceous strata, believed, and I think correctly, to be of the same age. The authenticity of the human fossils was from the first disputed by several geologists, but admitted by the majority of those who visited Le Puy and saw, with their own eyes, the original specimen now in the museum of that town. Among others, M. Pictet, so well known to you by his excellent work on Paleontology, declared after his visit to the spot his adhesion to the opinions previously expressed by Aymard. My friend, Mr. Scrope, in the second edition of his 'Volcanoes of Central France,' lately published, also adopted the same conclusion, although after accompanying me this year to Le Puy, he has seen reason to modify his views. The result of our joint examination,—a result which, I believe, essentially coincides with that arrived at by MM. Hébert and Lartet, names well known to Science, who have also this year gone into this inquiry on the spot, may thus be stated. We are by no means prepared to maintain that the specimen in the museum at Le Puy (which unfortunately was never seen *in situ* by any scientific observer) is a fabrication. On the contrary, we incline to believe that the human fossils in this and some other specimens from the same hill, were really imbedded by natural causes in their present matrix. But the rock in which they are entombed consists of two parts, one of which is a compact, and for the most part thinly laminated stone, into which none of the human bones penetrate; the other containing the bones is a lighter and much more porous stone, without lamination, to which we could find nothing similar in the mountain of Denise, although both M. Hébert and I made several excavations on the alleged site of the fossils. M. Hébert therefore suggested to me that this more porous stone, which resembles in colour and mineral composition, though not in structure, parts of the genuine old breccia of Denise, may be made up of the older

rock broken up and afterwards re-deposited, or as the French say *remané*, and, therefore, of much newer date, an hypothesis which well deserves consideration; but I feel that we are, at present, so ignorant of the precise circumstances and position under which these celebrated human fossils were found, that I ought not to waste time in speculating on their probable mode of interment, but simply state that, in my opinion, they afford no demonstration of Man having witnessed the last volcanic eruptions of Central France. The skulls, according to the judgment of the most competent osteologists who have yet seen them, do not seem to depart in a marked manner from the modern European, or Caucasian, type, and the human bones are in a fresher state than those of the *Elephas meridionalis* and other quadrupeds found in any breccia of Denise which can be referred to the period even of the latest volcanic eruptions. But, while I have thus failed to obtain satisfactory evidence in favour of the remote origin assigned to the human fossils of Le Puy, I am fully prepared to corroborate the conclusions which have been recently laid before the Royal Society by Mr. Prestwich, in regard to the age of the flint implements associated in undisturbed gravel, in the north of France, with the bones of elephants, at Abbeville and Amiens. These were first noticed at Abbeville, and their true geological position assigned to them by M. Boucher de Perthes, in 1849, in his '*Antiquités Celtiques*,' while those of Amiens were afterwards described in 1855, by the late Dr. Rigollot. For a clear statement of the facts, I may refer you to the abstract of Mr. Prestwich's Memoir, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1859, and have only to add that I have myself obtained abundance of Flint Implements (some of which are laid upon the table) during a short visit to Amiens and Abbeville. Two of the worked flints of Amiens were discovered in the gravel-pits of St.-Acheul—one at the depth of 10, and the other of 17 feet below the surface, at the time of my visit; and M. Georges Pouchet, of Rouen, author of a work on the Races of Man, who has since visited the spot, has extracted with his own hands one of these implements, as Messrs. Prestwich and Flower had done before him. The stratified gravel resting immediately on the chalk in which these rudely fashioned instruments are buried, belongs to the post-pliocene period, all the freshwater and land shells which accompany them being of existing species. The great number of the fossil instruments which have been likened to hatchets, spear-heads, and wedges is truly wonderful. More than a thousand of them have already been met with in the last ten years, in the valley of the Somme, in an area 15 miles in length. I infer that a tribe of savages, to whom the use of iron was unknown, made a long sojourn in this region; and I am reminded of a large Indian Mound, which I saw in St. Simond's Island, in Georgia—a mound 10 acres in area, and having an average height of five feet, chiefly composed of cast-away oyster shells, throughout which arrow-heads, stone-axes, and Indian pottery are dispersed. If the neighbouring river, the Alatomaha, or the sea which is at hand, should invade, sweep away, and stratify the contents of this mound, it might produce a very analogous accumulation of human implements, unmixed perhaps with human bones. Although the accompanying shells are of living species, I believe the antiquity of the Abbeville and Amiens flint instruments to be great indeed if compared to the times of history or tradition. I consider the gravel to be of fluvial origin; but I could detect nothing in the structure of its several parts indicating cataclysmal action, nothing that might not be due to such river-floods as we have witnessed in Scotland during the last half-century. It must have required a long period for the wearing down of the chalk which supplied the broken flints for the formation of so much gravel at various heights, sometimes 100 feet above the present level of the Somme, for the deposition of fine sediment including entire shells, both terrestrial and aquatic, and also for the denudation which the entire mass of stratified drift has undergone, portions having been swept away, so that what remains of it often terminates abruptly in old

river-cliffs, besides being covered by a newer unstratified drift. To explain these changes I should infer considerable oscillations in the level of the land in that part of France—slow movements of upheaval and subsidence, deranging but not wholly displacing the course of the ancient rivers. Lastly, the disappearance of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, and other genera of quadrupeds now foreign to Europe implies, in like manner, a vast lapse of ages, separating the era in which the fossil implements were framed and that of the invasion of Gaul by the Romans. Among the problems of high theoretical interest which the recent progress of Geology and Natural History has brought into notice, no one is more prominent, and, at the same time, more obscure, than that relating to the origin of species. On this difficult and mysterious subject a work will very shortly appear, by Mr. Charles Darwin, the result of twenty years of observation and experiments in Zoology, Botany, and Geology, by which he has been led to the conclusion, that those powers of nature which give rise to races and permanent varieties in animals and plants, are the same as those which, in much longer periods, produce species, and, in a still longer series of ages, give rise to differences of generic rank. He appears to me to have succeeded, by his investigations and reasonings, to have thrown a flood of light on many classes of phenomena connected with the affinities, geographical distribution, and geological succession of organic beings, for which no other hypothesis has been able, or has even attempted, to account. Among the communications sent in to this Section, I have received from Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, one confirming the discovery which he and I formerly announced, of a land shell, or pupa, in the coal formation of Nova Scotia. When we contemplate the vast series of formations intervening between the tertiary and carboniferous strata, all destitute of air-breathing Mollusca, at least of the terrestrial class, such a discovery affords an important illustration of the extreme defectiveness of our geological records. It has always appeared to me that the advocates of progressive development have too much overlooked the imperfection of these records, and that, consequently, a large part of the generalizations in which they have indulged in regard to the first appearance of the different classes of animals, especially of air-breathers, will have to be modified or abandoned. Nevertheless, that the doctrine of progressive development may contain in it the germs of a true theory, I am far from denying. The consideration of this question will come before you when the age of the White Sandstone of Elgin is discussed—a rock hitherto referred to the Old Red, or Devonian formation, but now ascertained to contain several reptilian forms, of so high an organization as to raise a doubt in the minds of many geologists whether so old a place in the series can correctly be assigned to it.

'On the Chronology of the Trap Rocks of Scotland,' by Mr. A. GEIKIE.—The points to be proved were—first, that there is sufficient abundance of felspathic matter in the grits of the Silurian region of the Lammermoors to warrant the inference that felspathic matter was either ejected during the formation of these grits, or already in considerable abundance on the surface. Second, that the Silurians of the Lammermoors were contorted during the Upper Silurian period, probably between the upper and lower Ludlows, and that this contortion was attended with a widespread extravasation of felspathic matter. Third, that the Old Red Sandstone period was marked by powerful and long-continued volcanic activity, in several centres, as the Sidlaws, the Ochils, the Pentlands, and part of the hills of Lanark. Fourth, that the carboniferous period was characterized by the especial abundance and activity of volcanic centre, so much so that there is not a well-defined zone of carboniferous beds which does not, at some part of the Lothians, display its intercalated sheets of ash or greenstone; but that these eruptions were marked by local centres alike in their extent and in the character of the erupted material. Fifth, that after the carboniferous series, there is a great gap in the chronology of the Scottish



trap-rocks, the next traces of subterranean movement being discernible in the lias of Skye; but that contemporaneous igneous rocks are not found until towards the top of the middle oolite, where among estuarine limestones and shales, there occur in Skye and adjacent islands enormous sheets of greenstone and basalt. Sixth, that, as upper secondary rocks have still to be determined in the Hebrides, we have, at present, to pass from the oolitic traps of Skye to the basalts and ashes of Mull, which, as shown by their associated fossils, are tertiary, and, probably, miocene. Lastly, that the later basalts and ashes of Arthur's Seat ought, probably, to be referred to the later secondary, or older tertiary period.

'On the Origin of Cone in Cone Structure,' by Mr. H. C. SORBY.—This structure consists of an assemblage of imperfect cones, inclosing other cones, which all have their apex in the same direction, and usually occur in bands parallel to the stratification of the work in which they are found. By examining their transparent slices with polarized light, the author had come to the conclusion that this structure is due to the growth of minute prismatic crystals, of more or less impure carbonate of lime, which, starting from particular points, grow upwards or downwards in such a manner that the peculiar and curious compound conical masses were formed by the interference of the crystals with each other, and with the uncrystallizable impurities of the rock.

'On New Fossils from Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland,' by the Rev. H. MITCHELL.

'On the Junction of Granite with Stratified Rocks,' by Mr. T. F. JAMESON.

#### SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

President.—Sir W. JARDINE.

Vice-Presidents.—Prof. ALLANAN, C. G. BARRINGTON, Prof. BALFOUR, Dr. DAUBENY, Prof. HUXLEY, Prof. OWEN.  
Secretaries.—Dr. LANKESTER, Dr. DICKIE, Dr. OGILVIE.  
Committee.—Dr. Acland, Dr. W. Alexander, A. Brady, Dr. G. Bennett, J. B. Buckton, J. Clarke, Prof. Corbett, Mr. Croall, Dr. Dyce, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, H. S. Ellis, Rev. G. Gordon, J. Gould, Sir C. Hastings, J. Hogg, W. Reddie, J. Lubbock, R. MacAndrew, Dr. MacPain, Prof. Macdonald, J. D. Macdonald, Dr. Macrobain, A. Murray, W. Oliphant, Dr. Parnell, C. W. Peach, Dr. E. Smith, H. T. Stainton, Rev. W. S. Symonds, Rev. J. Yates.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the Section, said,—Since we met last year, in Leeds, Zoology and Botany I may say have steadily advanced. In Great Britain and Ireland, of the works which have been commenced in former years some have been completed and others go on with their wonted energy. The fine works incident to the Government Expedition brought out at the public expense, and under charge of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, have been mostly completed, with one exception, to which, we trust, the attention of Government will be directed by some of our scientific friends in Parliament; it is the Zoology of the Expedition of the Erebus and Arrow from 1839 to 1843. This was commenced in 1844, and, after a period of fifteen years, yet remains unfinished. The contributions to the Natural History of Labuan and the adjacent coasts of Borneo, by Mr. Motly and Mr. Dillwoyn, so beautifully commenced a few years since, and illustrating a Fauna little known, has not been continued, and will, I much regret, cease to be so under its original authors; for, in the fearful massacre that took place at Kalangan on the 1st of May last, Mr. Motly and his family were the first to fall victims to the rage of the natives. This unhappy loss will be a serious one for Science. Mr. Motly laboured hard in our particular walks; but being chief engineer of the coal-mines in the eastern division of Borneo, he had turned his mind to Geology—and at the time of his death was preparing a paper for this very Meeting upon the coal of those countries, and upon 'The Progress and Growth of New Coal Formations now preparing for Future Ages.' It may be recollected that among the grants of money appropriated at our last Meeting to Section D, there was one to assist Mr. Eytan to illustrate the comparative osteology of birds, to which he had particularly directed his attention. Two beautiful numbers have already appeared, and the third is ready for publication. The periodicals devoted to zoology and botany continue to be well conducted.

In these and in the *Transactions of Learned Societies* much facility and encouragement is given to the publication of valuable Memoirs; and I may mention that in one branch which has not yet maintained a periodical for itself, an experiment is being tried in Mr. Slater's 'This,' of which the first year's numbers will be completed in October. The importance of Publishing Societies has been generally acknowledged. Many of us are members of the *Royal Society*, devoted to furthering the objects of our Section, and it gives me pleasure to lay before you Prof. Huxley's beautiful volume on 'Oceanic Hydrozoa,' observed during the voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, now ready for subscribers; and also the drawings and plates of Mr. Blackwall's volume on Spiders, now far advanced. The members of our Learned Societies have occasionally founded medals or prizes for the encouragement of men of science. You will see presented to Sir R. Murchison during this Meeting the medal founded by Sir T. Brisbane, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the late Dr. Patrick Neil founded another medal, which has been this year awarded to a botanical work of rare excellence and beautifully illustrated, 'The Reproductive Organs of Lichens,' by Dr. J. Lindsay. In Ireland, the Rev. C. O'Meara's works on 'The Reproduction of the Diatomaceæ' hold a first place. Mr. Archer's papers 'On the Desmidiæ' are also able. In Zoology, marine life has been most advanced by Dr. Kinahan, Profs. Green and W. King; while in the Dublin University a lectureship in zoology has been founded, and shows its value by being well attended. The condition of our Public Museums is a very important subject. Their condition is becoming more healthy. The discussions upon the accommodation in our noble national collections, and of the propriety of the separation of the Literary and Art Departments from the Physical will, I have no doubt, bring out results favourable to both. One great and important feature is the arrangement and cataloguing of our public collections. The officers of the British Museum have worked hard in these departments, and its Catalogues now reach to a numerous and valuable series of volumes. Some of these are well illustrated, while others are almost monographs. This year Dr. Gray has devoted one to a portion of the Batrachians or Frogs, and Mr. F. Smith has published a capital part 'On the Fossorial Hymenoptera.' The University Museum of Edinburgh is one of great value, as, besides possessing the rich mineralogical collection made by its late able Professor, Jameson, it gained by purchase the entire zoological collection of the late M. Dufresne of Paris, in which are many of the type-specimens mentioned and described in the zoological works published at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. The formation of a Museum of Technology under Prof. George Wilson will, I trust, improve the condition of this part of the University; but at present the accommodation and income allowed for museum purposes are not nearly sufficient, and it is impossible for the Regius Keeper to catalogue or arrange or even preserve the collection, or to give that aid to study required at the present time without considerable additions to his staff of assistants. Among the more local collections, the East India House has set a fine example by publishing two excellent volumes, prepared by their late venerable curator, Dr. Harsfield. In his task of preparing this catalogue he has been assisted by Mr. F. Moore, his under-curator. The Derby Museum of Liverpool will soon, we may hope, follow the same course; it is a most valuable one, and contains many unique specimens from our early expeditions. Its curator is quite able for the task. The museum of the University of this city has, I am glad to say, been much improved, and a local collection far advanced. I may remark that museums of this class should not, as is too often the case, attempt a general collection. The great object should be to obtain *typical specimens*, so as to be able to explain the subjects and the geographical distribution of animal life in particular forms; afterwards a good British collection should be brought together; and, lastly, the local Fauna and Flora should be illustrated. Aberdeenshire,

from its seaboard and a country heading inward to a great elevation, is very rich, and our notions are becoming extirpated and "forgotten." Another object should be the illustration of any branch of industry or commerce, for which there is a wide field in the Arctic fisheries. But the one great character of the present time is that of popular information—popular works on all subjects. This is, no doubt, all in the right direction, and shows the call for information; but it may be overdone. False information is worse than none. Some of our great principles cannot be studied against time, and diluted chapters from authors of reputation sometimes neither give the truth nor the author's meaning. These form a considerable staple in our weekly press. It is your duty then, who are presumed to know something of the various branches you profess, to inform, and counsel, and advise as far as you can the authors of those lesser works, when they will take advice, and to endeavour that at least accuracy is carried out in their endeavours to instruct others. Upon the continent of Europe the progress of Zoology and Botany has been steady. In our foreign possessions there is an advance. The melancholy events that have occurred in India and her unfortunate position have given a temporary shock there; yet the scientific journals of that country, which have brought so much to light, continue, and there is no country where we have been so much indebted to our military officers for physical information. Their names would form a very long list. Col. Sykes, now here, and your Member, deserves every praise; and among Scotchmen you have Elliot and Jerdan, M'Clelland and Adams, the latter an Aberdeenshireman, and who has brought many new objects of interest to this country. But it is in the younger countries where we see an advance more evident. Australia and Van Diemen's Land, now that wealth permits time and luxury, have attended to science, and in most of the journals of those countries we have original observers, and by and by we shall have the results of the study of the remarkable productions of these lands made where they live and grow. New Zealand also has its scientific journal. It is, however, in the New World where the greatest activity at present prevails. She has already with credit to herself sent out scientific expeditions of a general character, and those of Wilkes and Rae and Kane are well known, and huge works have sprung from each—but the botanists of territory now claimed by the American people have given rise to surveys and exploratory expeditions at home, and these are proceeding in all directions to fix the boundary lines, and the best railway routes to the Pacific,—naturalists and draftsmen, in fact all the necessary staff, accompanying each expedition,—the results of which are published in reports to Congress, in which they are assisted by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. But the work of the greatest magnitude and importance to America, is 'Contributions to the Natural History of the United States,' by Agassiz, originally advertised to be completed in ten large volumes, but the subscription has so well filled as to allow its extension even beyond the contemplated limits. Two volumes for the first year on the Testudinata or Tortoises, have been published, illustrated by thirty-four plates. An important part of these volumes is an introductory essay, which has been re-published separately in an 8vo. volume. Louis Agassiz's 'Essay on Classification,' embraces the whole range of the subject, which he treats in a wider and more comprehensible and less mechanical manner than has hitherto been done; but while I thus praise the work and the manner in which it is treated, and agree with a great many of the positions he has taken up, I must warn its readers that some subjects are treated in a way Prof. Agassiz will not be able to maintain, and that to those who are unable or unwilling to think for themselves, the author's reputation will prove a guarantee not altogether to be trusted. It must be studied with great care and great caution. Nevertheless I look upon it as the remarkable book of the year. There is another work upon a similar subject advertised, from which we may expect some curious reasonings, 'On the Origin of Species and Varieties,' by Charles Darwin. Let me now



say a word for Section D. At the first Meeting in York, in 1831, the Committee of Sections was naturally small. Zoology and Botany did not come forward in great numbers, and we had only five members, Daubeny, Greville, Henslow, Lindley and Dr. Pritchard. There was no Botanical paper, and only one on Zoology, 'On the Crystalline Lens of Vertebrata,' by Dr. now Sir David Brewster. In 1832 and 1833 the British Association met in Oxford and Cambridge—in 1834 at Edinburgh, where the attendance was greater than on any previous occasion, 1,298 tickets being issued—Dublin in 1835. These first four meetings are extremely interesting, and a perusal of the volumes containing the Reports will show you how this now great body thought and acted in its early days; how it has crept on, and increased and matured its plans until it reached the high position in science which it now holds; and that I may not be said to think too highly of ourselves, or to state matters for which there was no foundation, the work of Section D. since the 27th of September, 1831, up to the conclusion of the Meeting for 1858, gives the following results:—There has been read, Reports, 95; Papers, Zoological, 411; Botanical, 213; or, in all, 719 Reports and Papers; and the amount of money granted to Section D. for scientific encouragement during the same period appears to have been about 1,007*l*. After the position that I have mentioned to you that the literature of our subject holds, I do not think that we can complain either of slowness or want of interest. Perhaps we have not been so popular as the members of Section C., but we shall not quarrel about which is the more important. I think we are mutually dependent on each other, and cannot well go on separately. Their science allows great scope for the imagination, and that may occasionally run riot. They have in charge the two great materials of which we all acknowledge the importance, and without the assistance of which we would not now be assembled here—coal and iron. We deal more in facts; but if our members would only look around them, they would soon perceive that nearly all their necessities and luxuries, whether of food or clothing, or of the adornment of their mansions, depend on animal and vegetable products. This, however, depends upon ourselves, and if we will study these wonderful productions with minds impressed with the power and goodness of God in placing them around us, we shall find the investigation of them no weary work, but one full of interest and information. By these remarks I do not wish to claim for the British Association any undeserved influence; but it is now universally acknowledged that the example it has shown, and the various links it has joined between the different departments and the people cultivating them, has had a very decided influence on the promotion of science. At all the meetings of this Association which I have attended I have observed a great impulse given, both in the preparation for the meetings and after their conclusion, and if you will give it your attention, you will find that after we have left you, various matters will appear in other lights than you formerly viewed them. Various subjects will be suggested to you, and many of you will try to study and master this or that subject as your inclination leads, and my wish is that you may persevere and be successful.

'On the Characteristic Features of the Aberdeen-shire Flora,' by Dr. DIORIE.—Remarks on the physical characters of Aberdeenshire form a necessary introduction to an account of its Flora. The county of Aberdeen occupies a position between 56° 52' and 57° 42' N., and 1° 49' to 3° 48' W. long.; it embraces a surface of 1,950 English square miles. A line drawn from Culter, on the borders of Kincardineshire, to Pennan, on the borders of Banffshire, divides it into two portions, presenting very great difference in physical characters. To the east of this line the surface, though undulating, does not present any point exceeding 900 feet in elevation, and no part of this section is more than twenty miles distant from the German Ocean. The more inland part, to the west of the line above mentioned, has in general a very different aspect, there being a gradual rise of the surface towards the south-western extremity of the county. This

is very obvious on tracing the levels of the two principal rivers, the Dee and the Don. The former has an elevation of 1,640 feet at a distance of seventy miles from the sea; the Don, about fifty-five miles inland, is 1,240 feet above the sea. The river Muick, in a course of ten miles only, from its source at Loch Muick to its conjunction with the Dee at Ballater, presents a difference of level amounting to more than 500 feet. These facts are singularly in contrast with observations made on the course of the river Ythan, which chains part of the more eastern district: at twenty-two miles from its termination in the German Ocean, it is only 124 feet above the level of that sea. Some of the passes from one glen to another illustrate the same point: the highest level of the path on the east shoulder of Mount Battock, twenty-eight miles from Aberdeen, is about 2,000 feet, while that on the west shoulder of Mount Keen, ten miles further inland, attains an elevation of 2,400 feet. Again, if we take a general view of the heights of the mountains in sections of ten miles from east to west, we observe a steady increase of elevation, till we reach a zone in which few of the numerous mountains are lower than 2,000 or 3,000 feet, and many exceed 4,000, the extreme elevation being that of Ben Muich Dhui, viz., about 4,320 feet, and therefore in Britain, second only to Ben Nevis. Omitting here other details respecting the shore line, prevailing rocks and soil, temperature, rain, &c., the following is a summary of conclusions respecting the vegetation. Excluding upwards of forty species, many of which though now extensively diffused, have doubtless been introduced at a comparatively recent period, the indigenous flowering plants amount to 635, consisting of 458 Dicotyledons and 177 Monocotyledons; these are distributed among 53 natural orders of the former and 11 of the latter. The Flora, therefore, is not rich as regards mere numbers, nevertheless it comprehends many species of great interest.

Prof. BALFOUR called attention to the exceptional character of the Flora on the Coial Hills, and accounted for it by the presence of serpentine in these hills. He had found there *Arenaria verna*, and the same plant on the green hill of Strathdon. —Mr. BABINGTON called attention to the comparative poverty of the Flora as compared with the fenny county of Cambridgeshire, where double the number of species of plants existed.

'On a New Genus of Lucemariadæ,' by Prof. ALLMAN.—This creature was a kind of fixed Medusa, having a structure resembling many of the common forms of floating Jelly Fishes, but was fixed to rocks by means of a pedicel or stalk. It had been found on the more northern shores of Scotland, and he proposed for it the name of *Carduella Scoticus*.—Mr. PEACH had found this creature under stones in Caithness. He stated, as a curious fact, that many creatures which he had observed in the deep sea off the coasts of Cornwall were littoral on the shores of Scotland.

'On some New Species of Birds,' by Mr. GOULD. —On Drift Pebbles found in the Stomach of a Cow,' by the Rev. W. S. SYMONDS.—Mr. Symonds exhibited thirty pebbles, one of them weighing three-quarters of a pound, found in the stomach of a cow lately killed at Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent. The pebbles belong to the northern drift of geologists which abundantly overlies the New Red Sandstone of the district; and they are remarkably glazed and polished by the action of the cow's stomach. The weight of the pebbles is five pounds, and the animal appeared perfectly healthy and fat when killed by Mr. Goodman, butcher, of Barton-under-Needwood, to whom reference may be made.

Dr. LANKESTER thought this was an instance of a morbid appetite, and quoted many instances of the same nature.

'Short Account of a Bone Cave, near Montrose,' by Mr. BEATTIE:—The cave is situated near the mouth of the river Northesk, in that range of trap-rocks extending eastward from the Northwater Bridge, on the Aberdeen Road, to the cliffs of St. Cyrus,—the base of the cave being at present ten or twelve feet above the level of the sea, from which it is distant nearly a mile, and from the nearest point of the river Northesk about half as much.

The entrance to the cave is through a hard compact rock of trap, and measures twelve feet wide, by five high. On entering, the cavity suddenly widens out to the breadth of twenty feet, with a height varying from twenty to thirty,—the whole having been crammed to the roof with a deposit of fine, dark loamy soil, containing a variety of organic remains. It was evident that the work of excavation had been carried on for some time, and we discovered evidences on Mr. Walker's farm that to him the cave had proved a regular bed of guano, fertilizing his soil and improving his crops. In his operations, however, many of the fossil remains had been allowed to be taken away; still the almost perpendicular section left standing afforded ample field for inquiry and speculation. The bottom, or floor, consisted of rolled stones, or sea beach, in some places mixed, or covered, with stalagmitic concretion several inches thick. The lowest stratum, three feet thick, was composed of dark loam, with a mixture of decayed shells, principally of the *Mytilus edulis*. Above this, extending round the cave, was a remarkable layer of shells of the *Patella vulgata* varying from one to three feet deep, all in the finest possible state of preservation, and of a large size,—many of them measuring upwards of two inches across. This extraordinary deposit of shells contained no admixture of sand or earthy matter, but lay pure and clean, as if heaped together by human agency. A few examples of *Turbo littoreus* of Lynn, were picked up. About eight feet from the floor, we found a stratum of decayed animal matter, about a foot deep, with a layer of bones extending throughout the whole width of the cave. The teeth and bones were discovered in this layer, and, so far as yet observed, they belong chiefly to the Ruminantia, and are very similar to some of those from the Kirkdale Cave, represented in the plates to Buckland's 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ,' especially the Deer-horns figured in plate ix., 2nd edition. The whole of the bones have been shattered, except the joints and other solid parts; on these we perceived marks, as if they had been gnawed by some animal. The only examples of Carnivora yet met with are the head of a wild cat, and the jaws of a fox or wolf, with teeth belonging to animals of a larger species. About a foot from the floor we turned up part of the left parietal bone of a human skull, extremely thin, but compact, firm, and smooth as a piece of ivory. No other part of the human subject had been found, so far as our investigation proceeded. Two small pieces of a pipkin were also picked up, bearing evident marks of antiquity. The floor of the cave dips inward at an angle of about 10 degrees to the horizon, which leads to the supposition that there is a connexion with some other cavern into which the sea has had access by this opening; or that another cave had existed between it and the sea, through which the shells might have been carried to their present position. It is not improbable that another cave may be found a little to the west of the present, where the rock is hidden by the débris from above and the soil that has fallen from the upper grounds. Speculation on this subject at present would be idle, but we cannot refrain from alluding to the marked similarity which exists between the remains found in this cave and those found in that of Kirkdale—the natural inference from which leads us to suppose that this also was a hyæna cave, and that remains of this animal may be found on further search being made, for although no bones of any carnivorous animal larger than the wolf have yet been found, it must be kept in mind that no remains of the hyæna were met with in the Kirkdale Cave for nearly twelve months after its discovery, and then only by chance.

Prof. OWEN remarked that the bones and shells from Montrose were those of recent animals, and that the cave had evidently been filled in a comparatively recent period.

'Notice of the Skull of a Wombat from the Bone Caves of Australia,' by Dr. M'BAIN.

'On the Varieties and Species of New Pheasants recently introduced into England,' by Mr. GOULD.—After a sketch of the distribution of the family of Gallinaceous birds, the author gave an account of the species of Phasianus (Pheasant), which had been introduced into England. All the species



were from Asia. The oldest English species was the *P. Colchicus*, which came from Asia Minor. The next was *P. torquatus*, from Shanghai, which was introduced about one hundred years ago, and had recently been reintroduced. Specimens of this kind reared in Bedfordshire were exhibited. The crosses between these two birds produced remarkably fine and strong birds. The other true species were *P. Mongolicus* from Mongolia, *P. Læmenigii* from Japan, *P. Reevesii* from China, and *P. versicolor* from Japan. *P. Reevesii* is remarkable for a tail six feet in length; whilst the last species had been successfully introduced into England, and bred freely with *P. Colchicus*, and the crosses between that bird and *P. torquatus*; and the result had been greatly to improve the strength and weight of the birds.

'On the Vegetative Axis of Ferns,' by Dr. OGILVIE.—The paper embraced two principal points,—the general form of the Rhizome of Ferns and its internal structure. The stems of our British species, at least, may be reduced to three forms,—the creeping Rhizome and the Caudex, branched or simple. We have examples of the first in our Brakens and Polypodes, and of the others in the tufted stem of *Blechnum* and *Osonunda*, the lady-fern and its congeners, and the parsley-fern, and in the massive imbricated root-stock of the male fern and some other species of *Aspidium*. The last form presents many points of similarity to the stem of a tree-fern, though its small development and horizontal line of growth prevent its forming any conspicuous trunk above the surface of the ground. The resemblance becomes more apparent when the persistent bases of the decayed fronds are cut off, and only the central axis left, marked by spiral rows of cicatrices like the scars marking the stem of the tree-fern. The chief peculiarity of the internal structure is the reduction of the fibro-vascular system to a netted cylinder, imbedded in the general cellular tissue of the stem, and giving off fasciculi both to the petioles and the rootlets. This arrangement is very regular in all the species, but there is great diversity in the course of the dark-coloured or woody tissue. Reference was made to the independent origin of the rootlets, and to the general relations of this form of stem to those of the higher plants.—The paper was illustrated by diagrams, and by preparations and dissections of our indigenous ferns, with some comparative specimens of the arborescent species.

'On a Species of Galago from Old Calabar,' by Mr. A. MURRAY.—This species, on account of its minuteness, the author proposed to call *Galago minimus*. The author went into the discussion of the position of the Galagos in the Animal Kingdom. His paper will be published at length in the ensuing number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*.

#### SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

President—Prof. SHARPEY.

Vice Presidents—Dr. ACLAND, Sir C. B. BRODIE, Prof. CHRISTISON, Sir J. CLARK, Prof. SVYNE, Prof. A. THOMSON.  
Secretaries—Dr. REDFERN, Prof. BENNETT.  
Committee—Prof. ALLMAN, B. E. BRODHURST, C. BROOKE, Dr. CAMPS, Dr. CHAMBERS, Dr. CHRISTIE, Prof. CORBET, Sir C. HASTINGS, Prof. LAYCOCK, J. LULLOCK, Prof. OGSTON, Prof. PIRRIE, G. RAINY, Dr. SMITH, Dr. STEWART, Dr. WATSON, Dr. WILLIAMSON.

THURSDAY.

'On the Structure of the Nerve Tubes,' by Prof. BENNETT.

'On the Admixture of Nervous and Muscular Fibres in the Nerves of the Leech,' by Dr. REDFERN.

'On the Repair of Tendons after their Subcutaneous Division,' by Mr. B. E. BRODHURST.

'On the Beat of the Snail's Heart,' by Mr. M. POSTER.

'On the Necessity of a Reform in Nerve Physiology,' by Mr. G. H. LEWES.

FRIDAY.

'Lactation in an unimpregnated Female of *Canis familiaris*,' by Dr. J. ADAMSON.—A female greyhound, which had never had offspring, suckled a kitten until it had grown to a considerable size. If the kitten was removed, the greyhound was as disconsolate as the kitten's own parent would have been under similar circumstances, and her equanimity was only restored when the kitten was given back to her.

Dr. OGILVIE said, the occurrence is not uncommon in the human female, and that lactation has often been carried on successfully by the human male. He remarked also, that it is common in Western Africa for young females who have never had children to be regularly employed in nursing the children of others: a secretion of milk being excited by stimulating the breast to secrete milk by the application of the juice of one of the Euphorbiaceæ.

'Report on the Productive Organs of the Hydroid Zoophytes,' by Prof. ALLMAN.

'The Genetic Cycle in Organic Nature,' by Dr. G. OGILVIE.—Parental derivation, Dr. Ogilvie observed, was now generally allowed as the sole origin of organic beings; and the subject of discussion among physiologists was no longer the admissibility of spontaneous generation, but the nature of the derivation, as the case may be, from a single parent or a pair. The former mode of origin by what has been termed "gemination," or the "budding process," plays a very conspicuous part in the propagation of many of the lower species, and by its periodic recurrence in conjunction with the other form of reproduction, gives rise to the singular phenomena known as alternation of generations. All cases of alternation were not, however, to be regarded as precisely parallel: and it was the object of the present paper to point out certain differences dependent on the period of the life-history of a species in which the process of gemination is interpolated. Three stages were distinguished in the life-history—the Protomorphic, or that prior to the first appearance of the organization most characteristic of the species,—the Orthomorphic, or that marked by such typical organization—and the Gamomorphic, or that of the development of the reproductive organs. In each of these stages we may have a process of gemination interpolated. The results contrast, especially as it occurs in the first and last. As examples of the former, the Trematode and Cystic Entozoa were referred to in the animal kingdom, and the Mosses among plants, in all of which certain provisional forms are interposed between the ovum and the embryonic rudiment of the typical form. The Polypifera and Cestoidea among animals on the other hand, and the Ferns among vegetables, furnish illustrations of alternation dependent on gemination in the gamomorphic stage, and arising from the reproductive organs acquiring the characters of detached and often highly organized structures comparable to independent animals or plants. The Hood-eyed Medusæ become in this way much more conspicuous organisms than the Polype stock, whose organs they really are. The Cestoidea are remarkable as presenting instances of a double alternation, from a process of gemination occurring both in the cystic or protomorphic, and in the Tænioid or gamomorphic stages. The author concluded by indicating a parallelism between the phenomena of alternation and certain points in the embryogeny of the higher animals, and in the maturation of the reproductive organs. The formation of double monsters in the higher animals, the normal twin embryo of the Polyzoa, the variable number of *Tenia* heads budded off by the Cystic Entozoa, and the phenomena of development among the Echinodermata, were referred to as indicating a gradual transition from the implantation of the embryo on the germ-mass of the ordinary ovum, to cases of well-marked alternation—while the reproductive process in the Polyzoa and Hydraform Polypes, in the Salpæ and in some Annelids, and the phenomena of impregnation in the Coniferæ among vegetables, were brought forward in illustration of a similar transition from the development of the normal reproductive organs, to the formation of conspicuous sexual Zooids;—and in proof of distinctions founded on the complexity of the structures themselves not being of essential importance, reference was made to the males of the Rotifera and Cirripedia, which though animals with an individuality entirely distinct even from the ovum, are much more defective in organization than some of the sexual Zooids now referred to, as the Hood-eyed Medusæ.—The paper was illustrated by tabular views of the relations referred to.

'Handwriting and Drawing of the Insane—as illustrative of some Modes of Cerebral Functions,' by Prof. LAYCOCK.

'On the Origin of Morbid Growths, with reference to the Connective Tissue Theory,' by Prof. BENNETT.

'On the Homologous Development of the Muscular System,' by Rev. J. D. MILNE, jun.

'Reproduction in Gasteropoda, and on some curious Effects in Endosmosis,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

President—Admiral Sir J. C. ROSS.  
Vice-Presidents—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Col. JAMES, Admiral FITZROY, Sir J. BOWRING, J. CRAUFURD, Very Rev. Principal CAMPBELL, Sir J. RICHARDSON, Sir J. CLARK.  
Secretaries—Dr. NORTON SHAW, J. G. L. Prof. GEDDES.  
Committee—Col. Sir Alexander, Sir E. Belcher, Dr. J. Bird, Dr. W. G. Blackie, H. Bohn, Consul Brand, Dr. Camps, P. O. Callaghan, D. Croker, P. Dickson, C. Wentworth Dilke, A. G. Findlay, Dr. Glen, Hon. Col. A. H. Gordon, Rev. H. Gray, C. H. B. Hambly, Sir A. L. Hay, R. Hepburn, F. Hindmarsh, J. Hogg, D. Kay, B. Jacobs, Keith Johnston, Dr. Lee, Dr. Lister, Rev. A. McKay, T. McLean, F. Nares, L. Oliphant, Capt. S. Osborn, Gen. T. Phillips, Gen. Portlock, Capt. Speke, J. J. Stainton, Major Sygne, J. Taylor, F. Tytler, J. K. Watts.

THURSDAY.

'Report on the Crania of the Tribes of Nepaul,' by Prof. OWEN.—Prof. Owen entered minutely into the formation of the crania, upwards of 90 in number, the features, the skull, &c. In these 90 varieties of crania, the amount of brain is not greater than that usually found in the highest class of day labourers in this country and in Ireland—indeed, the skulls do not differ much from what may be found in the graveyards of London, Edinburgh or Dublin.

Sir JOHN BOWRING stated that he remembered a murder occurring in Ceylon, and on the murderer being brought to trial, it was found utterly impossible to make him comprehend that he had committed any sin whatever in revenging himself upon one by whom he thought he had been injured. The consequence was that the Judge came to the conclusion that the murderer could not be held responsible for his crime. So ignorant was this man that he could not count up to the number of five, losing himself always at three. Incidentally, Sir John remarked that the introduction of the decimal system amongst some classes of the Indians had been esteemed by them one of the greatest benefits, in the way of instruction, they had ever received.

'Geographical Remarks upon the Yang-tse-Keang, with Observations upon its future Commerce,' by Capt. SHERARD OSBORN.

'On the Relation of the Domesticated Animals to Civilization,' by Mr. J. CRAUFURD.—He showed the great service rendered to mankind by domesticated animals, in furnishing them with food, labour, and also clothing, entering into a number of statistics. The total value imported of articles of clothing, the produce of domesticated animals, was, in 1857, 34,000,000*l*. In the same year we imported raw and manufactured silk to the value of 19,400,000*l*. Other imported commodities amounted to 5,334,300*l*. Of domestic animals and their produce we imported in all, in that year, to the value of 44,000,000*l*.—still a small sum compared with that furnished by our own cattle. He thence concluded that civilization is deeply indebted to the domestication of animals.

'On Gebel Haurán, its adjacent Districts and the Eastern Desert of Syria, with Remarks on their Geography and Geology,' by Mr. J. HOGG.

FRIDAY.

'On some Curious Discoveries concerning the Settlement of the Seed of Abraham in Syria and Arabia,' by Major PHILLIPS.

'On the Vitified Fort in Aberdeen,' by Sir A. L. HAY.

'Notes on Japan,' by Mr. LAURENCE OLIPHANT.—The three parts of the empire visited by the Mission, and which fell more immediately under our observation, were Nagasaki, situated in the Island of Kinsin; Sowinda, a port opened by Commodore Perry on the Promontory of Idsa; and Yedo, the capital city of the empire. Of these Nagasaki is the one with which we have been for the longest period familiar. In former times it was a fishing village situated in the Principality of Omura; it is now an imperial demesne, and the most flourishing port in the empire. It owes its origin to the estab-



lishment, at this advantageous point, of a Portuguese settlement in the year 1569, and its prosperity to the enlightened policy pursued by the Christian Prince of Omura, in whose territory it was situated; while its transference to the Crown was the result of political intrigues on the part of the Portuguese settlers, in consequence of which the celebrated Tago Sama included it among the lands appertaining to the Crown. Situated almost at the westernmost extremity of the empire, at the head of a deep land-locked harbour, and in convenient proximity to some of the wealthiest and most productive principalities in the empire, Nagasaki possesses great local advantages, and will doubtless continue an important commercial emporium, even when the trade of the empire at large is more fully developed, and has found an outlet through other ports. The town is pleasantly situated on a belt of level ground which intervenes between the water and the swelling hills, forming an amphitheatre of great scenic beauty. Their slopes terraced with rice-fields; their valleys heavily timbered, and watered by gushing mountain streams; their projecting points crowned with temples or frowning with batteries; everywhere cottages buried in foliage reveal their existence by curling wreaths of blue smoke; in the creeks and inlets picturesque boats lie moored; sacred groves, approached by rock-cut steps, or pleasure-gardens tastefully laid out, enchant the eye. The whole aspect of Nature is such as cannot fail to produce a most favourable impression upon the mind of the stranger visiting Japan for the first time. The city itself contains a population of about 50,000, and consists of between eighty and ninety streets, running at right angles to each other—broad enough to admit of the passage of wheeled vehicles, were any to be seen in them—and kept scrupulously clean. A canal intersects the city, spanned by thirty-five bridges, of which fifteen are handsomely constructed of stone. The Dutch factory is placed upon a small fan-shaped island about 200 yards in length, and connected with the mainland by a bridge. Until recently, the members of the factory were confined exclusively to this limited area, and kept under a strict and rigid surveillance. The old régime is now, however, rapidly passing away; and the history of their imprisonment, of the indignities to which they were exposed, and the insults they suffered, has already become a matter of tradition. The port of Hiogo is situated in the Bay of Ohosaka, opposite to the celebrated city of that name, from which it is ten or twelve miles distant. The Japanese Government have expended vast sums in their engineering efforts to improve its once dangerous anchorage. A breakwater, which was erected at a prodigious expense, and which cost the lives of numbers of workmen, has proved sufficient for the object for which it was designed. There is a tradition that a superstition existed in connexion with this dyke, to the effect that it would never be finished, unless an individual could be found sufficiently patriotic to suffer himself to be buried in it. A Japanese Curtius was not long in forthcoming, to whom a debt of gratitude will be due in all time to come, from every British ship that rides securely at her anchor behind the breakwater. Hiogo has now become the port of Ohosaka and Miaco, and will, in all probability, be the principal port of European trade in the empire. The city is described as equal in size to Nagasaki. When Kæmper visited it, he found 300 junks at anchor in its bay. The Dutch describe Ohosaka as a more attractive resort even than Yedo. While this latter city may be regarded as the London of Japan, Ohosaka seems to be its Paris. Here are the most celebrated theatres, the most sumptuous tea-houses, the most extensive pleasure-gardens. It is the abode of luxury and wealth, the favourite resort of fashionable Japanese, who come here to spend their time in gaiety and pleasure. Ohosaka is one of the five Imperial cities, and contains a vast population. It is situated on the left bank of the Jedogawa, a stream which rises in the Lake of Oty, situated a day and a half's journey in the interior. It is navigable for boats of large tonnage as far as Miaco, and is spanned by numerous handsome bridges. The port of Hiogo and city of Osaka will

not be opened to Europeans until the 1st of January, 1863. The foreign residents will then be allowed to explore the country in any direction, for a distance of twenty-five miles, except towards Miaco, or, as it is more properly called, Kioto. They will not be allowed to approach nearer than twenty-five miles to this far-famed city. Situated at the head of a bay, or rather gulf, so extensive that the opposite shores are not visible to each other, Yedo spreads itself on a continuous line of houses along its partially undulating, partially level margin, for a distance of about ten miles. Including suburbs, at its greatest width it is probably about seven miles across, but for a portion of the distance it narrows to a mere strip of houses. Any rough calculation of the population of so vast a city must necessarily be very vague and uncertain; but, after some experience of Chinese cities, two millions does not seem too high an estimate at which to place Yedo. In consequence of the great extent of the area occupied by the residences of the Princes, there are quarters of the town in which the inhabitants are very sparse. The citadel, or residence of the temporal Emperor, cannot be less than five or six miles in circumference, and yet it only contains about 40,000 souls. On the other hand, there are parts of the city in which the inhabitants seem almost as closely packed as they are in Chinese towns. The streets are broad and admirably drained, some of them are lined with peach and plum trees, and when these are in blossom must present a gay and lively appearance. Those which traverse the Prince's quarter are for the most part as quiet and deserted as aristocratic thoroughfares generally are. Those which pass through the commercial and manufacturing quarters are densely crowded with passengers on foot, in chairs, and on horseback, which occasionally, but not often, an ox-wagon rumbles and creaks along. The houses are only of two stories, sometimes built of freestone, sometimes sunburnt brick, and sometimes of wood; the roofs are either tiles or shingles. The shops are completely open to the street; some of these are very extensive, the show-rooms for the more expensive fabrics being up-stairs, as with us. The eastern part of the city is built upon a level plain, watered by the Toda Gawa, which flows through this section of the town, and supplies with water the large moats which surround the citadel. It is spanned by the Nipon; has a wooden bridge of enormous length, celebrated as the Hyde Park Corner of Japan, as from it all distances throughout the empire are measured. Towards the western quarter of the city the country becomes more broken, swelling hills rise above the housetops richly clothed with foliage, from out the waving masses of which appear the upturned gables of a temple, or the many roofs of a pagoda. It will be some satisfaction to foreigners to know that they are not to be excluded for ever from this most interesting city. By the Treaty concluded in it by Lord Elgin, on the 1st of January, 1862, British subjects shall be allowed to reside there, and it is not improbable that a great portion of the trade may ultimately be transferred to it from Ranagawa. There is plenty of water and a good anchorage at a distance of about a mile from the western suburb of Linagawa. The only other port which has been opened by the late Treaty in the Island of Nipon is the Port of Nee-e-gata, situated upon its western coast. As this port has never yet been visited by Europeans, it is stipulated that if it be found inconvenient as a harbour, another shall be substituted for it, to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860.

'On the Effects of the recent Gold Discoveries,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.

'Notes on a Nugget from Victoria, &c.,' by Prof. TENNANT.

'On the Aborigines of Australia,' by the Hon. T. M'COMBIE.

'On the Native Inhabitants of Formosa,' by Dr. M'GOWAN.

'Exploration of the White Nile,' by Consul PETHERIE.

'Discovery of Lake Nyanza in Central Africa,' by Capt. SPEKE, R.N.

## SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

President—Col. SYKES.  
Vice-Presidents—LORR MONTEAGLE, W. TITE, A. THOMSON,  
Principal DEWAR.  
Secretaries—Dr. STRANG, Rev. E. MACROBY, H. A. SMITH,  
Prof. CAIRNES.  
Committee—E. ASHWORTH, Dr. ARMOTT, T. BAZLEY, Dr. BIRD, Sir J. BOWLING, S. BROWN, Dr. CAMPS, J. CRUICKSHANK, P. DICKSON, G. HADFIELD, J. POPE HENNESSY, Sir G. HASTINGS, Alderman NEILD, Right Hon. J. NAPIER, Sir J. OGILVY, W. POLLARD-URQUHART, Col. SHORTREDE, R. WILKINSON.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT said that the rules of the Section are rigid. No paper is allowed to go before the public that has not been referred to a member of Committee and approved by him and by the Committee of the Section. The object of this is to insure the absence of points in religion and politics, always liable to excite bad feeling. The object of the Section was to obtain the condition of facts, expressible in numbers chiefly. Then it rests with those who produce the facts, or others, to draw their deductions from them. Statistics were so valuable that there could be no safe legislation without them; but they might be turned to disastrous account, so as to become a snare, and to lead to ridicule. He cautioned them to beware of drawing deductions from a period of time less than seven years, and also of generalizing from local facts, even when applicable to a long period.

'On Church-Building in Glasgow, showing the Number, Size and Cost of the various Places of Worship erected there during the last Twenty Years, through Voluntary Effort,' by Mr. J. STRANG.

'Statistics of Small-Pox and Vaccination in the United Kingdom,' by Dr. W. MOORE.—During the past year, 100,000 deaths occurred in the United Kingdom, which were preventable or removable. Of children alone, between 30,000 and 100,000 die annually from various infectious and respiratory diseases alone. According to the Registrar-General's report for the year ending December, 1858, the Registrars received 376,798 vaccination certificates, although they registered births of 655,647 children. The writer set down the deaths in England and Wales, from small-pox annually, at 4,000, and 3,990 cases could be cured by vaccination. Small-pox contributed no less than 30 per cent. of the mortality of Dundee. The case of Ireland was alluded to as rendering necessary a system of registration.

'Statistics of the Trade and Progress of the Colony of Victoria, Australia,' by the Hon. T. M'COMBIE.

FRIDAY.

In this Section Mr. Tite, M.P., presided, in the absence of Colonel Sykes.

'On the Trade and Commerce of India,' by Mr. J. T. MACKENZIE.

## SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

President—The Rev. Prof. WILLIS.  
Vice-Presidents—J. F. BATEMAN, Admiral D. BETHUNE, W. FAIRBAIRN, Vice-Admiral MOORSOM, Rev. Canon MOSELEY, G. RENNIE, T. WEBSTER.  
Secretaries—R. ABERNETHY, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, H. WRIGHT.  
Committee—J. ABERNETHY, Capt. Sir E. BELCHER, Earl of CAITHNESS, J. C. DENNIS, R. DAVIES, J. ELDER, J. GLYNN, A. HENDERSON, Rev. E. MACROBY, L. E. M'CONNELL, J. MITCHELL, J. OLDHAM, Admiral PARRIS, R. ROBERTS, W. SMITH, Marquis of STAFFORD, Capt. Symonds, Prof. J. THOMSON.

THURSDAY.

Report of Committee 'On Steam-ship Performance.'—This Committee has occupied itself in collecting a large amount of information in reference to a variety of details respecting the form and capacity of steam-ships, their engines, paddles and screw-propellers, &c.; and for this purpose the Committee issued a form of model log, so as to insure uniformity in the returns made to the Committee. These logs are being used not only on board our merchant-ships, but also in the ships of the Royal Navy. A large amount of information has already been collected, and is tabulated in the Appendices to the Report; and the Committee seek to be re-appointed in order to continue their labours over a series of years.

Admiral MOORSOM pointed out the great importance of such a collection of authentic data.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN believed that if this Committee



proceeded with its work a mass of information would be got together, which would exercise an important influence in improving our naval architecture generally. He was glad to find that the Lords of the Admiralty were willing to assist the Committee in their labours; and, in his opinion, the object in view was of so much national importance that not only should a grant of money be made from the funds of the Association, but that the Government should afford some pecuniary aid to enable this Committee effectually to proceed with its inquiries.

'Report on the Progress of Steam Navigation in Hull,' by Mr. J. OLDHAM.—The Report notes that during the last two years steam has been brought into use in the service of the whale fishery, which had been previously all but abandoned. Several screw-steamers are now employed in the trade. Experience seems in favour of wooden vessels in preference to iron. By the aid of steam the vessels are enabled to make a voyage first to Greenland, and afterwards to Davis Straits. It appears that benefit has accrued by the lengthening of several steamers belonging to the port of Hull, and several vessels have been, with success, converted from the paddle to the screw. The author records the building of many new fine steam-ships in Hull, and many are now in progress both for English and Foreign service. Considerable advance has been made in London and other ports; but in Hull the progress has been slow. Considerable attention has been paid to smoke consumption in steam-vessels with great success and saving of fuel. He then refers to the use of Silver's Marine Governor for steam-engines on board ships, which has been applied to a large number of vessels belonging to Hull. They are stated to be so sensitive in their action that the slightest pitching motion is at once indicated, and the steam admitted or excluded as the case may require. The author concludes his Report by giving a brief statement of the tonnage, &c., of steam-vessels belonging to, or trading to, the port of Hull. 1. Sea-going steamers belonging to the port, 22,290 tons register; horse-power, 5,823. 2. River steamers, 1,050 tons register; horse-power, 450. 3. Sea-going steamers trading to Hull, but belonging to other ports, about 21,200 tons register; horse-power, 5,300. 4. River steamers, 2,450 tons register; horse-power, 1,200. The number and tonnage of sea-going vessels belonging to Hull, and also of the river steamers, have increased; and the same observation applies to the sea-going and river boats belonging to other places.

Mr. A. HENDERSON, in reference to Silver's Steam Governor, which had been mentioned by Mr. Oldham, said he believed it to be a most valuable invention, and, in connexion with Luntley's steering apparatus, which had been fitted to the Great Eastern, would place the control of a steam-ship directly in the hands of the captain.—Mr. OLDHAM, in reply to a question from Mr. EDISON, stated that there was a decided economy in fuel arising from the consumption of smoke, but, even if there were not, it was worth all the trouble to get rid of the dense clouds of smoke at sea, which frequently led to collisions, and were worse than fogs.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN had paid great attention, for many years past, to the subject of smoke consumption. The principles on which this depended were now well known, and there were an infinite number of contrivances by which the object could be attained, but in all cases their efficiency depended on the care of the stokers. He believed that it must be made the interest of the stokers to get rid of the smoke: let there be premiums for them when there was no smoke, and fines when smoke was made; and he saw no difficulty in getting rid of the nuisance entirely. With reference to Silver's Governor, it was an extremely ingenious invention, and he had no doubt of its efficiency and its value on board ship. On land there was nothing equal to the revolving valves originally invented by Watt, but these were not applicable to marine engines.—Mr. OLDHAM, in reply to a question from Admiral MOORSOM, in reference to Griffith's screw-propeller, said that so far as his experience went there was nothing equal to Smith's original propeller in form, though a third thread was now used which in-

creased its efficiency.—Mr. W. SMITH pointed out that, looking to the experiments which had been made on board H.M. Yacht, the Victoria and Albert, and lately on board H.M.S. Doris, Griffith's screw had proved to be the best. Silver's Governor was now on trial in forty ships. It saved the engineer's special attention to the throttle valve when a heavy sea was running. Frequently in such cases, at present, the engineer, to avoid the incessant watching of one valve, often shut off half steam, which, though it insured safety, was a considerable loss in point of economy. The space required for one of these governors was 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. The number of revolutions of the momentum was about 130 to 140 per minute.—Mr. T. WEBSTER remarked on the great progress that had been made during the last twenty years with regard to the prevention of smoke. This showed the value of such discussions as these at meetings of the British Association. He called attention to the fact, that at the time when the act for the metropolis was passed, the potteries were specially exempted from its operation, it being then asserted that it was impossible. Such, however, had been the progress of science, that the difficulty had been so far overcome and the exemption had been repealed; and pottery kilns were now subject to the same penalties as other furnaces. The prevention was effected by applying the same principles which had been applied in the other cases. These principles had been well laid down and explained, by Mr. C. W. Williams, in the essay which had gained the prize at the Society of Arts.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN pointed out that there was still much requiring to be done in reference to the consumption of smoke in locomotive engines.—Admiral PARIS (of the French Navy), speaking in the French language, made some valuable remarks in reference to manœuvring vessels by the stern. These remarks, which were purely of a technical nature, he was requested to put into the form of a paper, to be read at a subsequent meeting of the Section.

'On Mercantile Steam Transport Economy as affected by the Consumption of Coal,' by Mr. C. ATHERTON, Chief Engineer of the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.—This is the third and concluding paper on this subject.

Mr. T. WEBSTER pointed out that in Mr. Atherton's first paper on this subject he had taken the consumption of coal in marine engines at 4 lb. per indicated horse-power per mile, while in his present paper it was taken as low as 2½ lb. This was a gratifying fact, showing the progress which had been made. He believed it was due mainly to the use of super-heated steam and the increased adoption of the principle of expansion. He thought the public were indebted to Mr. Atherton for his labours, which he trusted would result in the establishment of a unit of displacement and horse-power, in lieu of the tonnage measurement at present adopted.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN bore testimony to the great value of Mr. Atherton's labours; he recollected when from 7 lb. to 10 lb. per indicated horse-power was the general rate, that had been reduced to 4 lb., and it was now from 2 lb. to 2½ lb. Super-heated steam had doubtless been the cause of this economy.—Mr. M'CONNELL considered that super-heated steam was in reality dry steam.

'A Condensed Abstract of Experiments by Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, on the Strength of Wrought-Iron and Steel,' communicated by Dr. J. M. RANKINE.

'On Harbours of Refuge,' by Mr. D. BAIN.

'On the Performance of Steam Vessels,' by Vice-Admiral MOORSOM.—The report entered into and discussed the particulars of the performance of the Erminia, a yacht belonging to Lord Dufferin, as well as of the Undine, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland: the investigation of the details being undertaken with a view to determine the relations between the direct thrust of the screw and its resultant, and between that and the form of the vessel. Such investigations, in the opinion of the author, ought to be undertaken by the Government, as representing the nation, and having the amplest means at command.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, October 3, with, for the first time on the English Stage, Meyerbeer's highly popular Opera of DINORAH. Arrangements having been made for its production with the eminent composer by the Management of the Royal English Opera, its representation on the English Stage will be characterized by all the scenic and dramatic appliances that marked its progress during the Royal Italian Opera season. The Libretto of the English version of 'Dinorah' by HENRY F. CHORLEY, Esq.

The Operatic Company will comprise the following artists:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pilling (pupil of Mrs. Wood, her first appearance), Miss Fanny Cruise (her first appearance in London), Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parepa (her first appearance at the Royal English Opera); Mr. Santley (his first appearance), Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. St.-Albyn, Mr. Mengis, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Maurice de Solla, and Mr. W. Harrison, Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Ballet-Mlle. Rossini Leguine (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Pierron, Mlle. Pasquale, Miss C. Morgan, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. H. Payne, Mr. F. Payne, and Mr. Vandria. A numerous Corps de Ballet. The Band and Chorus will be on the same scale of completeness as the preceding seasons of the Royal English Opera. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telfin and W. R. Beverley. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Ballet Master, M. Petit. Chorus Master, Mr. Smythson.

The Box-office will be opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, under the direction of Mr. Parsons. All applications for Private Boxes and Stalls for the Season to be assigned to him at the Theatre.

N.B. The same system that gave such universal satisfaction last Season in the abolition of all Fees to Box-keepers and Charges for Booking Places will be continued.

Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 12s.; Dress Boxes, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commencing at Eight o'clock.

For the accommodation of families, visiting the theatre, the management have arranged that a limited number of Private Boxes are reserved to hold Four Persons at 1l. 5s., and 1l. 1s. on the First Tier, nightly; on the Second Tier to hold Four, 10s. 6d.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Since our last notice, the management have produced the younger Colman's comedy of 'John Bull,' and Shakspeare's tragedy of 'King Lear.' In the former, Mr. Phelps appeared for the first time as *Job Thornberry*. Whenever Mr. Phelps condescends to a character-part in comedy, he is generally successful. We have seen him, however, more so than in this part of the Brazier, whose honest convictions, in behalf of an injured daughter, justify him in assuming the seat of justice, when vacated by its legal occupant. The scene to which we have just alluded was, however, capitally acted both by him and by Mr. Ray, who represented *Sir Simon Roehdale*. The previous scenes appeared deficient in detail, and also to lack warmth and colour. The affair of the waistcoat was rendered with considerable pathos, and the interview with *Peregrine* (Mr. Marston) was distinguished by some good acting. But there was in all a hesitation and an over-care, which perhaps more familiarity with the part will remove. We must recollect that it was the first night of the play; and Mr. Phelps has been frequently inferior on first nights in characters in which subsequently he has won a distinguished reputation. Timid and nervous on such occasions, a fuller acquaintance with his rôle imparts confidence, and suggests improvements which leave little to desire. Miss Heath, as *Mary Thornberry*, had a character more within her range than *Juliet*; and *Lady Caroline Braymore* was efficiently realized by Miss Atkinson. Mrs. Marston, as *Mrs. Brulgrudery*, was, of course, as good as possible, and was powerfully assisted by Mr. Barrett in *Dennis*, her husband. The part that was supported most perfectly, both in its outline and details, was that of the grateful and generous *Peregrine*. Mr. Marston's gentlemen are, indeed, what they would appear. The comedy throughout was received with plaudits, and will establish itself on these boards.

On Saturday 'Lear' was reproduced. Mr. Phelps was more than usually elaborate in the enunciation of the text, and the particulars of the action. Miss Heath in *Cordelia* was correct, but must learn to be less artificial. The caste of the tragedy was satisfactory; and the whole performance left on the mind a solemn impression, which was a better test of its merit than the most vehement applause.

HAYMARKET.—The retirement of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews on Saturday, and the re-appearance of Miss Amy Sedgwick on Monday, are the two facts of importance that merit present recording. To signalize the occasion, Mr. Mathews and his lady selected each two new characters for embodiment: those of *Goldfinch* and *Sophia* in 'The Road to Ruin,' and *Paul Pry* and *Phoebe* in the comedy of 'Paul Pry.' For Mr. Mathews we should have



thought Goldfinch and Pry equally unsuited. He contrived, however, to assimilate them to his style and talents very adroitly. Both were translated into genteel eccentricities, whose oddities would only just disturb drawing-room proprieties. The comic powers of the actor were, however, called into the fullest play by the necessity for extra exertion; and Mr. Mathews has no reason to complain of the result of his efforts in a new direction. The house was, of course, overflowing, the performance being for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews.

Shakspeare's comedy of 'As You Like It' was acted on Monday, for the purpose of enabling Miss Sedgwick to appear in the character of *Rosalind*. The forester's attire does not exactly suit Miss Sedgwick's figure. She looks short and *tubby* in it; and so far the general effect of her acting was injured. She is, likewise, too didactic in her elocution for such a vivacious part; and, in fact, wants flexibility of utterance for the thorough realization of the witty *Rosalind*. Recollecting the delicacy with which Miss Faucit brought out the womanly qualities of this one of the most enchanting creations of Shakspeare's genius, we find Miss Sedgwick remarkably deficient in comparison. Nevertheless, the stage outline was well enough preserved, and the practised actress manifested. We needed the refinement which charms as a natural grace, and serves as an index to superior genius or taste.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Kew Gardens*.—Next Friday, the 30th instant, will be the last day this year of the Royal Palace Pleasure Grounds and new Arboretum being open to the public, as they close for the season on that day. These extensive and magnificent Gardens are now in all their autumnal beauty and splendour; the foliage of the immense variety of plants, shrubs and trees, from the great diversity of tints and shades of colour displayed by each separate group or clump, is beautiful beyond description, forcibly reminding visitors of the exquisite grandeur and beauty of the woods and forests of North America during the fall of the leaf, or Indian summer of that locality. All the Conservatories, the Palm House, and the two Museums in the Botanical Gardens, close at six o'clock; the Gardens at half-past six.

*Photographs taken for Government Institutions*.—To enable the public to derive full advantage from the photographic negatives made officially for the Science and Art Department, from rare and valuable objects in public and other collections, British and foreign, the Committee of Council on Education has caused an office for the sale of photographic impressions from such negatives to be established, at the South Kensington Museum, which will be opened on the 3rd of October. Photographic negatives, made by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, and for the War and other Government Offices, will also be sold. The tariff for unmounted impressions will be as follows:—a single impression, the dimensions of which contain less than 40 square inches, *e.g.*, 5×7, or 4×8 inches, 5*d.* Above 40 square inches, 2½*d.* should be added for every 20 square inches or under. A detailed list of the objects photographed is printed, price 2*d.* The Department does not charge itself with the mounting of impressions, as the public is able to do this for itself.

*Use of Words*.—The reviewer of Dean Trench's book speaks of the use of the verb "want" in the sense of "to do without," as an Irishism. It is also commonly current in Cumberland and Westmoreland; *e.g.*, "Go and ask farmer Ashby to lend me his mare."—"The farmer says, he'll want the mare, sir,"—*i.e.* you may have her. In the review of Mr. Bartlett's work on Americanisms the writer speaks of the strange use of the word "trade" to signify medicine. It is still common in Devonshire in that sense. "The Doctor over to Curton (Crediton) have a sent me some trade, as has done me a power of good." T.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. M.—J. F.—J. B.—F. S.—C. F. R.—W. K.—J. R. H. C.—W. H. M.—Civis—received.  
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**ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES of the**

ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

**LAWNS.—In Use in the Royal Gardens.**

SAMUELSON'S BOYD'S PATENT LAWN MOWING and ROLLING MACHINE, the only one that will cut wet as well as dry grass, is guaranteed efficient in use, easily handled, and readily kept in working order—doing the work of five or six men. Prices, including case and carriage to any railway station in England, from 4l. 17s. 6d. and upwards. Copies of testimonials post free on application to Mr. Samuelson's London Warehouse, 76, Cannon-street West, City; Messrs. Deane's, London Bridge; or the Works, Banbury, Oxon.

**HOW TO BREW STRONG ALE AT**

SEVENPENCE PER GALLON, fine as Sherry, and an aroma equal to Burton Temper. This new Practical Treatise is by a Yorkshire man of twenty-eight years' labour at the spigot and tun, in the best brewery in the county. No brewing utensils required. This is guaranteed to be the best and cheapest method to produce fine Ale ever made public. The above new warranted method to produce Prime Ale and Good Porter can be had of the Publishers for twelve penny stamps. Free to any address.

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**OPORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of**

high character, 49s. per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.

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Old Funnal's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,**

though only 16s. per Gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 3s. per dozen; or severely packed in a Case for the Country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT & Co., Old Funnal's Distillery, Holborn.

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WINE COMPANY,

122, PALM MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..... 20s. & 24s. "

The finest ever introduced to this country. "

ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 32s. "

SPARKLING PORT (open years) in the wood, 42s. "

ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity, 25s. "

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

**PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.****METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pat-**

ented and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually.—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Oris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. 6d. per box; and of the New Bristles—Sold at Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is**

prepared of two sorts, No. 1, Preservative, and No. 2, Curative. No. 1, beautifies the Complexion. No. 2, removes pimples, eruptions, tans, freckles, sunburns, &c. Price, 1 pint, 2s. 9d., 4 pint, 4s. 6d., pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, 24, Cornhill, and Crystal Palace.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL**

COLOUR.—Nervous, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey Hair and Baldness cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT Preventive Brush, price 4s. and 5s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London. Where may be had, gratis, or by post for four stamps, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy."

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of the system becoming acrid, and the blood becoming impure. The ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**THE following is an EXTRACT from the**

Second Edition (page 183) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hamorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of Colic pills, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the worst mode of giving it in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hamorrhoids, like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

**KNOW THYSELF!—MARIE COUPELLE**

continues her vivid, interesting and useful delineations of characters from the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, all others being but feeble imitations of this science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friends, should send specimens of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 United penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to Marie Coupellé, 69, Castle-street, London, W., when they will receive a lenient and judicious criticism of their penmanship, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches, establish their great utility. You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better.—Louis Rivington, 10, Tottenham-court-road, London, W. Geo. Stuckey, 30, Grange-lane, Birkenhead. "Your skill is wonderful."—O. Beckingham, Newport, Mon. "The character you sent to Capt. H. is strikingly correct."—R. V. Shutte, Halden, Tenterden. "Some traits pointed out believed to be unknown to anyone but myself."—Miss O'Hara, Carrigatown, Nenagh.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR.**

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINIATRIA. The only preparation to be depended on for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in a few weeks, preventing its loss, restoring it in baldness, as also curling, nourishing, beautifying and strengthening the hair, and checking greyness. It is most useful, elegant and never-failing compound. For the nursery it is strongly recommended by the faculty, as unequalled in promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sent post-free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Coupellé, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, W., and obtainable through all Chemists, and Perfumers, as Messrs. Williams, 3, Lower-street, Liverpool. "I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, solely from using your Criniatria." Serje. Craven, Longford, Ireland.—"Through using your Criniatria, I have an excellent Moustache." Mr. Malley, Cumberland.—"It surpasses everything."

**ADVANCE ON THE HAIR, Whiskers, &c.,**

with List of Agents, sent post-free for four penny stamps.

**TEETH.—By HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL**

LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically prepared India-Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPIPHAN MOSELEY, Sole Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, to the purpose of artificial dentures, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most perfect accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUM-**

BAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, &c.—Dr. DE ROOS' RENAL PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and insanity itself, when arising from or combined with these diseases, they are unequalled.—2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per Box, through all Chemists, or sent free on receipt of stamps, by Dr. De Roos, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HOT WEATHER.**

Summer has fairly set in with thunderstorms and sultry weather. In such manner it is that it has succeeded in the east must produce unpleasant consequences to many, by deranging the stomach and bowels. In all such irregularities the use of Holloway's justly celebrated PILLS speedily removes the most distressing attacks of dysentery, biliousness, sick-headache, debility, want of appetite, and drowsiness, incapacity for study or business, the blood, increase the appetite, imparting energy and tone to the whole system, and proportionate healthy vigour to the mind. Holloway's Pills exercise a miraculous influence over the functions of digestion and assimilation, and all auxiliary organs. They insure the full conversion of aliment into nutritious matter, thus confirming our strength.



# THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

**I**TS composition has met with the approbation of Dr. Hassall, and others qualified to pronounce an opinion as to its intrinsic merits. In every case where it has been properly used, it has proved itself both efficacious and economical. The fact that some of the most intelligent agriculturists in our Colonies, where food for cattle is cheap, are entering into arrangements for a regular supply of it, is the best practical evidence which can be given as to its efficacy and economy; for if it pays them, it ought to pay the home farmer at a much higher price than he now pays for it. Its consumption is annually increasing. In any of the maladies to which live stock are subject, it does not interfere with medical prescriptions, but the contrary; for in almost every case it ought to prove a powerful auxiliary in the hands of a skilful veterinarian. In proof of these conclusions, we give the following examples:—

**THE HORSE (1).**—William Miles, Esq., Dixfield, Exeter, in ordering Cattle Food of Mr. Thorley, says:—

"I have tried it with great success on a little mare fourteen-and-a-half hands high, twenty-seven years old, and a perfect 'bag of bones.' It may be interesting to you if I detail the gradual increase in her weight between February 20 and June 11, on which day I last weighed her.

					cwt.	qrs.	lb.
"On the 20th of February, she weighed	..	..	..	..	5	3	0
" 20th of March	"	..	..	..	6	2	14
" 17th of April	"	..	..	..	7	0	0
" 7th of May	"	..	..	..	7	0	8
" 11th of June	"	..	..	..	7	1	0

This experiment has satisfied me of the value of your food in getting horses into condition, because she is not only fat and sleek in her coat, but she is hard and in good health and spirits."

(2.) James Walmsley, Esq., in taking out two fine horses to his estate in New Zealand, lost one of them at sea, and nearly the other. But, recollecting he had shipped some of Thorley's Cattle Food for a trial, he procured a cask from the hold, and thus saved its invaluable life. (The Cattle Food was also given to sheep "in the long-boat with some pigs, and the effect produced in a very few days was truly miraculous.") On his arrival at home he gave some of the condiment to his neighbours, using the rest himself, so as thoroughly to test its merits, and, being fully satisfied as to its value, he is now concluding arrangements for a regular supply to the Colony. (3.) A gentleman in one of the midland counties has now for some time past been following rather a lucrative business in purchasing "done-up horses," recruiting them by seasoning their food with Thorley's Condiment, and then selling them thus restored to a perfect state of usefulness. We have here three cases, each differing from the others. The first is one of old age. Farmers are familiar with the adage, "When the stomach fails the horse is done." In this case the worn-out stomach is restored to healthy action, and hence the animal has its age, as it were, renewed. The example is a plain one, and speaks for itself. The second is obviously a case of debility from sea-sickness. We quote it to show the value of the Condiment in the transport of cavalry horses, of breeding stock to our colonies, and of cows on board ships for supplying milk. The third is applicable to horses of every kind and age, and proves the value of the Condiment in all cases of hard work.

**THE OX.**—Three different examples shall also be given under this head—fattening stock, milch cows, and calves:—*First*, Henry Ambler, Esq., Watkinson Hall Farm, Halifax, in writing to Mr. Thorley, says:—"Having used your Cattle Food for some time with the most encouraging results, I shall continue to use it, and to recommend it to all my friends who take an interest in giving their stock something that will really do them good." Mr. Ambler is one of the leading members of the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association; and, being one of our best breeders and feeders, no better authority could be given on the subject. We may also mention that this society, at its summer meeting, held at Halifax, on the 27th of August, 1859, awarded to Mr. Thorley "a card of commendation" for his Cattle Food—an award no less complimentary to him than to the society—for the exemplary progress it is making in the great march of improvement. *Second*, Dr. Brown's cow yielded with seasoned food twice the quantity of milk and butter she did with unseasoned. When Thorley's Condiment was withdrawn she fell back to "one gallon of milk per day, making two pounds of butter per week." When again given she yielded two gallons of milk per day, making four pounds of butter per week. The experiment was repeatedly made, and with the most conclusive results, the increase of milk doing much more than paying for the Condiment. *Third*, C. J. Knox, Esq., Jackson Hall, Coleraine; Mr. Fullarton, Mains of Ardestie, Forfarshire; Mr. Overman, Maulden, Beds, and others, furnish conclusive evidence in its favour for calves—the quantity of milk saved doing more than covering the expense of the Condiment. The mortality among calves from bowel complaints is great. Mr. Fullarton states that he not only saved this loss, but that his calves "throve to a wish," so that he thus realized a threefold gain—one on food, another on mortality, and the third on growth.

**SHEEP.**—A general example will suffice under this head—that of Mr. Hemming, Caldicot, Moreton-in-Marsh; of Mr. Smith, Bibury; and others, whose united experience in favour of Condiment for sheep is conclusive.

**PIGS.**—Under this head the experience of Mr. Baker, Purwell House—who gained the first prize and silver medal for the best pig in extra stock at the Smithfield Club Show, December, 1858—is highly satisfactory and conclusive. We may also mention a case of "ill-thriven pigs," belonging to Mr. Hopkins, of Howsham, Lincolnshire, that recovered on being fed with seasoned food, "and ultimately came to weigh nearly thirty stone imperial each."

In support of these we might add a force of testimony in every case more than sufficient to sweep before it all opposition; but in physical science one fact is just as good as a thousand, often better; and therefore the different cases selected we leave to speak for themselves. They prove beyond a doubt the value of Cattle Condiment to all those who have old or over-tasked horses; to Government, in shipping cavalry and other horses, and during war, when such are irregularly fed, as in the Crimea; to farmers and cowkeepers who have "ill-thriven" stock which do not pay for their keep, or to those who may wish to make more of their stock than they now do; to veterinary surgeons in the exercise of their profession; and, lastly, to private families who keep a cow.

Sold in Cases containing 448 Packages, each Package One Feed, at the cost of 56s. per Case; also in Casks, containing 448 feeds, with Measure included, price 50s. per Cask. Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom. None are genuine without the signature being affixed to each package or feed—JOSEPH THORLEY, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

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Post-office Orders must be made payable to JOSEPH THORLEY, General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

For export, the 56s. Cases only are shipped.

*The Public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.*



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1666.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

**MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,**  
LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 7th, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2d.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**  
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.  
A Class will meet, by permission of the Council, at University College, London, early in October, for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the Matriculation Examination to be held in January, 1860.  
The Class will be instructed by WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.  
Fee for the Course, 5s.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**  
B.A. EXAMINATION.  
Gentlemen intending to proceed to the First or Second B.A. Examination, 1860, are informed that Classes will meet early in October for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the above Examinations, under the Direction of WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—**  
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY, by GEORGE HARLEY, M.D. F.R.S.  
This Course will consist of a Series of Microscopic Demonstrations of the Textures and Fluids of the Body, and of Demonstrations in Experimental Physiology. The Student will be practically instructed in the various methods employed in Microscopical and Physiological Investigation.  
Demonstrations, Monday and Wednesday from 4 to 5, and every alternate Saturday from 10 to 11 A.M., commencing on the 17th of October. Fee, 3s.  
ALEX. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S.,  
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
Sept. 10, 1859.

**A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE**—A BRANCH OF SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, especially addressed to Teachers, will be delivered, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington, by WILLIAM L. BURNS, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, the 11th, 18th, and 25th of October, 1st, 8th, and 15th of November, 1859, at 8 o'clock.  
Tickets will be issued at 5s. each for the Course, or 1s. each Lecture, at South Kensington.  
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**PROF. TYNDALL, Ph.D. F.R.S.,** will commence a COURSE OF THIRTY-SIX LECTURES ON PHYSICS, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, at 2 P.M.  
Fee for the Course, 1s. 10s.  
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED to the ARTS.**  
Director.  
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.  
During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—  
1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.  
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.  
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.  
4. Mineralogy. By W. L. Smith, M.A. F.R.S.  
5. Mining.  
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.  
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.  
8. Physics. By J. Tyndall, Ph.D. F.R.S.  
Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.  
The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is 30s. in one sum, or entrance, or two annual payments of 20s.  
Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School, under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10s. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1s., 1s. 10s., and 2s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.  
Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.  
For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street.  
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.**  
Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchin-lane.  
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBS, Sec.

**THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SESSION**  
1859-60.—RESIDENT HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.—SESSION  
For the promotion of Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, the Governors have instituted Three Hospital Assistantships, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their board in the School. The Hospital Assistants will reside and attend two House-Surgeons for one year free of expense.  
Among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.  
Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.  
General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice regulated by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 50s. This Fee may be paid by instalments.  
Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Mr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.  
T. W. NUNN, Dean.

**DIED,** on Monday, the 5th of September, at his Residence, 63, Pentonville-road, of heart disease, Mr. ANDREW ROSS, Optician, of 2 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

**SUGGESTIVE OF A "NICE LONG EVENING."**  
**MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS."**—  
"THE SPIRIT AND ESSENCE OF 'KIDD'S JOURNAL,' SOMETHING OF EVERY THING, AND ALL OF THE BEST."

"As a close observer of the instincts and habits of Man and Animals, WILLIAM KINN stands alone. He loves his study and the objects of it. Mr. Kinn's kind and amiable disposition is best seen in his 'Gossips.' Anecdotes—all original, and from actual observation. They really are charming; and they are so playfully and faithfully narrated as to win people to fall in love with Nature's studies. It is quite delightful to hear Mr. Kinn contrast this unworldly world of ours, in which mankind are all scrambling together for unreal benefits, with the Truth, Calm, and Beauty of the World of God."—*Birmingham Journal*.  
A List of Mr. WILLIAM KINN'S POPULAR ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS," and Terms, sent post-free.—Hammersmith, Oct. 1.

**PORTRAIT OF "OUR EDITOR" IN HIS STUDY.**  
**"THE ANIMALS' FRIEND AND CHAMPION OF THE FEATHERED TRIBES."**—Now ready, a beautiful Ivory-toned PORTRAIT of "the ANIMALS' FRIEND," surrounded by his FAITHFUL PETS. Price, in a neat morocco case, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 12s. Adapted, also, for the STEREOSCOPE.  
F. BROOKES, Professor of Photography, 351, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

**"HAMPSHIRE GRAND PRIZE BIRD-SHOW."**  
**MR. KIDD** is 'ENGAGED' to "GOSSIP" and SUPERINTEND at the forthcoming "GRAND EXHIBITION OF CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN CAGE-BIRDS," to be held in December at SOUTHAMPTON, under distinguished Patronage.—On this occasion, Mr. Kinn will, by special desire, deliver his popular ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS" on the "PHILOSOPHY OF BIRDS and BIRD-KEEPING." These, it will be remembered, were first introduced at "The Crystal Palace Bird-Show," Sydney, in the presence (during the three days) of more than 11,000 Visitors. They have since been enriched by the addition of many New and Interesting Facts connected with "NATURAL MAGIC," which will be duly related.  
Hammersmith, Oct. 1.

**MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES** on a WATCH.—MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will Lecture on a WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE, and HOW TO MAKE IT.  
Oct. 1, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.  
Nov. 2, Faversham.  
Nov. 3, Whitington Club.  
Nov. 4, Chelsea Athenæum.  
Nov. 5, Bath.  
Nov. 6, Slough.  
Nov. 7, Burnham.  
Nov. 8, 21, Church Schoolmasters' Association.  
Nov. 9, 11, Chelsea Young Men's Christian Association.  
Nov. 10, 12, Spicer-street.  
Nov. 11, 13, Blackfriars-road.  
Nov. 12, 14, Basingstoke.  
Nov. 13, 15, Acon.  
Nov. 14, 16, Crosby Hall.  
Nov. 15, 17, Devizes.  
The Lectures will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE.

**A NIGHT among the LUNAR CRATERS.**—MR. BIRT is desirous of effecting a few more ENGAGEMENTS for this new, popular, and well-illustrated LECTURE, as delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution, Sept. 28, 1859. For dates after November 20, terms, &c., apply, pre-paid, 11s., Wellington-street, Victoria Park, London, N.E.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT CHORAL CONCERT,** under the direction of Mr. BENNETT, by the Vocal Association of 300 voices, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, October 5. Solo Vocalist, Madame Tudehope. Tickets, 1s. Admission, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Open at Ten; Concert to commence at Three.  
Sept. 29, 1859.  
GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

**NEW ART-UNION.**—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. For a Subscription of one Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 1s. 6d. for a set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7s. 7s., or more.  
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**LIVERPOOL ART-UNION**  
(connected with the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts).  
**SHARES ONE SHILLING EACH.**  
The Council of this Society have determined to adopt the mode used by the French Government in the Art-Union of Paris, namely, to divide the Shares into one Shilling Shares. By this method every one can take any number of Shares, from One Shilling upwards, according to his means. Each Share of One Shilling will have its chance for the highest or any Prize in the Drawing or Distribution. It is expected there will be a 100l. Prize, with numerous others. By the regulations of this Society the whole of the Funds will be divided in Five Prizes.  
Tickets may be had at the Queen's Hall, Bold-street; from the Committee and Secretary. By order.  
W. G. HERDMAN, Hon. Sec.  
Queen's Hall, Bold-street, Sept. 12, 1859.  
Agent for London:—Mr. James Doulet, 10, Foley-street, Portland-road.

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.**  
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.  
Session 1859-60.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**  
The Matriculation Examinations, in the Faculty of Medicine, will commence on Tuesday, the 18th of October.  
Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held on Thursday, the 24th of November.  
Matriculation is necessary for those Students only who intend to proceed for the degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, or to become Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes in the College.

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.**  
In the Faculty of Medicine Six Junior Scholarships of the value of 20l. each, and Six Exhibitions of the value of 10l. each, are appropriated as follows:—Two Scholarships and Two Exhibitions to the First, Second, and Third Years, respectively. Also, Two Senior Scholarships, of the value of 40l. each, and Two Exhibitions of the value of 18l. each, are appropriated to Students of the Fourth Year.

The Examinations for Scholarships and Exhibitions will commence on Thursday the 20th of October, and be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.  
In addition to the Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned, Prizes will be awarded by each Professor at the close of the Session.  
Scholars of the First, Second, and Third Years are exempted from a moiety of the Class Fees.

The Medical School of Medicine and Surgery, affords ample means for the acquisition of Medical and Surgical knowledge.  
**MUSEUMS.**—An extensive Museum, illustrative of Anatomy and General Pathology, Materia Medica and Toxicology, has been provided; and to facilitate the study of the Obstetric Branch of Medical Science, the College has purchased the Montgomery Museum.  
**HOSPITALS.**—The Hospitals to which Students are admitted, contain Two HUNDRED Beds, and are visited every morning by the Medical Professors, who deliver Clinical Lectures.  
In order to induce Medical Students to attend the practice of the Hospitals during the entire course of their education, the Fee for Hospital Attendance and Clinical Lectures conjointly has been reduced to 2l. for each Session.  
**COLLATERAL SCIENCES.**—Laboratories and every requisite appliance exist for the cultivation of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The College is furnished with a Museum of Natural History, and a General Garden. Botanical Excursions are conducted by the Professor in the proper season.  
Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.  
By Order of the President,  
WM. LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.

1st September, 1859.  
**DR. LANKESTER** will have a VACANCY for a House PUPIL after the 1st of October.  
8, Savile-row, London, W.

**SCHOLASTIC.**—An English Gentleman, who has resided many years on the Continent, is desirous of taking one or two PRIVATE PUPILS, whom he may attend, according to distance, on reasonable terms, at their own residence. He is in the habit, and competent, to teach Latin, English, Italian or French, as may be required.—References to English and Foreign Residents in London.—Address A. Z., Mr. Carroll's Library, No. 9, Crescent-place, Brompton.

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**EDINBURGH, 8, RANDOLPH CLIFFE.**—The MISSES EYRE beg to inform their Friends that their Establishment RE-OPENS on the 3rd of OCTOBER. The best Professors attend. The number of Pupils limited.

**PHONETIC SHORTHAND or PHONOGRAPHY.**—A speedy attainment of this invaluable art is guaranteed by Mr. F. PITMAN, in a Course of Twenty Lessons. Terms:—In Class, 7s. 6d. Privately, or by post, 12s.  
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**TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND** (for nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM) has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c., apply to Dr. DIAMOND, Twickenham House, S.W.  
\* \* \* Trains constantly pass to and from London, the residence being about five minutes' walk from the Station.

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**TO STUDENTS and PUBLISHERS of ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.**—Mr. CATAFAGO, Professor of Arabic and Turkish Languages, will continue his PRIVATE LESSONS for this Winter, in his Apartments, 7, Howard-street, Strand.  
Publishers of Oriental Books may apply to the Advertiser for Commission of every kind of Arabic and English Works, as Letters, Dialogues, and everything adapted to the wants of the present time, which he will execute quickly, and at moderate prices.



**THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY** of the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH will RE-OPEN on the 1st of NOVEMBER, under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., aided by Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Wanklyn. The Hope Prize, the annual value of 50l., will be awarded by the Senate for Original Investigations made by Students.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM-PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**MILITARY EDUCATION.**—Preparation for every branch of the Service at the **PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE.**—This establishment has again passed first on the list at the last Examination for direct Commissions. It has sent two candidates to the last Competitive Examination for Sandhurst, and both were admitted. It has also passed two pupils at the last competition for the Artillery (altogether 55 successful pupils since 1858, of which four passed first, two second, two third, &c.). A Laboratory and extensive Collections for Experimental and Natural Sciences have lately been added.—Apply to Capt. LINDY, Sunbury, S.W.

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J. I. Williams, M.A. Jesus College, Oxford.  
J. W. Freese, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.  
French and Drawing Master—Alexis de Leeuw.  
Music and Singing Master—E. W. Force.  
Dancing Master—H. Kendon.  
Resident Out-door Superintendent and Drill Master—J. Savage.  
Terms will be sent on application.  
Reference to the Master of the Temple and other Clergymen, and Parents of Pupils.  
Chigwell is a remarkably healthy village, ten miles from London, on the Loughton line of railway.

**PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.** STUDIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, October 10, 1859. Classes in English, French, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetic. Hours of Study, 9 to 1. Fee, Six Guineas a Term. References to Parents of Pupils.  
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the above address.

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**A GENTLEMAN** will feel much obliged to any Governor of Christ's Hospital who will give him a PRESENTATION at Easter 1860 in exchange for one in 1862.—Address G. S. M., care of Mr. Burrett (Librarian), Waterloo-street, Brighton.

**THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY** (instituted October 27, 1847), for the Care and Education of Idiots, especially in the earlier periods of life.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, October 27, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY APPLICANTS from the list of 132 candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the chair.  
The poll will commence at 10 o'clock and close at two precisely. Persons becoming subscribers may vote immediately.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
At the ANNUAL MEETING which will occur in April next, the Board propose to RECOMMEND to the Subscribers a VARIATION of the FIFTH RULE, so as to allow of RECEIVING CASES for LIFE. If this shall be, as they hope, approved, the GOLD will be OPENED at that Election to TAKE FIVE CASES for LIFE, in addition to the ordinary cases. It must be understood that this privilege will be limited to those who have had a first election of five years. They have reason to know that this provision will be highly acceptable to many of the best friends of the Charity, and they do not think that they shall have proportionate support, if called on to take up increasing responsibilities.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution, the Board refer the public and their supporters to a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, 'A Visit to Earlswood,' and to their last Annual Report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual subscriptions 10s. 6d. or 12. 1s.; Life ditto, 3l. 5s. or 10l. 10s. The Elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., J. Secretaries.  
ANDREW REED, D.D., J. Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.**—Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—The BOARD OF MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have made arrangements to hold at the PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of November next, a BAZAAR on a GRAND SCALE, for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Work, in aid of the Funds of the Charity, under the patronage of his Worship the Mayor of Brighton, and a distinguished list of Patronesses. They therefore take this opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of their Friends and Subscribers, and will be obliged by any contributions, which may be sent in between the 25th and 31st of October, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Bazaar Committee, R. P. B. TAAFFE, Esq., Royal Pavilion, Brighton, or to the Office, 29, Poultry. Parties desiring contributing articles of the approved value of Five Guineas and upwards, will be entitled to a Life Vote for every Five Guineas' worth so contributed.

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## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR and ST. LEONARD.

The CLASSES in this College will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 3rd of November, when Principal Sir DAVID BREWSTER will deliver an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at 12 o'clock.

FIRST YEAR.

First or Junior Humanity—Mr. Shaipr, assistant to Dr. Pyper. Daily at 10, and Tuesday and Thursday at 1.  
First or Junior Greek—Mr. Sellar. Daily at 11, and Monday and Wednesday at 9.  
First or Junior Mathematics—Mr. Fischer. Daily at 12.

SECOND YEAR.

Logic and Rhetoric—Mr. Spalding. Daily at 11, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.  
Second Humanity—Mr. Shaipr. Daily at 9.  
Second Greek—Mr. Sellar. Daily at 1.  
Second Mathematics—Mr. Fischer. Daily at 10.

THIRD YEAR.

Moral Philosophy—Mr. Ferrier. Daily at 12.  
Political Economy—Mr. Ferrier. Tuesday and Thursday at 3.  
Third Humanity—Mr. Shaipr. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.  
Third Greek—Mr. Sellar—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 9.  
Third Mathematics—Mr. Fischer. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.

Natural History—Dr. McDonald. Daily at 11.

FOURTH YEAR.

Natural Philosophy—Mr. Swan. Daily at 10.  
Chemistry, with its Application to the Arts—Dr. Heddle, assistant to Mr. Connell. Daily at 4.  
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Day. Monday and Friday at 2.  
Institutes of Medicine—Dr. Day. Daily at 9.

(Attendance on this Class and that of Chemistry is recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh as One Year of Medical Study. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this advantage are requested to intimate their intention to Dr. Day, on or before 4th November.)  
The Fees for the various Classes must be paid at the commencement of the Session to the Secretary, from whom Tickets will be obtained.

**MILLER PRIZES.**  
The Miller Prize Fund at present yields the sum of 70l. per annum, which is annually disposed of by competition at the close of the Session. Printed Regulations regarding these Prizes may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the United Colleges.

**BURSARIES.**  
On Tuesday, the 1st of November, the following Bursaries will be awarded after comparative trial—Four Foundation Bursaries, of the value of 10l. each; a Gray Bursary of 10l.; and a Stewart Bursary of 6l.

Two 'Ramsey Bursaries' are also vacant. They will be competed for by Students of the names of Ramsay, Lindsay, Durham, and Carnegie. The number, value, and duration of these Bursaries will be determined by the University Commissioners.

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.**

The CLASSES in this College will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 17th of November next.

The Very Rev. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D. Principal.

Professors. Class Hours.

Principal and Primarius Professor } Dr. Tulloch.... 10 and 11.

of Divinity ..... Dr. Brown .... 12 and 1.

Second Master and Professor of } Dr. Brown .... 12 and 1.

Divinity ..... Dr. Buist ..... 10 and 11.

Ecclesiastical History ..... Dr. Mitchell .. 12 and 1.

Oriental Languages ..... Dr. Mitchell .. 12 and 1.

**BURSARIES.**

The Bursary Competition will take place on the preceding Tuesday, the 16th of November.

There are Two Foundation Bursaries, value from 10l. to 12l., and One Alexander Bursary, value 15l., open to competition to Students entering the Hall at the commencement of next Session—Students of the name of 'Alexander' having a preference (by the terms of the Deed of Foundation) in the case of the Alexander Bursary. Another Foundation Bursary is open to competition by Students entering the Second and Third Sessions, and may be held for one year.

**PRIZES.**

The Cook and McFarlane Testimonial, value about 20l., and the Lord Chancellor's Prize (10l. worth of Books), are competed for in the third week after the commencement of the Session. The competition for the Rectory's Prize, 4l., will take place at the end of the Session, in all the Four Classes.

Particulars of Examination may be had on application to the Secretary of St. Mary's College.

All Students are required to enrol, at the commencement of the Session, with the Secretary of the College, from whom Tickets will be obtained.

W. F. IRELAND, Sec. United College.

STUART GRACE, Sec. St. Mary's College.

St. Andrews, 17th September, 1859.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

Views in North Wales—Conway Castle and Bridge, the Great Orme's Head, Llandudno, Nan Fancor, Llyn Ogwen, Dolwyddelan, Snowdon, Capel Curig, the Swallow Falls, Foss Nevins, &c.

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**LIBRARIES.—Mr. EDWARD EDWARDS,** (Author of 'Memoirs of LIBRARIES,' and of the article 'LIBRARIES,' in the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA), offers his services (and the results of the practical experience of more than twenty years) in the Arrangement, Enlargement, Cataloguing, &c. of Libraries, Public or Private.  
Old Trafford, near Manchester, September, 1859.

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A detailed list of the objects photographed is printed, price 2d.  
Applications, &c., must be addressed to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Journal of a Voyage to Australia and round the World, for Magnetical Research.* By the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D. Edited by Archibald Smith, Esq., M.A. (Longman & Co.)

ROUND the world is no such feat now-a-day as in the adventurous times of Drake, or even those of Cook. You just take down your hat, step into a snug berth, glide away over the waters, hum 'Rule Britannia,' smoke a cigar, land on a few sunny islets, chat with the yellow faces and the red skins, eat a bit of seal or kangaroo, and before you have had time to tire of apostrophizing the dark blue ocean out of 'Childe Harold,' you are safe in port once more. Going round the world is not a feat, but a pastime—not an adventure, but a relaxation. Here, for the newest example, is the Royal Charter, war screw-steamer of 3,000 tons, launched at Sandycroft, in September, 1855, sailed from Plymouth February 16, 1856, and in the Mersey August 14 of the same year, having been round the world, with a stoppage of thirty-nine days at Port Phillip! Raleigh was six months before getting under weigh for his romantic and fatal voyage to Guiana—six months after dropping from Gravesend before finally clearing out of the Cove of Cork. He left London in February, Cork in August. In a precisely corresponding period Dr. Scoresby went round the world. The power of steam on the ocean is, in its way, emulating that of electricity in the wire. Puck said he could put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes; but the fellow was a boaster, and never did it. The telegraph will beat him by many minutes. As to the steam sailing, the Great Eastern, the future, and the secrets of nature must settle it among them.

The name of Scoresby (died March 21, 1857, aged sixty-three) is so well known in the history of Arctic sailing, and of magnetical research, that this voyage will be read with unusual interest. The whaling captain had been a landsman for thirty years, and had been transmuted into a clergyman, when he undertook this his last voyage to observe the changes which take place in the magnetic state of an iron ship proceeding from a northern to a southern magnetic latitude, and to decide as to the best mode of correcting the deviations of the compass in such a ship. His editor thinks that he may be said to have fallen a martyr to this energetic attempt. We hope not; and we know so little about the causes of disease and death, that we may even put forward the possibility that the final stroke was delayed by sea air and healthy mental excitement. The voyage was favourable, and Dr. Scoresby's health was good while it lasted, for a person of his age.

Our readers have some knowledge of the discussion between Dr. Scoresby and the Astronomer Royal on the correction for the deviation of the magnet in ships; for a portion of it first appeared in our columns.<sup>†</sup> To investigate the strong points of difference which existed was, to Dr. Scoresby, the main object of the voyage. Mr. Archibald Smith has given a very full account of the whole question of the deviation. This is the first part of the work before us. Dr. Scoresby's own exposition of magnetical principles and of the phenomena of magnetism and compass-action and disturbance in iron ships is the second; and the journal of the voyage out and home is the third.

The scientific conclusions of the voyage will probably become matter of further discussion.

<sup>†</sup> *Athen.* Nos. 1409, 1411, 1415, 1416, 1423, 1428, 1429.

Mr. Archibald Smith, who, though siding to a considerable extent with Dr. Scoresby against Mr. Airy, very clearly as well as candidly enforces the points in which he conceives the first to have misunderstood the second, gives in brief a state of results, from which he infers that Dr. Scoresby is confirmed in one part of the contested matters, and Mr. Airy in another. Our columns are, of course, open for further discussion: of course, because there never was a scientific contest in which the parties showed more cordial respect for each other, and because Mr. Archibald Smith will be in this particular a worthy successor to Dr. Scoresby.

Dismissing the scientific question, we have, in the incidents of the voyage, nothing of note, except on one point. The old sailor had, as the editor remarks, been a landsman for thirty years. In that time great changes had taken place in the material, form, size, and management of vessels. The iron screw-steamer had come into existence. Dr. Scoresby, in putting his foot on a modern deck, brought with him the knowledge of an old seaman, with all the curiosity of a young landsman. He united the full capacity of a veteran to judge and describe to the sense of novelty and the keen appreciation of what to describe which it gives. We shall, therefore, make a long extract, detailing his experience of the behaviour of these new vessels. On the 1st of April there was a heavy gale: the waves rose, by measurement, 38 feet and upwards, with about 640 feet from crest to crest, and velocity of 34 miles an hour. Of the performance of the vessel, the old sailor gives the following account:—

"Now, as to the action and performance of the Royal Charter under this hard gale and mighty disturbance of the waters, the experience we again derived was truly astonishing, and, compared with all my previous experience, what I should have deemed impossible; for by far the greatest portion of the time, I should say four minutes out of five, we had no observable motion, the ship being steady, quiet, and often apparently absolutely still. A minute or two would often pass whilst these heavy waves were rolling harmlessly forward, and but just raising in a slight degree the stem and alternately depressing it, when we might have seemed to be sailing in a sea of extreme calmness in the finest weather. In these intervals of dead quiet, no wood-work, joint, or junction of iron and timber, emitted an audible sound—no creaking was heard, and at night there was sometimes a quiet most striking in its stillness. Of cases of this perfect quiet in time of heavy sea, squalls, and storm, I frequently noted intervals of seven and eight seconds, of 10 to 12, sometimes of 20 up to 24 seconds, where there was not motion sufficient to break a silence of repose like that of dock or harbour. Hence, notwithstanding the lurches or rolling, extending sometimes to 15° or 20° on one side, and perhaps once in several hours to 30°—the maximum never exceeded up to this time,—a rolling inseparable from a progress directly before the wind, in difficult steering and with squared yards,—yet most occupations below, with ladies as well as others, went on as usual; and, when the state of the decks as to dryness would admit, exercise on deck likewise. Thus when the waves were at the highest—when elevations of 40 feet and upwards were rolling around and beneath the ship—Mrs. Scoresby accompanied me on deck for exercise, and to view, in an instant of bright sunshine, the sublime scenes around, and found no difficulty in walking the poop deck, which was unencumbered and dry. She accompanied me, too, along the gangways extending from the poop to the deck-house, and from thence to the broad and spacious fore-castle up to the very bits, within a few feet of the stem, and even to this extent, and along a range of 320 feet of deck and platform, the progress was perfectly easy, and at the time the whole extent was clean (unusually so, almost to whiteness), and dry from end to end. Again, I may

remark that our meals were always served up to the minute, in the handsome services, covers, and appendages, before noticed. Everything cooked with the same effectiveness and completeness in storm as in calm—fresh provision, roast and boiled, in fowls, mutton, pork, etc., unfailing and abundant,—pastry, puddings, and the variety of niceties, for each particular course, always ample and good of their kind; so that in speaking of the servants and cooks as part of the ship, and of the ship as a thing or creature of life, I may say that the Royal Charter had no consciousness of bad weather, and made no signs of complaining in storms or heavy seas. During a heavy squall, for instance, at dinner-time on this day—a fierce snow-storm for a period, the wind blowing tremendously—no effect whatever was produced on the comfort of those who sat at table; and a wine-glass I had emptied stood for many minutes entirely unsupported betwixt the protecting bars of the table, and it was only liable to be disturbed by some particular lurch which might happen to occur. Again, in regard to pitching and 'sending,' the action of the ship was equally remarkable, both for the easiness of the motion and the smallness of the inclination of the keel from the horizontal level. A 40-foot wave, on its entrance below the stern or counter of the ship, whilst the bow was exactly in the lowest or most depressed portion betwixt crest and crest, should raise the stern, as from the simplest view of the case it might seem, to at least its own elevation, or give an angle of inclination to the keel of about 7°; but no such measure of pitching or 'sending' motion was ever observed—probably not above half as much. For, in no instance in scudding, did I ever observe the bow of the ship plunge nor the stern rise to anything like the position apparently due to the elevation of the passing waves. The action, indeed, was obviously of this nature; from the admirable adjustment of the ship's lines of construction, forward and aft, the loftiest wave, on its reaching the stern-post below, exerts its lifting tendency, not abruptly or suddenly, as where the quarters are heavy and the run thick, but very gradually, so that the disturbing force, passing beyond the place of greatest influence before its due action is realized, becomes modified and reduced. These principles are no doubt in operation in every tolerable model of marine architecture, but not to the degree of perfection in which the tendency to assume horizontality of position, and to receive the least possible disturbing effects from the most formidable disturbing causes in the action of rough, irregular, or heavy seas, has been attained in the modelling and building of the Royal Charter; and whilst similar results in kind will be found to have been obtained in very many or most of the scientifically constructed and splendid clipper and other first-class ships of this important age, I should much doubt whether in any single instance the approach to perfectness of the model of the Royal Charter has been exceeded, or even—in all the elements of the perfect 'sea-boat,' as adapted for these southern regions, proverbial for turbulent seas and boisterous weather—been equalled. The view from the poop and fore-castle which my wife and some others of our ladies witnessed for considerable periods together, even in the height of the gale, was one, especially during the favourable occasions of bright sunshine, of sublime magnificence; whilst the general view of the tumultuous waters as we looked astern, as the ship was scudding before the storm, and as we marked the waves rolling perpetually onward, and overtaking in succession the swift-sailing ship, presented a picture of striking grandeur. The more threatening storm seas, as every now and then they rose high above our position, and intercepted (astern and on the quarters of the ship) every other portion of the mighty waters, could hardly be contemplated,—I ought to say, could not *rationaly* be contemplated, without awe! Nor was the action of the ship under the mighty disturbance the least impressive or least striking feature in the general picture. As if endued with life and instinct, the ship seems to anticipate the approach of the threatening mountain wave, rising gradually abaft before it reaches



her, yielding as if in respect her threatened quarter, and gracefully depressing her opposite bow as if doing courteous obeisance to the sovereignty of the waters, so that the infuriate-looking wave passes harmlessly beneath her stern or starboard quarter, and bursting out from below on her port beam or bow, rushes furiously away and falls over, in its haste, into a foaming breaker,—as (to use reverently the sacred emphatic figure) a lion from the swelling of Jordan!"

Only to think of all this jollity at sea—in a voyage round the world—dainty ladies for companions instead of howling savages—fresh fish, flesh and fowl, champagne, old port, and silver dishes, in place of remainder biscuit, salt pork, and hot grog! One thinks of Raleigh, even in what was thought to be a splendidly furnished voyage, thanking God for a melon to preserve his blood from the rot of scurvy. We who love to go down to the sea in ships have much to be grateful for in the prime article of comfort; but, then, we cannot write such letters as that famous epistle from Trinidad.

Dr. Scoresby, who had something in him of the old religious sailor—a character conspicuous in the heroic Elizabethan navy—did the duty of an active clergyman throughout the voyage, and succeeded in drawing good congregations. In reading his manly and simple narrative we often think of Gilbert, and of the way in which he went down, Bible in hand, in the *Golden Hind*.

We might make many extracts which would put the seaman into more detailed possession of Dr. Scoresby's nautical opinions on modern vessels; but for these we must refer to the book itself.

*The Work and the Counterwork; or, the Religious Revival in Belfast.* By Archdeacon Stopford. (Dublin, Hodges & Smith.)

*Aspects of Religion in the United States.* (Low & Co.)

*A Visit to the Scenes of Revivals in Ireland.* By J. W. Massie, D.D. (Snow.)

SINCE the occurrence of the American revival a year ago there has been exhibited on the part of many persons a desire to have a manifestation in this country. Up to the present time little opportunity has been afforded. In the early part of the year the world is occupied. Political persons have to attend debates,—men of business are engaged in financial speculations,—lawyers are busy at the courts,—and metropolitan clergymen have a host of duties. The occurrence of a revival, therefore, at such period would not only be inconvenient, but would most likely pass unnoticed. It would be impossible even for well-wishers to travel to any distance to see it; and land in the vicinity of our great towns is too valuable, and public buildings are too useful, to admit of being granted for the purposes of a revival. Hence it is, we imagine, why the efforts of some excellent people, in different little nooks and corners, though they have been systematically advertised, have been attended as yet with no stupendous result. Hence, too, it would appear that the north of Ireland has been selected as the scene of "the awakening." There is a sufficient area, the locality is easy of access, the air is refreshing, and farmers and landlords are not so likely to interpose proprietary or legal objections to a revival, as they would, without doubt, in this country.

The Celtic race also is more emotional than the Saxon, more prone to secular as well as religious freaks. We are not, therefore, surprised that revival phenomena have been exhibited at Ballymena and Coleraine, or that they resemble what has taken place on the other side of the Atlantic. In the United States

these movements are regarded with less surprise—recurring, as they do, continually, and the causes at work being better understood. It is known that a bad season is a favourable condition for a revival—a financial crisis—and, generally speaking, the season of the fall. Calm, sensible Americans think no more of a revival than they do of a flood in the Mississippi, or the bursting of a monster steamer. Too high pressure, is the simple remark; or wait a week or two and the freshets will stop. A month or a couple of months is the usual duration of a revival. It never survives the winter. In fact, the revivals work themselves out. How is it possible for revivalists, who have the strongest frames and the most desirable feelings, to be continually exerting them? The patients cannot be always writhing, or howling, or psalm-singing, or for ever groaning under the burden of sin; as a matter of course, they must have lucid intervals of taciturnity and rest. The operators also cease to be striking after a time, and flag, or at any rate lose their lubricity in preaching, soliloquy, and exclamatory prayers. Revivals certainly leave behind them some remainders—considerable remainders of hymn-books, and pamphlets, and sermons; also some not inconsiderable remainders in the madhouse and the grave.

The corporeal and mental phenomena are not new. We are sceptical enough to attribute them simply to hysteria. But, "let it be hysteria and an epidemic," says the Rev. J. W. Massie,—“yet, who sends epidemics? He who sends cholera and typhoid diseases; who wings a seraph on high and leads a sparrow to the ground.” This is utterly unanswerable. Why doubt? as another reverend gentleman says:—“Don't we read in Scripture that under religious impressions Daniel 'fainted,'—David 'roared,'—Habakkuk 'trembled and quivered,'—Saul 'fell to the earth,'—and, as a stricken person, adds, Hezekiah 'chattered like a crane or a swallow?'” Have not similar affections occurred in America, and even led to books being written on religious affections? The scenes in Ballymena do indeed recall the times of Davenport in New Jersey. “In these struggles,” we are told, “occasionally the perspiration will fall from their hair. In other cases, visions by faith are often enjoyed for hours, in one case for nearly two days. The most heavenly smile pervades the countenance; the most endearing words are uttered; hands oft extended to receive an adored object, which is then frantically embraced to the bosom. During this the eyes of some are open without winking, others have the eyes shut. The happiness they enjoy they attempt to describe, and they are quite grieved when interrupted and robbed of their heaven. The gestures of the person—head, hands, &c. of those enjoying the sweet view—are the most graceful, though the parties in their ordinary state are many of them uncouth, uneducated creatures. Injuries and offences are freely and fully and immediately forgiven by the changed. They love each other intensely,—in fact, they can scarcely be kept from each other.” We are not surprised to hear “that the priests are in consternation, and by drugs, whiskey, and holy water are trying to ward off the devil,”—though this mode of extinguishing religious hatred is somewhat strange. Material as well as moral phenomena are exhibited. Thunder and lightning often assist the preacher. “In one of the churches, while the speaker was calling on God that the Holy Spirit might descend as with fire, a flash of lightning, which filled the building at the moment, struck the congregation with awe, and, trembling with terror, they prostrated themselves on the floor. The scene was one

which the most powerful language would halt in describing; and when it was recited by the speaker, an eye-witness—those who heard him seemed to feel that God was dealing in a marvellous manner with his people. Out of a congregation of 500 there were 100 cases of decided conviction,—most of those 'enlightened,' who exhibited all the usual symptoms, being carried out of the building by friends, or becoming the centre of a knot of anxious and prayerful people.” We are not astonished to learn that in consequence the Irish are in a state of great excitement, or that business is at a stand-still. In some cases, even, families have not gone to bed for two or three nights. “From dozens of houses, night and day, you would hear, when passing along, loud cries for mercy by convicts, or the voice of prayer by kind visitors, or the sweet soothing tones of sacred song. In some streets even four or five crowds of people, in houses, and before the open doors and open windows, engaged in prayer or in praise all at the same time. However the Miriams might fret or fume, a very large number of the people, during the past few days, had been metamorphosed into prophets and pre-centors. A goodly number of young men in business establishments in town, and not a few young workmen—shoemakers, carpenters, sawyers, and labourers, who were depending for their daily bread on their daily wages—gave up almost their entire time, day and night, during the first week, to minister to the religious instruction, and physical and spiritual comfort, of the poor stricken sufferers.” The scene in one of the chapels after a meeting is compared by an eye-witness to a field of battle. Hundreds of stricken people were lying on the ground, groaning, moaning, screaming with hands clenched and eyes glaring. “Some are speechless for as long as twelve hours; some of them are fearfully wrought in their bodies; some of them would even have dashed out their brains.” “As a general rule,” Mr. Hugh Hunter finds “that those who never read the Bible, or had any religious instruction, suffer most dreadfully.” On the other hand, “those who have read the word of God, generally don't suffer so much.” This experienced Revivalist “knows those who have been under conviction when he meets them.” He can assure us on his word “that the countenance of every converted sinner undergoes a change, and so marked as not to be mistaken.” He told this “to a ministerial friend, who smiled, but he wept when I told him in brotherly kindness that he had the same mark himself.” The ministerial friend was then “thoroughly convinced of the truth of the matter.” This reminds us of the Rev. John Davenport, of Long Island, one of the early revivalist lights. He had a peculiar faculty of detecting conversion in the look, the complexion, or the appearance. He claimed the right of examining ministers as to their state, and when his judgment was unfavourable, he either denounced them as graceless, or called upon the people to pray for their conversion. Upon those who refused to undergo an examination sentence was instantly pronounced. Violent ecstasies in public were with him marks of a genuine change, while silence at once proved the utterly reprobate. No matter what the age or the sex, all were exhorted to testify. “Little children of five, six, seven, and eight years old talked powerfully, wonderfully, and experimentally of the things of God.” Readers of American history who remember these statements cannot help being struck with the strange coincidence of the phenomena. The Cis-Atlantic revival is evidently modelled, even in its minute particulars, after those which have several times



answered in the States; though as yet neither Ireland nor England offers so fine a field for the work as America, with its disciples of the Democratic Gospel, Ebenezer Socialists, New Lights, Tunkers, Superalists, Cosmopolites, Free Inquirers, Children of Peace, Inspired Church, Pathonites, Believers in God, Perfectionists, Spiritualists, and many equally remarkable denominations. The Ulster Revivalists allow that they were stimulated by Transatlantic reports. "Since the news of the American awakening was brought to our shores revival meetings have been held with great regularity." Thus it was that the people were prepared. The Rev. John Kydd, who claims to have originated the work in Coleraine, "had his sympathies awakened by information concerning the revival in the United States." He took an estimate of Europe and England: "he glanced at the commercial crisis through which mercantile classes in England and America had passed." The winter had been brief—"spring had ushered in a season of promise with genial beams and gentle showers"; it seemed a favourable opportunity to kindle a great verbal fire, and bring down the rain of righteousness on the north of Ireland.

The mode of operation we learn from American books and periodicals. Like a great Atlantic wave, the Revival had rushed over successive villages and towns in the New England States,—broke upon Ohio and Illinois and the settlements of the West, and rolling to the South touched with its spray California and the populous rivers and valleys extending from San Francisco to the Sacramento. It penetrated every locality, pervaded all classes, affected all interests, almost checked the wheels of business and trade, and in universality surpassed even the excitement of a Presidential election. From bars, grogeries, gambling-houses it summoned converts. It took up a position on the Exchange, and infused its tone and character into the streets. Notices of meetings for prayer and exhortation everywhere filled the walls. Agents of religion travelled by the cars, the ferries, and the omnibuses, dropping tracts as they went, quoting texts from the Bible, giving notices of meetings, and provoking religious talk. Nobody was left alone. There were prayer-meetings in printing-offices, business prayer-meetings, boys' prayer-meetings, people's prayer-meetings. "No Pass-over" was written even on a brown-stone front, and Fifth Avenue was not left exempt.

The mode in which the religious census was taken we learn from the interlocation of a "Quaker woman," made in a letter to the editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Her husband writes:—

"A few evenings since, about nine o'clock, my wife and two daughters were seated in the parlour, when two young women were let in by the servant. As nearly as the recollection serves, the following conversation took place:—

"Young Woman. We are sent by the Young Men's Christian Association to ask what church you attend?—Wife. We do not attend any church.

"Y. W. How many children have you in family?—Wife. Three.

"Y. W. Do they go to Sunday school?—Wife. No.

"Y. W. What are their ages?—Wife. From sixteen to twenty-two.

"Y. W. Will you not attend the Rev. W. H.'s prayer-meeting?—Wife. We are Friends. We have nothing to do with churches and prayer-meetings, and thy reverends. You are comely young women; and I think it is improper for you to be out alone this time of the night. I advise you to go home, and also to tell the young men of that Christian Association that it is very improper for them to send girls of your age into the street after night without suitable protection."

The United States exhibited, according to the reports of eye-witnesses, a remarkable aspect. "A string of meetings" extended all the way to Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and even to Baltimore. Ministers no less than people became revived. The former "uncommonly awake, and they seem to have warmed themselves at the general fire." Revival meetings were held everywhere. "Inquiry," instead of boosing meetings in the rum-stores,—meetings of ardent firemen among their buckets and engines,—meetings of porters and men of business,—meetings of policemen,—and, as the cars whirled from station to station, drifts of locomotive music informed the world that converted conductors and baggage-men were singing hymns. Business paused, not to dine, but to sing and pray. Merchants with their clerks went to meeting,—lawyers and counsellors from the courts went to meeting,—idlers from the book auctions, players from the billiard-rooms, dropped in to meeting,—brokers from the Exchange, buyers and sellers from the markets, went to meeting. As long as it lasted, the movement was certainly remarkable, but it did not last long. The American public became tired of religious cards and hymns and prayers and advertisements. It was impossible for more than a month or two to go on singing the Eighteen Choice Melodies in 'The Revival Penny Music Book,' or even 'The Hymns appropriate to the Times,' 'We're going home to die no more,' 'We are passing away,' 'A Home in Glory,' 'Homeward Bound,' 'Angels are hovering round,' and that hymn which has been so popular in Ireland, 'What's the news? what's the news?' The notices handed in at the prayer meetings were certainly peculiar. At Burton's Theatre, where the largest meeting was held, prayers were handed in and read aloud for the convenience of Old Burton, that unconverted person being the lessee, and, we presume, deriving a pecuniary advantage from the hire of the building. Then an anxious anti-slavery citizen would desire that the conversion of James Buchanan might be effected. At a meeting in Ireland, prayers have been offered "for the Queen, her pilgrimage towards Heaven being difficult." Then a petition was offered for a lawyer, "who wishes to be a Christian, but fears that he cannot,"—for "a lady who is a drunkard, and is consequently separated from her husband,"—for unconverted gamblers, billiard-players, merchants, clerks, and gentlemen engaged in distilleries,—for friends addicted to intemperance, and so on. Prayers were offered for pickpockets, "that if they had come to steal purses, God might steal their hearts." The telegraph was used to report conversions, as "Dear mother, the Revival continues, and I have been converted. Further particulars and full information by mail." The narratives of converts are curious. A gambler, while playing, was so suddenly impressed that he could neither hold his cards nor play the game. His companions urged him to take a glass of liquor to quiet his nerves. He refused, starting for home, and shortly afterwards experienced conversion. Then we hear the case of an Irish Catholic who resided thirty miles from Iowa, in Michigan. Becoming converted, he conceived he might baptize himself, and so he filled a large stone trough and immersed himself; but not being satisfied with his condition, and being warned of God to go out of the woods, he came to Iowa, and was led down before a dense crowd to that noble river.

In some respects the Irish revivalists have improved upon the American prototype. The phenomena are not perhaps so grotesque, but it must be owned they are curious. The physical crisis in general consists in a gymnastic

or kinesipathic exercise,—"wringing of the hands, raising the arms, moving the limbs, or holding the stomach in the hands in a state of violent despair, or at least of great excitement, under a sense of sin." After the paroxysms have passed, the body becomes calmer; visions succeed, and a remarkable expression of delight overspreads the countenance. Physical "marks of the Spirit," have been exhibited on the bosoms and arms of the females, photographs of the Saviour, and the word "Geasus,"—from which it would appear that "the Spirit" has used blue-bag, and is favourable to Hibernian orthography. Perhaps the most important illustration of the disease is the following cutting from the *Northern Whig*, an Irish paper:—

"In the four months from May to August, 1858, the number of prisoners brought before the magistrates of Belfast amounted to 3,457; while in the same four months of this year, the number of parties, male and female, sentenced to punishment for being 'drunk and disorderly,' ran up to the goodly sum total of 3,939, being an increase of no fewer than 492 offenders against God and man in the months during which the 'religious manifestations' were in their full swing! Is not this a striking, a most suggestive fact? Night after night are places of worship filled with young men and women, preached to, thundered at, frightened out of their senses by threats of eternal condemnation and lurid visions of a place of torment; and night after night is our police office, as a sort of compensatory retribution, crowded with 'drunk and disorderly' inmates. We suggest nothing, we affirm nothing, we leave these statements to produce what impressions they may. The present figures are beyond contradiction: let them stand for whatever they are worth: let them be contradicted if they can."

This is a sad commentary on the effect of Revivals. Archdeacon Stopford's work is that of a keen, sensible observer; and the Englishwoman's that of an intelligent visitor who has formed a more favourable impression than we have done upon Revivals.

*Summer Pictures: from Copenhagen to Venice.*

By Henry M. Field. (New York, Sheldon & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

THE American author of this volume brought his sketching pen to England, besides jotting in France, Holland, Denmark, Bohemia, Austria, and Italy. Mr. Field first touched English ground at Falmouth, where he thought he smelt violets before leaving the boat. "There, on the beach, lay a town; but we saw no sign of life." Immediately, Mr. Field judges that we are a nation of late risers. But he is in good humour when the breakfast hour arrives. The bread is the best ever baked, the butter the sweetest, the cream the richest, and the tea incomparable; besides, the little maid was so pretty that the travellers "fell in love on the spot, and offered to take her to America." A stage-coach journey followed, from Falmouth to Plymouth; and it is an excuse for a bit of enthusiasm:—

"To ride on the top of an English coach is an experience never to be forgotten. Dr. Johnson once said to Boswell, when they were thus perched in air and whirling over the country, 'Life has few things finer than this.' So we thought to-day. The distance from Falmouth to Plymouth is 70 miles, which we made in seven hours. The coach, carrying the mail, is required by law to make ten miles an hour, including stoppages. More often we were going at a speed of twelve. Up hill and down, the gait was never checked. It was generally the most rapid trot, but often it broke into a furious run. The only notice given of mounting a hill was an extra touch of the whip, which spurred the horses into a gallop, with which they dashed up the ascent, and as soon as they reached the summit, they plunged down in such mad career, that I



gripped the iron railing of the seat, trembling at the fearful speed. This swiftness of course could be kept up only over the finest roads in the world, and by frequent relays of horses. But the Queen's highway was like a floor newly swept. Not a pebble jarred the even poise of the coach. The horses were changed every seven miles, and where the road was hilly they were changed even in four. Thus we went whirling over hill and dale, now rushing through towns and villages, the guard startling the inhabitants with his ringing blast, and then sallying out into the open country, which was smiling in all the beauty of early summer."

Then, tarrying awhile in London, he goes to hear a popular reading, and English society blooms upon his eager sight:—

"While waiting, we amused ourselves in observing the audience, which included many persons of distinction. It was evident that we were surrounded by representatives of the fashionable society of London. Here were lords and ladies of high degree; with members of parliament, and officers in the army, who had served in Crimean and Indian wars; and who had turned out of the clubs at this morning hour, to sit under the spell of a man of genius. Yonder grey-headed old man, who totters across the room, is a noble duke. That lady, with a long red nose, who sits near the stage, at Mr. Dickens's feet, is Miss Burdett Coutts, the richest heiress in England—a lady who is very plain, but who makes up for the want of beauty by being very good. She is full of charitable deeds, having built I do not know how many churches, and endowed English bishoprics at the ends of the earth."

Simple and candid, very! Next, the pencil is employed on Mr. Spurgeon:—

"Never had a public speaker a more unpromising exterior than Mr. Spurgeon. He is very short and very fat, and altogether what we should call *chubby*, and as he goes waddling up the stairs he looks more like an overgrown boy than a fully developed man. Nor does his countenance betoken superior intellect. His forehead is low, and his upper lip is so short that it shows his teeth, which gives his mouth the appearance of a simper or a grin. Surely, I thought, eloquence cannot come out of such a mouth as that."

There are the usual complaints about English taciturnity; but our worst vice is "snobbery," combined with flunkeyism. We are worse, in these respects, than the mutes, eunuchs, odalisques, slaves, parasites, and dwarf favourites of Asia:—

"An American can hardly believe his senses when he sees the abasement of soul which seizes the middle classes in the presence of a lord. They look up to him as a superior being, with a reverence approaching to awe. The very men who carry their heads so high to foreigners, he sees now sinking into the dust of humility, and his previous resentment turns into disgust and contempt. 'Ah ah!' he exclaims, scornfully, 'This is the great English nation! It is a nation of snobs—insolent to all whom they think they can insult with impunity, yet cowed and cringing to the lowest degree before their own masters.'"

Still, we are a great people, with sundry good qualities, as Mr. Field discovers; and we may be, at least, as well satisfied with his criticisms upon England as France and Italy, with his patronage of their faded elegance.

*A Guide to the Coast of Kent*, descriptive of Scenery, Historical, Legendary, and Archæological.—*A Guide to the Coast of Sussex*, &c.—*A Guide to the Coasts of Hants and Dorset*, &c.—*A Guide to the Coasts of Devon and Cornwall*, &c. By Mackenzie Walcott, M.A. (Stanford.)

*Thalatta! Thalatta!* The Sea! The Sea! How natural was the cry of that remnant of the Ten Thousand when they approached what to them must have appeared the most paradisaical of watering-places, calm and peaceful Cottyora!

How well that valiant party had earned their sea-side leisure! What a pleasant excursion they made, by water, weary as they had been of the land, to busy Sinope, and thence to cheerful Heraclea! Of all excursion parties that ever descended on a coast after a season of hard labour, that under the brilliant and graceful Xenophon had best won their relaxation by previous stupendous toil.

This trip alone ought to have made the Euxine watering-places the most fashionable throughout the East. Other localities became patronized for less good reasons. Cumæ must have been an attractive place in its day; and, we suppose, that when Lucilius went to the Straits of Sicily there was good yachting to be seen as well as good fish to be caught there. Brundisium, too, must have been a "jolly" locality in its flourishing time. The Roman families who went thither on business or pleasure endured with more or less patience the troubles and chances of the three hundred and sixty miles which lay between them and their haven, for the sake of the enjoyments to be had after the fatigues of past travel. The "fashion" of this spot is incontestable; its patrons were of the very "cream" of the land; there Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was promised to Antony, —there treaties of peace were signed, and there great diplomatists and statesmen entered into negotiations, and were reconciled after much strife.

We are all well acquainted with the popular Guide from Rome to Brundisium, of which the author was one Horatius Flaccus. It is rather late to criticize such a handbook as that written by the Venusian; but we may observe that, from its being written in verse, there was one town on the route, with a crooked name, which the distinguished writer was unable to get into his measured lines (—*oppidulum*), "*quod versu dicere non est*," where the people sold excellent bread and detestable water, little *Equotuticum*: a name which is now solely remembered because it is not to be found in the description given of it by the friend and companion of Mæcenas.

Assuredly, for ordinary purposes, prose is the medium through which the intelligence of handbooks should be conveyed to the public; but it is not, therefore, necessary that these books should be prosaic—in a pottering prose. Émile Souvestre, in one of his Breton novels, makes a reference to English Guide-books in order to illustrate his idea, and make his readers comprehend something about a subject treated with melancholy and sickening correctness. He forgets, however, that such books may be too imaginative, without being in verse, and that gay misleadings are no compensation for solid truth. As an illustration of this, we have now open before us a little French book with a notice of Harfleur, and the young topographers for whom it is intended are informed that when our Henry the Fifth was on his way through this part of France, "*il passa par Harfleur*." He did indeed pass by Harfleur, and through the brave old town, with a vengeance!

It would be difficult to say when the English first adopted the annual mania of rushing seaward. The south coast was for a long period too unsafe for young ladies to trust themselves thereupon, or in its waters. Let young ladies think of the fair Bathilde, who was picking up shells on the Sussex beach, and was carried off thence, by a French pirate, to St.-Valery. Our fair cousins will shudder at this; but, perhaps, they may envy the Saxon damsel when we add, that Bathilde became, not long after, the wife of that most indulgent husband, Clovis the Second.

Raids like these were by no means uncommon long after this. Dane and Norman

were the bane of those kindred thieves, the lodging-house and inn keepers. In the days of the Stuarts the Dunkirk privateers rendered the Channel impracticable to mere excursionists; and as late as George the Third a stray Morocco rover might be seen even as high up as Lundy Island, looking out for rich booty and for live freight, in the shape of any bright-haired Bathilde roaming solitary on the coast. Now, all that is changed, and in pleasant tranquillity, at the cost of eight shillings for a dozen bathing tickets,

— along the deep  
With beauteous ankles Amphitrite glides.

The British naiads of this latter family have a great advantage over their grandfathers and grandmothers. These, if they left home at all, were wont to figure at such places as Bath and Tunbridge Wells. At both places there was abundance of water-drinking, card-playing, dancing, and—early hours. The latter was a "fashion," and it served the charming young flirts admirably. With them there was no lazily creeping down to "the band" at mid-day. They were up and away at early morn, and before breakfast they had got through an amount of feminine business of every sort, which would astonish the languid ladies who finished last night's ball, rather too rompingly, towards daylight.

Accident, which brought the healing springs and wells of so many fashionable resorts into notice, rendered much the same service to our most noted sea-side bathing-places. A heavy-livered East Indian found ease and recovered complexion at one; a gouty Admiral, ora battered old Commodore, experienced more freedom from infirmity when ashore at one place than at another; their reports brought other invalids, and soon did the respective localities suffer a sea-change. It was some hygeian legend touching Weymouth which took George the Third there so often; and a loyal people, with leisure and an assortment of "Abraham Newlands," flocked thither too, dined on boiled mutton and turnips, and were baked for a month in the bottom of a huge and ever-hot basin of chalk and stones.

One thing has disappeared from many of our old fashionable sea-side places—that is, the theatre. The Weymouth house was a remarkable temple of Thespis; there King George talked loudly with the managers; and the patrons of the stage—"oh, *præteritos si referat Jupiter annos!*"—invited the players to supper. In the smaller towns, the theatres have disappeared. At Hastings, the ancient house is a chapel,—the old stage-door being blocked up, as too iniquitous for use. At Ramsgate, the theatre ultimately expired in a shop and parlour, where a railroad porter used to enact Othello, and the Hon. Captain Nosojer was wont to sing comic songs between the acts. Even the sprightly Mrs. Davison, and a leader of the orchestra like the then young Frederic Venua, could not win prosperity to the Margate establishment. The last sea-side "theatre royal" which has died out was that of Worthing. There the sprightly sons and daughters of George and Charlotte used to exchange jokes with the marvellous and ubiquitous Mrs. Baker, the manageress, who was a mighty person beneath the roofs of her establishments at Tunbridge and Worthing, and with whom even Royalty did not joke unless it saw that Mrs. Baker was in a frame of mind congenial with that sport.

In a country like England, with religious movements such as we see, not so much among the poor and destitute as among the people of fashion, this conversion of theatres into chapels, or warehouses, sometimes breweries, is natural



enough. Curiously enough, however, this peculiar progress commenced in France before it opened among ourselves. We need only point to Boulogne, where indeed there is a temporary theatre opened, and a new one in course of construction; for these establishments are part of the French system; they are granted, free of rent, to the "directeur," and a *subvention* of francs, counting by thousands, is added, to help him forward to success. But the old house, in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie,—the house so flourishing in the days of the "camp" of Napoleon the First, when Talma, Duchesnois, and the then gorgeous Georges played before an audience of rare splendour and brilliancy,—has long been a Wesleyan chapel, and is now crowded, as it was five-and-fifty years ago, but by an assembly less demonstrative of applause, and very much more peaceable of purpose.

Having referred to Boulogne, we may notice Mr. Walcott's desire to retain holiday-travellers at home,—on the ground that they know little of the history or language of the Continental resorts of excursionists. This we take to be a great error, both in the object and the remark. We have English guides as well as abundance of French aids toward learning the memorabilia of localities visited. What Mr. Walcott has compiled in his own Guides is but scanty, confused, uninteresting, and pretentious. The books themselves, however, have their use; they are convenient in size, possess good maps, and are, at least, suggestive; they ought to inspire the reader with a desire of learning something beyond what they contain; and, perhaps, this was one of Mr. Walcott's ends in view. We do not altogether believe that home-keeping youths must necessarily have but homely wits; nevertheless, we advise all who have explored the south sea-board to learn something of the one opposite. Probably, what will most strike them there will be the utter ignorance of everything English, which characterizes everybody, from the *préfet* downwards, and especially the *préfet*, for he has been in England. If there be anything equal to this ignorance, it is the complacency with which our neighbours will instruct you upon the shortcomings, the defects, the vices, &c., of English people and English homes. Of all these matters they know worse than nothing; for they take their cue from *feuilletonists*, who libel us, and from adventurers who have failed to deceive us. Even the few who have been accustomed in the sea-towns of Picardy and Normandy to hear English daily, to see them hourly, and who professedly have learnt our language,—their ignorance of all, especially of the latter, is something astounding. Boulogne is perhaps the most Anglo-French town in France; and yet our memory furnishes us with samples of English that is not the English of England, of which the measure is abundant. The proprietor of one house announces "Sodæ Water," another invites you to his "Smoking Room"; English housewives are allured by a "Spécial House for brooms"; a hungry excursionist is told that "Eating and drinking is sold here"; and should he need to Adonize before he dines, Figaro announces, next door, that he is a "Hair-cutting and Barber." Ladies can hardly resist the fascination of the fashionable silk-mercier, who publishes that he has "a great deal of silk dresses for sale"; adding, "I warrant these tissues of mere silk or wool, without a cotton thread," and, says this excellent citizen, "I sell them so cheap but for finishing entirely that article. One can judge of it but on seeing it." Other ladies, careful of complexion as of dress, are impressively requested to enter only one house for a certain cosmetic. "It's only being is sold here," says the inventor. Further, there

is an establishment where you may have "Sa-lines baths at every o'clock;" and do you require a residence in the country, here may be one to your mind:—"To Let, a splendid furnished apartment, being composed of two bed-chambers, dining Room, saloon, cellar, cookery, two chamber's maid, enjoyment of garden, and all what the comfort can be required." Is not this a locality in which a man may live contentedly? When he dies, old Angel, the gardener, at the gate of the Boulogne Cemetery, will, as his signboard says, keep neat his "tombs by years."

Meanwhile, let the young traveller see all he can of his own country, and of others:—his own first; but he will be imperfectly educated if he travel only in his own. By comparison with foreign lands, and with the systems of rule prevailing there, he will all the more highly appreciate

This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands,  
This blessed plot of earth, *this realm, THIS ENGLAND!*

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Almost a Heroine.* By the Author of 'Charles Auchester,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—The Author of 'Charles Auchester' has a wild eloquence in whatever she says, which, although it often degenerates into euphuism and affectation, preserves her books from becoming either dull or commonplace. Her stories are generally absurd enough, but there are always touches of feeling which carry the reader's interest to the end. 'Almost a Heroine' is not a good novel; it is as wild, ragged, and unfinished as though it had never been inclosed in three orthodox volumes. All the characters are more or less half-poetical, half-musical myths, made up of fine feelings and magnetic affinities. The story is as vague as the memory of a dream the second day after,—more like a "song without words" played sleepily in the twilight, than a well-appointed novel with plot and story duly worked out. It is a rhapsody of love and marriage, with an *obligato* of economical difficulties and perplexities,—the *want* of money being in this case the cause of all the woe. Ernest Loftus, the narrator, after being educated in luxury and whimsicality by an uncle whose "being's end and aim" it is to collect objects of art and *virtù*, and to keep himself from all contact with his fellow-creatures, finds himself after his uncle's death left with a legacy of just twenty pounds, and turned loose on the world like a tame canary-bird,—the rest of his fortune being left to an old servant. The adventures of the nephew begin, but do not continue; his own romance is "cut untimely short," the lady of his love being born to an inherited insanity, and there is no marriage possible betwixt them. He leaves her and her guardian (who collects the insane round him as the uncle had collected pictures and curiosities), and falls in with the true hero of the book, Arnold Major, into whose life the stream of his own becomes merged, and the reader hears little more about his affairs; till quite the end of the book he is taken up in endeavouring to smooth the course of Arnold Major's true love for a wonderful, poetical, magnetically fascinating lady of fashion and fortune, who is a sort of spirit manifestation rather than of human nature—a beautiful Peri who, although she lives in Wilton Crescent, is a cloud-angel to the reader. Their marriage and after-life is described in a vague, rhapsodical way, with great profusion of passionate words and a dreaminess that is not without a certain attraction; but the whole book is too vague and fanciful, with too little solid sense or knowledge either of life or things, to take any permanent rank amongst novels. The author has talent and eloquence, and an earnest, if indistinct, utterance; but she confounds the essential difference betwixt a book, which requires to be uttered in articulate speech and a well-defined meaning, with the vague emotions produced by dreamy, well-executed melodies. 'Almost a Heroine' will be somewhat perplexing to

matter-of-fact readers, who expect to be told "the rights of everything" and to hear what becomes of everybody. The fortune of which Ernest Loftus was deprived in the first volume comes back to him in the third, and we are told it was only an expedient on the part of his uncle "to make a man" of his spoiled and too tenderly nurtured nephew. To those readers who are looking for a novel a little out of the common beat, 'Almost a Heroine' will be pleasant; but, as we have said, novel-readers in general will have reason to complain of their treatment.

*The Two Homes.* By William Mathews. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—There is a great deal that is very good in this book,—a great deal of good feeling and excellent design; but it is not a picture of real life, but fancies "all carved out of the carver's brain." There is a stiff unreality about it which takes off the pleasure of the reader. The excellent, judicious Miss Weston, the good angel of the book,—the moody, fanciful, poetical Edward,—the worldly Mr. Graham,—the somewhat inscrutable Mr. Ryland,—the charming Minnie,—and the mysteriously beautiful and wayward young heathen, Ada Ryland,—with Sir George Elphinstone, whose vocation it is to smile and smile and be the villain of the book, along with several other "character parts,"—make up the materials of a good novel, only it just falls short of being one. The effects are too laboriously prepared, and the subtle charm of interest and fascination evaporates in the process. There are some good pictures of Madeira, and of life and society there, which are the best parts of the book. The interest of the reader is, we are bound to say, somewhat quickened in the course of the last volume,—and all ends as the benevolent could wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of all the parties in question. There are evidences of much care and painstaking throughout, also of talent; and if Mr. Mathews will write out what he sees, and knows, and feels from the *life*, instead of from the *ideal*, he will find readers.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Colonial Administration of Great Britain.* By Sydney Smith Bell. (Longman & Co.)—The object of this voluminous treatise appears to be to induce a conviction that such of the British colonies as desire to be emancipated from Imperial rule should be privileged with complete independence. Mr. Bell assumes, as reasons against this policy,—the duty of protection which the mother-country owes to her dependencies,—the power and influence she derives from them,—the wealth they create in the channels of commerce,—their effect upon the navigation laws and merchant marine,—and their value in affording harbours of refuge and centres of naval operations. The conclusion is, that the British colonies have never contributed any revenue to the Imperial treasury; or, with the exception of Canada, a soldier to the army, and that their trade has been profitable to us only in a minor degree; while, on the other hand, they are sources of weakness and difficulty. It will be inferred, of course, that Mr. Bell advocates the gradual relinquishment of these scattered possessions. He has evidently devoted much patient inquiry to the subject; and his arguments, with the citation of facts on which they are grounded, prove, however unsatisfactory they may be as serving the author's purpose, that he seriously entertains the opinion thus elaborately advocated.

*Tillage a Substitute for Manure; Illustrated by the Principles of Modern Agricultural Science, and the Precepts and Practice of Jethro Tull.* Including an Epitome of Tull's Operative Directions in Successive Unmanured Corn Culture, and the Particulars of Lois Weedon Husbandry, and other Instances of Tull's Method of Farming. By Alexander Burnett, M.A. (Whittaker & Co.)—The speciality of this book marks it as addressed only to a particular class of readers. So far, the title-page sets forth all that is necessary. Mr. Burnett has industriously condensed the doctrines taught by Jethro Tull, and put in practice since by persevering amateur farmers. Moreover, that personage, who, in other days, used to be addressed in prefaces as



"the curious and courteous reader," may find something in the volume to interest him.

*The Biblical Reason Why: a Family Guide to Scripture Readings, and a Handbook for Biblical Students. With an Introduction.* By a Clergyman of the Church of England. (Houlston & Wright.)—A catechetical review of the Scriptures, slight and superficial; but not without its use as a popular commentary. The compiler has acquired an infinite facility in evading the difficulties of his subject. The work will be of no value to serious Biblical students; but for cottage reference it may be recommended.

*The Natural History of the Tincina.* By H. J. Stainton. Vol. IV. (Van Voorst.)—After the notices which we have given of the three preceding volumes, and the unqualified praise which we accorded to them, it is unnecessary for us to say more with respect to the present volume, than that it fully equals those which have gone before. There is the same elaborate detail, the same careful and accurate description, the same beautiful and delicate illustration, and all the promised punctuality of issue.

*The Popular Preachers of the Antient Church.* By the Rev. W. Wilson. (Hogg & Sons.)—This is a praiseworthy attempt by a Scotch clergyman to infuse greater life and vigour into modern preaching by exhibiting the manner and the matter of six eminent preachers of the olden time. Without desiring to return to a state of mediæval gloom, or to make the hands of the clock of time point back as many centuries as possible, it is curious, and, occasionally, even instructive, to rub off a little of the grime of the past, to take down ancient saints or bishops from the cathedral windows, and measure them with the personages of the present day. Mr. Wilson is severe,—"What ecclesiastical naturalist," he says, "will have the hardihood to identify any of them with those of the first centuries of Christianity? while they generically resemble, there is a specific difference between them, as strongly marked, at least, as that between the nautilus of the present age and the extinct ammonite." The old men had their faults, no doubt; there was not so much temporary glory round them, perhaps; but on the whole they were fine, fearless, decisive, and human withal, not weak orators or timid officials. Mr. Wilson has done service by reminding us of them.

*My Country: the History of the British Isles.* By E. S. A. Edited by the Rev. J. H. Broome. (Wertheim & Co.)—An attack on Roman Catholicism, in the disguise of history, not well planned and not cleverly executed.

*Rustic Rhymes*, by Frederick Price (Birmingham, Cornish), appeals to our personalities,—their author being a compositor, and "doing his best," as he modestly says in the Introduction, to tell of the refreshment which he has derived from a world more green and airy and full of beauty than the printing-office of a town in which his lot of labour is cast.—*Baby May, and other Poems on Infants*, by W. C. Bennett (Chapman & Hall), is a neat reprint of some of its author's popular verses.—*Friendship, and other Poems*, by Hibernicus (Saunders, Otley & Co.) is an attempt to be didactic after the manner of Cowper, followed by many miscellaneous rhymes in everyone's manner—which is no poetry.—*Fireside Melodies: a Love-Dream, &c.*, by Sylvan (Westerton), are very poor. Lest Sylvan should complain of being unheard, he shall sing nine lines for his himself:—

Her bosom of snow!  
Lily bosom of snow!  
What heart could forego?  
What heart could forego?  
Life's lone night of sorrow,  
It changeth to-morrow,—  
Richer and clearer  
Brighter and dearer,

Than ever yet beamed on this cold world below!

Mr. C. F. Alexander, in *The Legend of the Golden Prayer, and other Poems* (Bell & Daldy), has versified several fanciful traditions and local reminiscences in choice and graceful metre. The story of the Lombard lady, who found that certain pages in her Breviary had been rewritten in letters of gold by an angel who had prayed in her place at church, is wrought out elegantly. The various

elegiac pieces, classed together under the head 'The Valley of the Shadow of Death,' are less pleasing, unless we except 'The Grave by St. Columba's Cross.' 'Voices for the Dumb' contains some agreeable thoughts, and the volume, as a collection of unpresuming poems, is of a superior kind. Mr. William Fulford's *Songs of Life* (Heylin) are by turns melancholy, pathetic, heroic, amatory, romantic, pious, aspiring, and cynical. The author's imagination overflows with amateur and self-confident enthusiasm; culture may give point and strength to his lyrical pen.—*Pastoral and other Poems*, by Miss George Halse (Harrison), are examples of the trifles which ladies and gentlemen publish to please themselves,—usually, of course, at the desire of their friends. They are exactly such verses as memories, meadows, pretty incidents, ruins, readings, sunrises and stars inspire in every young person who has ever looked wonderingly at the sky, or been fascinated by a book, or contracted a habit of ecstasy. They are not bad, or good, but simply such productions as may gain for Miss Halse, at a few firesides, the reputation of a poetess. And they may then, after all, have fulfilled their purpose, or mission, if the word be not yet anathematized out of polite society.—Lieut.-Col. Read, who occupies a volume with *Sketches from Dover Castle, Julian and Francesca, Rouge et Noir, and other Poems*, (Smith, Elder & Co.), belongs to a different order. Firstly, he is epical, then dramatic, next satirical, and lastly, sentimental. The tale of 'Julian and Francesca' is divided into six cantos, each, as the Arabians would say, more thrilling than the others. In 'Rouge et Noir,' which, we believe, is a reprint, there are some clever descriptive passages; so, also, in 'Versailles.' But the bright and the dull are grievously confused.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adam's New Greek Delectus, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Aston's Income-Tax Tables, new edit. 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd.  
Atkinson's Extremes, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Baron's Little Daughter, The, ed. by Gresley, 3rd ed. 16mo. 2s. 6d.  
Benezet (Anthony), Memoir, revised by Armistead, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Bickersteth's Child's Book of Prayers, 4th edit. 16mo. 1s. swd.  
Blackman's British Timber Tree, 8vo. 5s. 1s. 4d.  
Bohn's Illust. Lib., 'Catermole's Evenings at Haddon Hall,' 7s.  
Browne's Sermons on the Atonement and other Subjects, 8vo. 5s.  
Cartwright's Pilgrim Walks: a Chapter of Memories, 8vo. 5s.  
Charlesworth's The Ministry of Life, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Christy's Minstrel, ed. by Wade, Book 4, 4to. 1s. swd.  
Cicero, Orations Selectæ, Commentary by Anthon, new edit. 6s.  
Claudius; or, the Messenger of Wandsbeck, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Clayton's Sermons preached in Cambridge, post 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Clegg on the Manufacture of Coal-Gas, 3rd edit. 4to. 31s. 6d. cl.  
Cumming's The Great Tribulation, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Dickens's Christmas Books, Library Edition, post 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Gleanings from Gospel History, Preface by Mackenzie, 18mo. 1s. 6d.  
Gyll's A Tractate on Language, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Humphrey's Genera & Species of British Butterflies, illust. 31s. 6d.  
Joseph: a Poem, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Kennedy's Notes on the Defences of Great Britain, 4th edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Lee's Hawkswing: a Family History of Our Time, 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Letters of a Representative to his Constituents, Vol. 2, 1s. 6d. cl.  
Mabel Owen: an Autobiography, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
McEwen's Culture of Peach and Nectarine, ed. by Cox, 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Mann's My German Schools and Schoolmasters, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Maxwell's Birds: or Irish Life Pictures, 2 vols. 21s. cl.  
More's Pietà Privata, 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Morning of Life, by Author of 'Gordon of Duncuirn,' 2 vols. 21s.  
My Earnings; or, the Story of Ann Ellison's Life, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Nelson's School Series, Sixth Book of Lessons, 8vo. 1s. cl.  
O'Brien's British Convent, Library Edition, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Our Plague Spot, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Parent's Cabinet of Amusement, Vol. 11, new edit. post 8vo. 1s.  
Parlour Library, Evans's 'Elstey; or, Settled for Life,' 1s. 6d. bds.  
Richmond's Annals of the Poor, new edit. 18mo. 2s. cl.  
Routledge's Select Standard Novels, 'The Castles,' 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Run and Read Library, 'Owen's Indian Martyrs,' 1s. 6d. bds.  
Scott's Waverley Novels, 'The Antiquary,' Vol. 2, illust. 4s. 6d.  
Shakespeare Papers: Pictures Grave and Gay, by Maginn, 6s. cl.  
Standing Orders relative to Private Bills, 1860, 12mo. 5s. cl.  
Story of a Pocket Bible, The, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Ten Commandments, The, on 6 Sheets, 3s.  
Thackeray's The Virginians, Vol. 2, 8vo. 13s. cl.  
Thiers's French Revolution, tr. by Shoberl, Vol. 1, 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Turner's Domestic Architecture in England, Vol. 8, 8vo. 30s. cl.  
Tyler's Mary and Florence; or, Grave and Gay, 12th edit. 4s. 6d.  
Vickers's War in Hungary in 1848 and 1849, 8vo. 6s. cl.  
West's Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 4th edit. 8vo. 14s. cl.  
Wilbraham's History of the Kingdom of Judah, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Wilkins's Progressive Greek Delectus, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Wilson's Our Farm Crops: Part I, Wheat Crop, 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Wilson's Geography and Statistics of the British Isles, 1, 10s. 6d.  
Wordsworth's Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey, 6s. cl.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

9, Bell Square, Finsbury, Sept. 30th, 1859.

Sir,—An advertisement of 'The Family Doctor,' prepared and issued from here on Sept. 22, inadvertently contains two short quotations from reviews that apply to another work published six years ago, and which reviews happen to have got inserted in lieu of two similar, albeit more strongly expressed recommendations. The publishers of 'The Family Doctor' (Messrs. Houlston & Wright) are annoyed by the error, as it may render them open to rebuke. We are anxious to relieve them from all connexion with the issue of the erroneous advertisement, or of any knowledge of its preparation. Only one insertion of it has appeared, and further repetition of the error has been stayed most effectually.—Yours most obediently,

MAXWELL & CO.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangkok, in Siam.

SHORTLY after my arrival at Bangkok, in Siam, the First King desired to see me in private at his saloon, near the aviary. I proceeded in the evening of the appointed day to the Grand Palace, as the royal residence is called, and found the King walking up and down before the saloon, surrounded by six of his youngest children, five lovely girls of from three to eight years of age, the sixth a strong boy eleven months old, who not quite firm as yet on his legs was carried in the arms of a servant. I thought there was something quite novel and interesting in seeing an Eastern monarch, in lieu of courtly attendants, surrounded by his children. I did not notice much difference in their attire, if compared with that of the Siamese children of a less exalted rank,—but they possessed so much loveliness, they showed such nice manners, that in this regard they were greatly distinguished from the children I had previously seen. The loveliest amongst them was Princess Somawaty, about six years old. The King informed me that her name was a contraction of *Somanass Wadhanawaty*, that of the late Queen, who had adopted the child although her mother, Chauchom Teang, was still alive. This is a custom by no means uncommon in Siam, and is followed by the higher as well as the lower classes. Darkness setting in, the King desired me to follow him to his private apartments. Over the entrance was written in English "Royal Pleasure," under which words there was a line of Sanscrit characters signifying the same, as His Majesty assured me. Here refreshments were served, the children being present; and before I left the saloon Princess Somawaty and myself were great friends. During the numerous visits which I have since paid to the King, a mutual pleasure seemed to exist on the part of the young Princess and myself to meet again,—and the King, who seems much attached to her, is apparently pleased with my attention to the child.

The Court of Siam is famed for its festivities, its processions and pageantries. The King invited Mr. and Mrs. M. and myself to witness the grand procession of the Teep-ching-cha, a propitiatory feast for the success of the rice-crop. The Queen's dancing girls and some of the youngest and handsomest of the inmates of the royal harem, dressed on that occasion in black velvet tunics, ornamented with gold lace, accompanied the procession on richly caparisoned horses, on which they sat astride. Amongst them was one who, like many others in the group, was young and pretty; but she attracted principally my attention by the dexterity with which she managed her horse, rather restive, so that I could not help making some observations in praise of her horsemanship to my companions, thinking no further about it. Nevertheless, my remarks, which were made in English, had been overheard by one of the courtiers, who by order of the King was present at the balcony to attend to us, who as I learned afterwards understood that language, and were reported by him to the young lady.

About a month since a message was brought to me, nominally from Princess Somawaty, imploring my intercession with the King for the life of her aunt, Chom (or Lady) Choi, the damsel, I was reminded by the messenger, whose horsemanship I had admired on the occasion of the procession just related. It seems she was to fall a victim to a court intrigue. Choi was the youngest but one of six sisters, the daughters of a high and influential nobleman, who, according to Siamese custom, had presented these pretty blossoms to the King, when they were yet quite young, in order to be brought up in the royal harem. Somawaty's mother was one of the sisters, consequently the Princess was the niece of Lady Choi. Amongst the Siamese persons of rank who surrounded the King was Nai Kien, a young nobleman, married,—moreover, in possession of a harem. His attention and open admiration of her charms seem to have flattered Lady Choi. Ultimately, presents were passed between her and her admirer; but during the sad trial that followed it was proved that no further guilt had been perpetrated. The most astounding fact is, however, that the principal wife of the



nobleman was the go-between, who encouraged her husband's illicit love and became the carrier of messages and presents to Choi. One of the King's concubines had long been jealous of the influence of Choi and her sisters over the King,—and however strange it seems it was just the youngest of them who produced the catastrophe. On the couch of Lady Choi she finds a slip of paper in her sister's handwriting, upon which is written "*I will go to,*" or "*should like to go to, the aviary,*" or words to that effect, without bearing a particular address for whom it was intended. The girl reads it out aloud; the dame jealous of Choi seizes it with eagerness, and pronounces it to be an appointment for Choi's admirer, judges therefrom her infidelity to the King, and makes the discovery public. The news runs like wildfire through the harem, and comes to the King's ears. The accused are forthwith imprisoned, including the wife of the young nobleman.

The King is not allowed to decide in such matters himself; he has to commit the investigations to a proper tribunal, consisting of nobles and dignitaries, who form as it were a court of inquiry or jury. The result of these investigations is then placed before the Supreme Council, which decrees the punishment to be inflicted upon the guilty. The King has, however, the right either to revoke that sentence, to substitute a milder one, or to pardon the accused altogether. It resulted from the investigations of the lower tribunal that the husband and his wife were guilty of the intrigue; but there was no proof whatever that Choi had criminated herself beyond great imprudence. Nevertheless herself, her pretended lover and his wife, were sentenced to an ignominious death.

This sentence having been given, it was then that, in the name of Princess Somawaty, I was appealed to for intercession to save her aunt's life. I addressed the King, I must say without hope for success. I wrote to him that every religion teaches forgiveness; that I was aware the sacred books of Buddhism contained this heavenly precept; and as I had proofs in other instances that he had granted forgiveness and listened to my suggestions, I implored him not to view the transgression committed in this instance in an Oriental manner, but with the feelings that are the offspring of religion and of a noble mind. I hinted at Lady Choi's youth, and that as far as I had learnt she could only be accused of imprudence and the vanity of seeing herself admired. I awaited the King's answer under suspense; he replied the day after he received my letter; it is dated the 4th of June. I was delighted to see that he had listened to my intercession. The King's letter contains many a noble sentiment. He deprecates the custom of polygamy, and acknowledges that it leads to many evils. "Still," he says, "it was followed by the sovereigns and peoples of Siam as far as history goes." He does not deny that it leads to breaches of that trust of fidelity which the lord of the harem expects from its inmates, hence the law has provided for a due punishment of the transgressors. "But, if a crime of that description occurs in the harems of the Kings, it becomes by the Siamese law the greatest and vastest guilt against royalty. For there are many proofs, written in Siamese history, where in instances of the royal blood having been mixed with that of a lower class it generally resulted in rebellion or assassination of the rightful sovereign. The nation feeling interested in the legitimate succession of their monarchs, the laws decree that any transgression that might lead to the contrary should be punished in the severest manner." Judging from the contents of the King's letter, he himself did not seem to consider Chom Choi so guilty as her enemies wished to make her; although (he naively observes) "you cannot call her young, as you do, for she is nineteen years of age; however, she shall not suffer death,—she and other women will be saved from a criminal death; but her imprisonment for long life, or long time, according to my pleasure, is yet inevitable."

Although there was no direct assurance that all parties concerned in the intrigue were to be pardoned, I did not think it could be otherwise. I regret to say that I was mistaken; the tribunal

charged with the investigation of the matter, the nobles whose relations on former occasions had suffered the extreme punishment for similar accusations, all demanded an expiatory sacrifice of the outrage attempted to be committed at the royal harem, to which the King unfortunately listened. I heard nothing of the determination of the Council, that the nobleman and his wife, both implicated in the affair, were to suffer death, until the sentence had already been carried into effect in a most revolting manner. The criminals were conveyed to the place of execution, where arrived, it is horrible to say, the father of the female was ordered to become the headman of his own daughter. He advances towards her, falters to deal the blow, and steps back with horror. Urged—nay, forced—by those who had to see that the sentence was fulfilled, he comes near his child a second time, deals the blow, alas! only to maim her, and the common executioner, who hitherto had been standing by, then steps forward to decapitate her. The husband had been sentenced to witness first the decapitation of his wife, and to suffer afterwards a similar death. Fortunately for him, it was done in a less revolting manner. But therewith the barbarity of the scene did not end. The prisoners had been brought to the ground with irons round their ankles. The executioner did not take them off after death by unlocking the iron bands, but cut off the heels of the unfortunate woman to strip them over the feet. Decapitation having taken place, the body of the man was hoisted up to a kind of cross-tree, and, having been fastened by his arms, a company of soldiers stepped forward, and fired the contents of their muskets, loaded with ball, into his body. The two corpses were then left, suspended, as a warning, at the place of execution until sunset.

It is recorded that crimes committed like those by the culprits, who, as just related, had been so barbarously executed, were formerly punished in the following manner, namely:—the criminal was lashed by his extremities to four elephants, each of these powerful animals being turned with his head towards one of the quarters of the compass: they were then all at the same time urged forward by their drivers, and the criminal was almost instantaneously torn into pieces. Which of the two methods, whether to be torn by elephants or that by which both husband and wife suffered, was the more revolting, it will be difficult to judge. Although I had been instrumental in saving the life of one person in this drama, I felt poignantly the sorrow of my not having been equally successful as regards the two others.

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the original drawings by Raffaele, in the Royal Library at Windsor, have been taken at the expense of the Prince Consort. The negatives of these impressions have been presented to the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education; from which copies will be supplied to schools of Art and the public generally at the mere cost of paper and printing.

A course of six lectures on Social Science—embracing the relations between Labour and Capital—is about to be delivered by Mr. William Ellis, under the authority of the Committee of Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum. These lectures will be particularly addressed to school teachers, but the general public are to be admitted so far as there may be room in the theatre of the Museum. Where will Government end? Hitherto it has been the fashion for this country to teach Political Economy to the Government: are we going to reverse the good old process, and fall into the way of our gallant allies? If the relations of labour and capital are to be expounded "under authority of the Committee of Council on Education," why not the relations of literature and liberty, and those of representation and taxation? Surely, the Committee of Council on Education is here getting on to debateable and dangerous ground.

A pension of 70*l.* a year has been given to Mr. Charles Duke Yonge, author of several Greek and Latin school-books—notably of the 'English-Greek Lexicon,' and the 'Phræcological English-Latin Dictionary'—for literary services.

Prof. Owen has arrived at a new Classification of Reptiles. The originality and interest of the paper (p. 435) in which he has developed this new stand-point in Natural History induce us to give it at length from his own copy. The sub-class of Reptiles, which was formerly divided into four orders, the Professor now proposes to divide into thirteen. This revision has resulted from the study of the fossil forms which have been found in such abundance in the secondary strata of the earth's surface. At the head of the Reptile Orders he places an extinct form—Archegosaurus—and in the lowest Order the Batrachian Reptiles (the toads and frogs). He still retains these amongst the reptiles, on account of the difficulty of distinguishing between them and the Chelonia, or tortoises and turtles. At the same time the Professor acknowledges his inability to distinguish between the Batrachia and the next group of animals, the Fishes. The whole paper will be read with deep interest by the zoologist; and it cannot fail to add to the great reputation of the author as a systematist and comparative anatomist.

An application has been made to the Board of Trade for joining the chief English and Irish ports by means of telegraphic wires, along which warnings may be sent from town to town of approaching and passing storms. The naval and military uses of such a network of wires are obvious.

Among the Committees for unpaid inquiry into subjects of scientific interest, named at the final meeting of the British Association, was a Committee of which Sir David Brewster and Col. Sykes are members, to report to the next Meeting at Oxford on the scientific objects which may be sought for by continuing the balloon ascents, formerly undertaken, to great altitudes.

A Roman Catholic friend desires us to say that the objection to Mr. Turnbull as a Calendarer of the Foreign State Papers is not a religious objection. Of course it is not. Were it so the *Athenæum*, at least, would not have been the organ of it. Others may use that argument; we shall not. We have no dislike for Catholic writers as such; not only are Lingard, Butler and Wiseman always at our hand, but Parsons, Sciooppius and Bellarmine, too. So also, in its minor way, is Mr. Turnbull's 'Southwell.' Should this last gentleman ever feel himself minded to compose a new history of those Jesuit Fathers, whom he admires so much, we promise him to receive his work with pleasure, and, after due examination, place it on our shelves between Tanner and Steinmetz. The objection to Mr. Turnbull is purely historical, and arises from the nature of the papers which it was proposed to place in his hands. These papers mainly concern religion and the politics which spring from religion. They are extremely voluminous, and their contents are little known. Not more than four or five persons, in our time, have ever read through even a considerable portion of them. They are written in very difficult and contracted hands, in English, Latin, French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, very many of them in cipher. This is the peril. If in the process of reading, collating, deciphering, translating and abstracting these materials of our religious history, the colour of a document should change, or a fact of a particular kind slip from the abstract, it is a thousand to one that truth will permanently suffer by the amount of that change. What historian will go back to the unreadable, undeciphered originals, when they shall have been read and printed in brief by order of the Crown? We may assume that the Abstracts to be now made will be the quarry of all future writers. The work to be done is, therefore, pre-eminently one of trust. Can any one who reads the Memoir of Father Southwell say that Mr. Turnbull shows himself sufficiently calm, liberal, national and philosophic to be intrusted by the State with such a task? We are very sorry to have this unpleasant duty of explanation thrust upon us. We suppose Mr. Turnbull is an honest and able man, who, like some few others in our generation, has lost his way. But having confused his own mind, as he had perfect liberty to do, he is not, therefore, out of a misplaced literary generosity and toleration, to be allowed to confuse the minds of his countrymen. We trust Sir John Romilly will be able to make



use of his talents in some other way on papers which have no connexion with the politics and controversies of the National Church.

A country friend sends a cutting from a country newspaper, in which a writer, who signs himself "The Author of the Shakspeare Fabrications," denies that any fresh investigation of the Duke of Devonshire's Collier Folio has been permitted. Our friend may rest assured that such an investigation of the Collier Folio has been permitted, has been made, and with the unsatisfactory results, as regards the Museum attack on it, already stated,—any denial to the contrary in provincial or other journals notwithstanding. Meanwhile, where is the Museum pamphlet?

'Lalla Rookh,' daintily decked in azure and gold, laid on soft cream paper, and covered with artistic embellishments, offers herself to public notice as first of the Christmas books. Messrs. Routledge are the publishers, Messrs. Kenny Meadows, F. R. Pickersgill and Mr. B. Foster are the decorators of her beauty. We have not seen Tom Moore to greater advantage. The story of Lalla, light and eastern, lends itself in a peculiar manner to the genius of the illustrator. Processions of fans and feathers, aerial mosques and fountains, dancing girls, veiled prophets, repentant Peris, worshippers of fire and sleepy sultanas, come with the ease of unbidden fancies under the sweep of the artist's pencil. The book is, of its dainty kind, a sure success.

A Fern Collector's Album has been issued by Mr. Robert Hardwicke, for the use of ladies and gentlemen who love to gather and preserve the beautiful ferns of Great Britain. This Album is handsomely printed, in red type, on pages framed in a flowery border, and is mounted in a strong, showy case, glittering in scarlet and gold. Blank pages for the specimens alternate with descriptive pages; the whole, when filled with ferns and with the memories that may belong to the incidents of their collection, forming a handsome book.

A correspondent writes to us on the subject of the Franklin Expedition. After some very complimentary references to the efforts made by the *Athenæum*, eight or nine years ago, to give a right direction to the search for the missing Expedition,—compliments to which we need not give our space,—the writer says:—"It is melancholy to turn back to your articles and correspondence on this subject, nine or ten years ago, and read the Cassandra-like warning and predictions of Dr. King and Mr. Isbister; demonstrating the certain failure of the plans of search then being organized by the Admiralty. I have just had my attention drawn by a reference in one of the daily papers to the masterly and exhaustive letter of Mr. Isbister, in the *Athenæum* of the 18th of December, 1847, not only predicting the precise spot where a starving party from the ships would be likely to take refuge, but detailing a plan of search, so clear, simple and effective, that the Admiralty must have been infatuated not to have adopted it. Franklin and his devoted associates are now beyond the reach of our sympathy or succour; but that is no reason why justice should not be done to the living. It was by a modified adoption of Mr. Isbister's plan of search that Dr. Rae at last fell upon traces of the missing party. If we learn, when too late, to appreciate such men as Kay and Isbister, who have clung through so many years to the only plan of search which experience has shown would have led to the restoration of our lost countrymen long ago to their homes, let us, at least, do them justice now."

The next General Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archeological Society will take place at Harrow, on the 6th inst. A local Committee, consisting of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar, Rev. R. I. Knight, Rev. B. H. Drury, Rev. R. Middlemist, Rev. B. F. Westcote, Rev. W. M. Hine, G. F. Harris, Esq., W. Bond, Esq., E. F. Elliot, Esq., G. G. Scott, Esq., D. Burton, Esq., E. Richardson, Esq., H. W. Sass, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Society, has been formed to make the necessary arrangements.

The value of the receipts for money on account of 'Paradise Lost' is a separate question from that of their genuineness. A discharge, signed by

Milton himself, on account of 'Paradise Lost,' would be a most precious document, of the greatest literary and biographical interest, which a private collector would be proud to possess, and which the nation, were it ever for sale, should secure for its great library at any reasonable cost. A receipt, signed for Milton by another and unknown hand, has no interest, save as confirming the fact of a sale and a discharge—a fact not standing in need of confirmation. None of these receipts are beyond doubt in Milton's autograph. He was blind at the time. A comparison of the handwriting of Milton, as seen in the Cambridge MSS., seems to us to prove that they were written by some one—not his wife—empowered by him to sign. Who was this person?

A great granite cross, with emblems and sarcophagus, and a medallion portrait at its base, from the designs of M. Etxe, is forthwith to be erected at Lorient, over M. Brizeux, a Breton poet, whose 'Marie' has taken a place of favour among what may be called the rural poetry of France.

Literary publications, meant as gifts for the celebration of Schiller's centenary birthday, begin to appear in Germany everywhere. Among them we notice a volume of writings by the father of Theodor Körner, Schiller's intimate friend, published for the first time on this occasion, and edited by D. Karl Barth, of Augsburg.

The Committee of Schiller's Verein at Marbach has been enabled at last to purchase the house in which Schiller was born, and is at this moment about restoring it, that is to say, restoring it to its former condition, it having been occupied for many years by a baker. The Committee publishes a request of restoration to all those who may be in possession of pieces of furniture which with a certainty can be traced to have belonged to Schiller or his family. These are intended for the ground-floor room, in which the poet first saw the light of the world. A library is to be established in the room of the upper floor, which is to contain all the works of Schiller and on him, as well as all the manuscripts of the poet which can be procured.—A new and complete translation of Schiller's works will shortly appear at Paris, by M. Adolphe Regnier, who has spent several years at Eisenach with the Duchess of Orleans.

The Malta correspondent of the *Times* announces the successful laying down, on the 22nd of September, of the cable from Cape Passaro to Malta, by the Berwick, assisted by Her Majesty's ship Argus, which had twice previously gone over to the Sicilian coast without carrying out their object, frustrated by the state of the weather. The communication by another cable (the portion saved of the ruptured Cagliari one) was, up to the 22nd of September, not yet open to the public, as the land lines in Sicily connecting it with Messina were not yet completed. The Elba, on the 19th of September, was at Alexandria, receiving from another vessel the cable originally intended to be laid down to Candia, but which, owing to the great depth of water, is now to be laid down to Rhodes, whence it will communicate with Scio, and thence to Constantinople and the continent of Europe.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

'On an Application of Quaternions to the Geometry of Fresnel's Wave Surface,' by Sir W. ROWAN HAMILTON.—The author had a lithographed sheet of paper, which he distributed to the mathematical members of the Section, and which contained the application in question. He

briefly explained the terms "vector" and "scaler," drawing attention to the fact that in this system the vector not only marked magnitude but direction. He then explained how, in a few simple formulæ, the same result was arrived at as by the very abstruse and difficult method of Fresnel, a method involving such intricate and voluminous calculations that its author had for years suppressed it, merely publishing the results. Sir W. Hamilton also showed that the method of quaternions was strictly impartial, as you arrived at the true result whether you started from the hypothesis adopted by Fresnel or that of M'Cullagh.

'On the Aqueous Vapour of the Atmosphere,' by Admiral FITZROY.—In order to show why this subject was of urgent importance, the author gave a brief description of the origin, nature, and objects of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, which was instituted to collect and publish meteorological observations made at sea; and explained that he now required the opinions of competent authorities as to the best method of publishing a great accumulation of valuable observations. Referring especially to the division of opinions of some scientific men on the question of aqueous vapour, and the reduction of barometrical observations, the Admiral quoted passages from the reports of Col. James and Prof. Patten, printed in the third number of 'Meteorological Papers,' published by the Board of Trade in 1858. Admiral FitzRoy then submitted to the President of the Section that it would be desirable to elicit some authoritative opinions on the subject in question, before he proceeded to other meteorological perplexities which he had in reserve for another occasion.

The ASTRONOMER ROYAL then rose and expressed his full sense of the importance of this particular question and of the extreme difficulty of dealing with meteorology, not only because of its extent and complication, but because of the want of sufficient facts on which to base sound theory. He approved of Admiral FitzRoy's views generally, but adopted a more rigid adherence to the results of Dalton's and Regnault's experiments, which showed that one gas is a vacuum to another. The Astronomer Royal hoped that Admiral FitzRoy would publish the results (to which reference had been made), in a reduced state, and would show the originals, as well as the elements of reduction likewise.

'On a new Species of Double Refraction,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—The author exhibited to the Section a number of beautiful double slips of glass, with small pieces of decomposed glass, which he had obtained from the Marquis Campana in Rome, interposed, which showed all the varied tints of Newton's thin plates, and then explained to the Section how, by the polarization in two different places of the transmitted light and the interference of those which were retarded by internal reflexion at the surfaces of these very thin films, none of them the two-thousandth of an inch thick, the varied tints were produced. He also explained minutely their optical properties when examined by the polariscope.

The Rev. Dr. LLOYD could not agree with Sir David Brewster that this was a new species of double refraction, but explained how it was to be viewed as an instance of interference of the two beams of light polarized in opposite planes.—Prof. FORBES drew the attention of the Section to the similarity of the properties of these films to those he had many years exhibited to the Section, which he had obtained by heating plates of mica, and which he had used in his experiments on polarized heat.

'On the Transmission of Electricity through Water,' by Mr. J. B. LINDSAY.—The author has been engaged in experimenting on the subject, and in lecturing on it in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places since 1831. He has succeeded in transmitting signals across the Tay and other sheets of water, by the aid of the water alone, as a means of joining the stations. His method is to immerse two large plates connected by wires at each side of the sheet of water, and as nearly opposite to each other as possible. The wire on the side from which the message is to be sent is to include



the galvanic battery and the commutator or other apparatus for giving the signal. The wire connecting the two plates at the receiving station is to include an induction coil or other apparatus for increasing the intensity and the recording apparatus. The distance between these plates he distinguished by the term "lateral distance." He found that there was always some fractional part of the power from the battery sent across the water. There were four elements on which he found the strength of the transmitted current to depend: first, the battery power; second, the extent of surface of the immersed metal sheets; third, the "lateral distance" of the immersed sheets; and, fourth, in an inverse proportion the transverse distance or distance through the water. As far as his experiments led him to a conclusion, doubling any one of the former three doubled the distance of transmission. If, then, doubling all would increase the intensity of the transmitted current eight fold, he entered into calculations to show that two stations in Britain, one in Cornwall and the other in Scotland, and corresponding stations well chosen in America, would enable us to transmit messages across the Atlantic.

The PRESIDENT, the Earl of Rosse, said, he was aware that some years since experiments were made on the subject treated of by Mr. Lindsay, and messages sent across the Serpentine, but as nothing further appeared to have come from them, he supposed there were found to be practical difficulties which proved insuperable.—Sir D. BREWSTER said, he was a member of the Committee entrusted with the making the experiment alluded to by Lord Rosse during the Great Exhibition. The results were, messages were sent across in the usual manner: the wire was then broken; with a gap of six feet the messages still went, and when the distance was increased to sixteen feet and twenty feet, they still went across.—In reply to the ASTRONOMER ROYAL, Mr. LINDSAY then drew on the board a diagram, roughly illustrating his method; and stated, that it was his intention to exhibit experiments this evening about four o'clock, across the sheet of water below the Aberdeen Harbour.—We understand these experiments were exhibited, and proved quite successful across the widest expanse across which they could be tried, between 500 and 600 feet.

'On the Phonautograph, an Instrument for registering Simple and Compound Sounds,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.—The Phonautograph is an instrument which consists of a large chamber or drum, of a spheroidal form, with a diaphragm or drum-head at one end, which, by a system of levers, works the pen which records the sounds which the form of the chamber causes it to concentrate on the tympanum. The Abbé exhibited a drawing to the Section, which explained the construction of the instrument, and then exhibited drawings showing the actual markings of the pen over a sheet of paper carried past it by clockwork, 1st, when tuning-forks sounding various notes were vibrated in presence of the instrument; 2nd, when several notes were sounded on a diapason pipe; and, 3rd, when a person spoke before it. In the first two cases the recording pen drew such regular curves, that the number of vibrations corresponding to the note as seconds could be counted, and, as the Astronomer Royal observed, they were obviously the curve of sines. In the case of the human voice the words spoken were written below the corresponding tracings of the pen; and although these were very irregular, yet a marked correspondence could be traced, especially where the words contained *r's*, *g's*, and other well-marked low or guttural sounds.

'Supplement to Newton's Method of resolving Equations,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.—This was a mathematical paper, showing a method of greatly shortening and facilitating the finding of the roots of equations of a high order by the method of limits.

'Portable Apparatus for Analyzing Light,' invented by M. PORRO.—This instrument was a telescope, at the side of which the light to be analyzed could be introduced by a slit, and being then reflected down, met a prism of flint glass, with

its remote side silvered, and placed perpendicularly to the axis of the observing or telescopic part, the light then reflected back is dispersed as if by a prism of double the refracting angle of the prism of the instrument, and the dispersion then measured by a micrometer placed at the focus of the eye-piece.

'Report of the Balloon Committee,' by Col. SYKES.—The report gave various preliminary details of the meetings and proceedings of the Committee; amongst these, that they secured the co-operation and use of the large balloon of Mr. Green. That Prof. Tyndall, and Mr. J. B. Russell and Mr. John Murray, the two latter students in Glasgow University, who had been employed under Prof. Thomson in charge of his meteorological instruments, had volunteered their services to accompany Mr. Green and to aid in making and recording the proposed observations. Col. Sykes also informed the Committee that an observer of light weight was available from Greenwich, and also Mr. Storks Eaton, an amateur meteorologist of Little Bredy, Dorset. The Committee selected Wolverhampton as the place of ascent, spring as the time, as suggested by the Astronomer Royal, and secured through Lord Wrottesley the use of the instruments which had been used in the former ascent. The Gas Company at Wolverhampton offered the use of their yard, from which the balloon might ascend, and in which it might be inflated. Various causes of delay occurred, but eventually M. Gassiot having reported the instruments and other arrangements all ready, Mr. Storks Eaton was selected by the Committee to conduct the experiments, and at length General Sabine and M. Gassiot were invited to attend at Wolverhampton on Monday the 15th of August. On that day Col. Sykes, Lord Wrottesley, Admiral FitzRoy, Dr. Lee and Mr. Glashier attended at the place of ascent. In consequence of sudden violent gusts of wind that day Mr. Green was unwilling to ascend, fearing damage to the valuable instruments; but as he declared that no damage to life was to be feared, he offered to risk the balloon if the Committee wished that the ascent should proceed. The Committee then ordered the gas to be laid on, but various delays having protracted the preparations to the approach of darkness, when the ascent would be unprofitable, it was deferred till next day. On that day, when all preparations were nearly completed, a sudden gust of wind jerked the funnel of the balloon and caused such a rent as to render any attempt at an ascent on that occasion impossible. Mr. Green assured the Committee it would take some weeks to repair the damage. Mr. Green's terms were 20*l.* for the first ascent, 15*l.* for a second, 20*l.* for a third and 15*l.* for a fourth, the Committee to provide the gas and to pay all incidental expenses. The Committee offered to renew their operations early next year, and suggested that their reappointment should be recommended, and the grant of 200*l.* continued at their disposal, giving the opinion of Sir J. W. F. Herschel and other eminent scientific men that the objects to be attained were of the highest interest.

'On some Properties of the Powers of Numbers,' by Mr. J. POPE HENNESSY.—The first part of this paper contained an extension of the discovery announced at the Leeds Meeting of the Association. The properties which were then shown to exist in the powers of any number of the ordinary or decimal scale of notation were now traced in all scales of notation whatever.

'On the Stereoscopic Angle,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.

'On the Focus of Object Glasses,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.—The researches on this question tended to show the relation between the distances and sizes of objects with the focal distances and sizes of their images, and to find the two points, one before the lens and the other behind, from which the distance of objects and the focal distances must be measured, and from which all proportions are in an exact ratio, for it is found that measuring from the object glass on both sides, double distance of object does not produce one-half of the focal distance, and *vice versa*. These two points are, first, the point before the lens which produces an image infinitely larger at infinite distance, and

behind the lens the point which is the focus for an object at infinite distance, giving an image infinitely small, it is obvious that these two points are on each side the zero of the scale of measure, and it remained to fix the position of another point before the lens, which produces behind the lens an image as large as nature. The two spaces between these two points, one in front and the other behind the lens, are perfectly equal, and they are each the unit by which all distances of objects and all focal distances are to be measured. Double the unit in front will give a focus one-half of the unit behind the lens, and one-half of the unit in front will give a focal distance double of the unit behind the lens, and all the other distances in the same proportion, so that knowing either the distance in front of the lens, or the focal distance, the other distance can be found without having to examine the focus on the ground-glass; the only thing to do being to divide the scale called "the unit of focal distances," in any number of parts corresponding in an inverted ratio with the progression of distances in front of the glass. The paper contained many other very important and new investigations, on that interesting question of optics, into which we cannot enter in our limited space.

'On the Stereomonoscope,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.—Mr. Claudet exhibited before the Section this instrument, of which we have already given a description, at the time it was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

'On a Changing Diaphragm for Double Achromatic Combinations,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.—Mr. Claudet explained the construction of his contrivance, intended to reduce or increase the aperture of a double achromatic lens without having to unscrew one of the lenses and without any slit on the tube. This is done by two rings revolving on one another, like the top and bottom part of a snuff-box, and each carrying a number of india-rubber stripes, the other end of which was fixed on the opposite ring, so that making the ring not fixed in the tube to revolve by an external pinion, the india-rubber stripes were drawn intermixing each other until each of them was extending on the diameter of the tube, on which disposition the whole aperture was shut. Mr. Claudet exhibited also the very ingenious pupil diaphragm, invented by Mr. Mauley, optician in Paris.

'On the Angular Measurement of the Picture in Painting,' by Mr. H. R. TWINING.—This small instrument is used to enable the student to fix the distance of objects as represented in a picture without having recourse to linear perspective.

#### SATURDAY.

'On the Affections of Polarized Light reflected from and transmitted by Thin Plates,' by the Rev. H. LLOYD.

'On a curious Landscape inclosed in a Specimen of Calcedony, belonging to a Lady,' exhibited by Sir D. BREWSTER, and explained by him.—Sir D. Brewster, who had examined the specimen, ascertained that the landscape was not between two plates subsequently united, but was in the interior of a solid piece of calcedony. He stated that calcedony was porous, and that the landscape was drawn by a solution of nitrate of silver, which entered the pores of the mineral. Sir David also stated that above thirty years ago he had examined a similar specimen, belonging to the late Mr. Gilbert Innes, of Stow, who had paid a large price for it. Having no doubt that the figure of a cock which it contained was drawn by nitrate of silver, introduced into the pores of the mineral, he induced the late Mr. Somerville, a lapidary in Edinburgh, to make the experiment, and he succeeded in introducing the figure of a dog into the interior of the mineral. "The curious fact, however, displayed by the specimen now exhibited to the Section is, that the landscape had entirely disappeared after being kept four years in the dark. When I received the specimen yesterday from Miss Campbell, the landscape was wholly obliterated; but after the exposure of an hour this morning, it re-appeared in the distinctest manner, as may be seen by looking at it against a white ground." It is of importance to remark that the figure of the cock in Mr. Innes's specimen, which was very strong in its tint, has



never been seen either to disappear or to diminish in its tints.

'On the Present State and History of the Question respecting the Acceleration of the Moon's Motion,' by the ASTRONOMER ROYAL.—It had been known, from the time of Newton, that the motions of the moon are disturbed by the attraction of the sun, and that a great part of the effect is of the following kind, viz.: that when the moon is between the sun and the earth, the sun attracts the moon away from the earth; and when the earth is between the sun and the moon, the sun attracts the earth away from the moon; and thus, in both cases, it tends to separate the earth and the moon, or diminishes the attraction of the moon to the earth. There are sometimes effects of the opposite character; but, on the whole, that just described is predominant. If this diminution were always the same in amount, the periodic time of the moon passing round the earth would always be the same. But it was found in the last century, by Halley and Dunthorne, that the periodic time is not always the same. In order to reconcile the eclipses of the moon recorded by Ptolemy with modern observations of the moon, it was necessary to suppose that in every successive century the moon moves a little quicker than in the preceding century, in a degree which is nearly represented by supposing that at each successive lunation the moon approaches nearer to the earth by *one inch*. The principal cause of this was discovered by Laplace. First, it had been shown by him and by others that the attractions of the other planets on the sun and on the earth do not alter the longer axis of the orbit which the earth describes round the sun, and do not alter the length of the year; but they diminish slowly but continually through many thousands of years the degree of ellipticity of the earth's orbit. Now, when the earth is nearest to the sun, the decrement of attraction of the moon to the earth (mentioned above) is greatest; and when the earth is furthest from the sun, that decrement is least. It had been supposed that the fluctuations of magnitude exactly balance. But Laplace showed that they do not; he showed that the increased amount of decrement (when the earth is nearest the sun) overbalances the diminished amount (when the earth is furthest from the sun); and, therefore, that, the less excentric is the earth's orbit, the less does the increased amount of decrement at one part overbalance the diminished amount at another part, and the less is the total amount of the sun's disturbing force. And, as the sun's disturbing force diminishes the moon's attraction to the earth, that attraction is less and less impaired every century, or becomes practically stronger; every century the moon is pulled into a rather smaller orbit, and revolves in a rather shorter period. On computing the effect from this cause, it was found to agree well with the effect which Halley and Dunthorne had discovered in observations. The lunar tables thus amended (and with other, but minor, improvements) were applied to the computation of other ancient eclipses which require far greater nicety than Ptolemy's lunar eclipses, namely, total eclipses of the sun. The most remarkable of these were the eclipse of Thales (which occurred at a battle), that at Larissa or Nimrod (which led to the capture of that city by the Persians from the Medes), and that of Agathocles (upon a fleet at sea). They are all of great importance in settling the chronology. Dates were thus found for these several eclipses, which are most satisfactory. About this time Mr. Adams announced his discovery, that a part of the sun's disturbing force had been omitted by Laplace. The sun pulls the moon in the direction in which she is going (so as to accelerate her) in some parts of her orbit, and in the opposite direction (so as to retard her) in other parts. Laplace and others supposed that those accelerations and retardations exactly balance. Mr. Adams gave reason for supposing that they do not balance. In this he was subsequently supported by M. Delaunay, a very eminent French mathematician, who, making his calculations in a different way, arrived at the very same figures. But he is opposed by Baron Plane, by the Count de Pontécoulant, and by Prof. Hansen, who all maintain that Laplace's investigations are

sensibly correct. And in this state the controversy stands at present. It is to be remarked, that observations can here give no assistance. The question is purely whether certain algebraical investigations are right or wrong. And it shows that what is commonly called "mathematical evidence" is not so certain as many persons imagine; and that it ultimately depends on moral evidence. The effect of Mr. Adams's alteration is to diminish Laplace's change of the periodic time by more than one-third part. The computations of the ancient eclipses are very sensibly affected by this. At present we can hardly say how much they are affected: possibly those of Larissa and Agathocles would not be very much disturbed; but it seems possible that the computed eclipse of Thales might be thrown so near to sunset as to be inapplicable to elucidation of the historic account. This is the most perplexing eclipse, because it does not appear that any other eclipse can possibly apply to the same history. The interest of this subject, it thus appears, is not confined to technical astronomy, but extends to other matters of very wide range. And the general question of the theory of the moon's acceleration may properly be indicated as the most important of the subjects of scientific controversy at the present time.

'On Atmospheric Waves,' by Admiral FITZROY.  
'On a New Electro-Medical Apparatus,' by M. RHUMKORFF, exhibited and explained by the Abbé MOIGNO.—The Abbé briefly described Daniel's and Grove's and Bunsen's galvanic batteries, the chief objection to the two latter being the evolution of nitrous acid fumes. The peculiarity of the instrument he exhibited was, that sulphate of mercury in solution contained in two neat little cups of carbon was used to excite the zinc; a small battery of two cells, aided by a Rhumkorff's coil, packed up in a small box, constituted the apparatus.

'On Becquerel's Phosphoroscope,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'On the Stratified Electrical Discharge as affected by a Moveable Glass Bell,' by Mr. J. P. GASSIOT.

'On Friction in Air,' by Mr. J. P. JOULE.

'On Radiant Heat,' by Mr. B. STEWART.

'On Mixture of Colours of the Spectrum,' by Prof. MAXWELL.

'Note on the Propagation of Waves,' by Mr. G. J. STONEY.

'On Chromatic Dispersion,' and 'On the Wave Lengths of Different Rays,' by Mr. M. PANTON.

—The author of these papers not being present, and not having entrusted them to any person to explain, the titles of them were merely read *pro forma* by one of the Secretaries.

'On an Iris seen in Water,' by Mr. J. J. WALKER.

'On Proportional Compasses,' by Colonel SHORTEDE.

'On Calculating Lunars,' by Colonel SHORTEDE.

'On a New Photographic Lens,' by Mr. T. SUTTON.—By placing a double concave small lens between two large plane concave lenses, and taking care to adjust their respective distances, attending also to the centering of them, the author asserted that he had succeeded in producing a lens entirely free from distortion.

'On the Cause of Colours,' by Mr. J. SMITH.—The author exhibited to the Section two little instruments, fitted to produce rapid whirling motion; by placing in these cards a pure white, so cut out as to give at several distances from the centre various proportions of the white parts remaining, and placing the instrument on an intensely black ground (a piece of black velvet), he succeeded in producing vivid impressions on the eye of several colours, viz., bright red, dusky reds and browns, deep greens, light greens, yellows of various degrees of purity, orange violets, and other colours; and asserted that, by apportioning the spaces which alternately produced in rapid succession impressions of light and of darkness, he could at pleasure cause any colour he desired to be seen while the rapid motion was continued.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

##### SATURDAY.

'Report on the Chemical Characters of the Photographic Image,' by Prof. MASKELYNE.

'To exhibit a Photograph of Fluorescent Sub-

stances,' by Dr. GLADSTONE.—It is well known, on the one hand, that the chemical action of light resides mainly in the most refrangible rays, and on the other hand that these rays are altered in their refrangibility and effect on the visual organs by fluorescent substances. It occurred to the author that such substances would probably exert little photographic action. Hence he had made two drawings on sheets of white paper, one in an acid salt of quinine, the other in a very pale solution of chlorophyll, and had taken photographs of them. Although the drawing in quinine was quite undistinguishable from the white paper, and the chlorophyll drawing nearly so, when they were viewed in the same camera for adjusting the focus they were strongly marked on the photographic image by the little chemical action that had been exerted by them. The sheets of paper, and the drawings developed on the glass plate, were exhibited, showing that what theory had suggested as probable was true in fact.

'To exhibit Two Photo-Chemical Experiments by M. Niepce de St.-Victor; and a Collection of Photographs in Charcoal and Metallic Powder, and Photographic Enamels,' by the Abbé MORENO.

'On a New Mode of generating illuminating Gas by means of Super-heated Steam and any Hydro-Carbon,' by M.M. ISOARD.—This new process is carried out without the use of coal, but with the use of some resinous substance, such as tar. The mode is so economical that a machine of three horse-power would be able to light the city of Aberdeen, and the price is considerably cheaper than the gas in ordinary use.

'On the Composition of a recently-formed Rock on the Coast of Flanders,' by Dr. PHIPSON, of Paris.

'On the Composition of the Shell of *Cardium edule* (Common Cockle),' by Dr. PHIPSON, of Paris.

'Preliminary Report on the Solubility of Salts,' by Dr. SULLIVAN.

'First Report on Mechanico-Chemical Analysis of Rocks,' by M. A. GAGES.

'On Gold Nuggets from South Australia,' by Prof. TENNANT.

'On the Action of Air on Alkaline Arsenites,' by Mr. J. M'DONNELL.

'On the Supply and Purification of Water,' by Mr. T. SPENCER.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

##### FRIDAY.

'On Sphenopteris Hookeri and Ichthyolites, from Kiltorkan Hill, Kilkenny,' by Mr. W. H. BAILY.

'Notice of the Discovery of Upper Silurian Fossils in the Devonshire Slates,' by Dr. BRYCE.

'On Coal at Ambisheg, Isle of Bute,' by Dr. BLACK.

'On Human Remains in Superficial Drift,' by Dr. ANDERSON.—Dr. Anderson gave a view of the alleged cases in connexion with the discovery of human remains in the superficial drifts, alluvial detritus, and such diluvial accumulations as are of an ancient or pre-historic origin. Undoubted cases existed of human remains inclosed in hard compact concretionary rocks, buried deep in the silts of rivers, and high up in caverns associated with the bones of elephants, lions, tigers, hyenas, and other extinct carnivora now only existing in southern latitudes. One is startled at the idea of a North Briton inhabiting the same cave with an African lion, or Indian mammoth, or a huge Polar bear, and all apparently contemporaneous occupants, according to their species, of the British Isles. Sir Charles Lyell's remarks yesterday, in his opening address, not only deepened vastly the importance of the subject, but added fresh difficulties to the more recent historic views which he (Dr. Anderson) strongly entertained. As to the instances occurring in beds of lakes, rivers, and seas, and which have become mineralized, he contended that a few years, or even months, often sufficed for the formation of a compact durable mass of calcareous and silicious rock, in which human bones, skeletons, pottery, coins, and implements were imbedded. He referred to a case betwixt Aberdeen and Burntisland, in Fife, which he examined



a few weeks ago, where an incrustation was now forming of great depth, and in which are imbedded land shells, branches of trees, and where on the face of the incrustated cliff, twigs of the living trees are becoming entangled in the calcareous breccia. The Rev. Doctor quoted the case of a cannon-ball—a thirty-two pounder—lately presented to him by a fellow townsman—deeply incrustated with ferruginous mud, and completely indurated, which was raised on his anchor in the Harbour of Copenhagen; and, he doubted not, an identical bullet of our naval attack of fifty years ago. The skulls of Amiens and Abbeville, the remains in the caverns of Torquay, and those in Sicily, the flint weapons in veined limestone in Cantire, and the arrow-heads with elephant remains in Suffolk, were then successively brought under review in the paper—the solution of all these given by Dr. Anderson being, that from the action of petrifying springs the subsidence of tracts of country, the falling-in of the roofs of caverns, the undermining of cliffs and headlands, the superficial soil is incrustated or buried beneath the strata on which it was originally superimposed. He saw no evidence deducible from the superficial drifts to warrant a departure from the usually accepted data of man's very recent introduction upon the earth. We have more positive evidence that his first appearance was characterized by many proofs of high intellectual condition which our sacred beliefs attach to his origin, and that he was not primarily the ignoble creature that arrow-heads and flint-knives, and ossiferous caverns would so lamentably indicate. The mighty ruins spread over the plains and great river water-sheds of the East clearly indicate his Oriental cradleland, when, in conjunction with the traditions of all nations in the most remote times, he dwelt in palaces, luxuriated in gardens, worshipped in temples of solemn grandeur, and reared towers and pyramids enduring as the rocks from which they were hewn. The arts and sciences and commerce accompanied the progress of his terrestrial occupation, bringing in their train the elegancies, luxuries, and perfected implements of defence or attack which the highest stages of civilization imply. Races of the human stamp have perished—are perishing; and, as if it were a law of nature, where a race cannot rise and maintain itself beyond a certain standard, civilization, instead of benefiting, only leads to their more rapid extirpation from the face of the earth. Certain it was, that islands and tribes in the Pacific, which, in Cook's time were enumerated by hundreds of thousands, can now be counted by their tens or twenties; and just as certain that, where the Christianizing element accompanied, the onward progress of civilization would know no limits until the Divine principle in man should vindicate his heaven-chartered claims to universal earthly dominion.

Sir C. LYELL agreed with Dr. Anderson as to the necessity of using extreme caution in arriving at conclusions as to the ambiguity of the human race founded on the association of bones in caverns with human remains; also that it was impossible, from the data at present acquired, to pretend to calculate the exact period; but he thought the evidence was very strong in favour of a very high antiquity, as would be seen when other papers were read.

'On the Remains of the Cretaceous Formation in Aberdeenshire,' by the Rev. Dr. LONGMUIR.

'On Drift Beds of the North of Scotland,' by Mr. T. F. JAMIESON.

'On the Submerged Forests of Caithness,' by Mr. J. CLEGHORN.

'On the Ossiferous Fissures of Orcston,' by Mr. W. PENGELLY.

'On Canadian Caverns,' by Mr. G. D. GIBB.

SATURDAY.

'On the Origin of the Ossiferous Caves of the Plymouth Limestone, with Deductions from the observed Facts,' by Mr. H. C. HODGE.

'Report on the Exploration of the Upper Silurians of Lesmahago, in terms of the Association's grant to Mr. Slimon,' by Mr. D. PAGE.—During the last summer, Mr. Slimon and his son had diligently explored the fossiliferous tract of Upper Silurian strata in the parish of Lesmahago, and the result of their operations had been to exhibit still

further the highly fossiliferous character of the Nibberly Silurians, and to give ample indication of a very varied and curious crustacean Fauna, altogether new to Paleontology. Molluscan remains of well-known Upper Silurian genera had also been obtained in sufficient numbers to prove the affinities of the beds; and indications of both an aquatic and terrestrial Flora seemed by no means rare throughout the strata. The specimens obtained had a three-fold value:—1st, As proving the true Upper Silurian epoch of the Nibberly strata, and thus affording a clue to the investigation of other Sub-Devonian tracts in Scotland, yet but very imperfectly understood; 2nd, as adding new forms to the life of a former epoch, and thus extending the boundaries of our zoological knowledge; and, 3rdly, as enabling the Government Paleontologists, who had recently published their first monograph on the Eurypteridae, to understand more clearly the nature of this curious family of Crustaceans, and to correct what must now evidently appear as misinterpretations of their structure and affinities. In none of the beds explored, either now or during the whole of Mr. Slimon's previous explorations, had there ever been detected any trace of fish-life. The Report concluded with a recommendation, that a further grant of 10% or 20% should be given to Mr. Slimon to continue his valuable explorations. He exhibited a specimen, and intimated his intention of presenting it to the Edinburgh Museum.

'On some new Boreal Forms from the Pleistocene Deposits of Scotland,' by Mr. D. PAGE.

'On Restoration of Pterichthys,' by the Rev. Dr. LONGMUIR.

'On some Fishes and Tracks from the Passage Rocks, and from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire,' by Rev. W. S. SYMONDS.

'On some New Fossils from the Old Red Sandstone of Caithness,' by Dr. MILLER.

'On certain Volcanic Rocks in Italy, which appear to have been subjected to Metamorphic Action,' by Prof. DAUBENY.—Dr. Daubeny called the attention of the Section to two products of volcanic action met with in Italy, the peculiarities of which, he thought, had not been fully explained. The first of these is the Piperino rock, met with so extensively about Albano, near Rome, which is distinguished from ordinary tuff not only by its greater compactness and porphyritic aspect, but likewise by the occurrence in it of numerous laminae of mica, and crystals of augite, which tend to give it the appearance of a metamorphic rock, or of one which, although originally ejected as tuff, had been subsequently modified by the long-continued action of heat and pressure. The principal difficulty in the way of thus considering it arises from its alternation in several places with ordinary tuff, or with strata of loose scorie, as is well seen near Marino, so that it is difficult to conceive how the materials composing the Piperino could have been subjected to heat after their deposition in the form of tuff, without the intervening layers having been subjected to the same operation. The other volcanic product alluded to was the rock called Piperno, found near Naples, a brecciated material, in which wavy and nearly parallel streaks of a dark grey brown, and often almost black, colour occur impacted in a matrix which is for the most part ash-grey, and seems, mineralogically speaking, to resemble trachyte. The imbedded masses occur generally elongated in the same direction, as are also the pores which occur in the midst of the mass. These circumstances have been accounted for by supposing a stream of molten trachyte to have invaded a congeries of fragments of ordinary lava, and to have brought about their partial fusion; but the Piperno seems to constitute a part of the great tuffaceous deposit which overspreads the neighbourhood of Naples to which no such metamorphic action is ascribable, and that which has been lately met with in the new road now constructing above the suburb of the Chiaja at Naples lies imbedded in the midst of ordinary tuff. Dr. Daubeny therefore conceives, that the peculiarities presented by both the rocks alluded to require further elucidation, and that their study might tend to throw some new light upon the effects of metamorphic action upon rocks in general.

'On certain Phenomena attendant on Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes in China and Japan,' by Dr. MACGOWAN.

'On the Coal-fields of North Staffordshire,' by Messrs. GARNER and MOLYNEUX.—This was a joint paper by the two gentlemen, and the reader (Mr. Garner) gave the greater share of the credit of the paper to Mr. Molyneux. It gave an account of the geology of the district in question, and especially of the coal-fields, and the ichthyolites and other fossils, particularly some undescribed vegetable remains found therein. Four gravels, of very different ages, and constituents, were mentioned—northern drift, gravel with chalk flints, ananchites, &c., the bunter sandstone gravel with decomposing agates, and a more ancient one of less rounded pieces of limestone, millstone-grit, and basalt. One bed of flagstone, of the millstone-grit formation, contains large bivalves, of which Mr. Garner had no doubt, but of the animal nature of these there was a difference of opinion. In the limestone occur *Conularia*, *Pteronitis*, *Pleurorhynchus*, an *Orthoceras* allied to *paradoxus*, and numerous small *Trilobites*. The fish-remains were many of them collected on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, and consisted of two tolerably perfect specimens, various fin-rays, plates and scales, stings, teeth and bones of at least a dozen genera. The description, or indeed the enumeration, of all these was impracticable at the late hour, and at the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN the paper was a good deal curtailed.

Sir P. EGERTON drew attention to the very interesting and remarkable collection of Ichthyolites. Several of them he believed to be new. He had corresponded with Mr. Molyneux, and was the more anxious to do justice to the specimens, as that person was in a rather humble sphere of life, and gave the time to the work which in ordinary men was appropriated to repose. He might observe that the specimens of *Ctenoptychius*, a genus somewhat allied to *Squatina*, and those of the dorsal armature of *Orthacanthus*, were very fine. Much praise was due to the authors.—Mr. BINNEY begged to say that so far from the fossils being common, several of them were new. The coal-fields were not like the Old Red, regular fish-ponds, but a man might spend a whole year and not meet with a tolerably perfect specimen. This was the best collection he had seen in England.

'On the Geology of Lower Egypt,' by Dr. BUIST.

#### SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

##### FRIDAY.

'On the Orders of Fossil and Recent Reptilia, and their Distribution in Time,' by Prof. OWEN.—Prof. Owen began by remarking that, with the exception of Geology, no collateral science had profited so largely from the study of organic remains as Zoology. The catalogues of animal species had received immense accessions from the determination of the nature and affinities of those which had become extinct, and much deeper and clearer insight had been gained into the natural arrangement and subdivision of the classes of animals since Paleontology had expanded our survey of them. Of this the class Reptilia, or cold-blooded air-breathing Vertebrates, afforded a striking example. In the latest edition of the 'Règne Animal,' of Cuvier, 1829, as in the 'Éléments de Zoologie' of M. Edwards, 1834-37, and the still more recent monograph on American Testudinata, by Agassiz, &c., 1857, the quadruple division of the class, proposed by Brongniart in 1802, was adhered to,—viz., *Chelonia* (tortoises, turtles), *Sauria* (crocodiles, lizards), *Ophidia* (serpents), *Batrachia* (frogs, newts); only the last group is made a distinct class by the distinguished Professor of the United States:—"After this separation of the Batrachians from the true Reptiles, we have only three orders left in the class of Reptiles proper,—the Ophidians, the Saurians, and the Chelonians," l. c. p. 239. In Prof. Owen's Reports on British Fossil Reptiles to the British Association in 1839 and 1841, it was proposed to divide the class into eight orders, viz.,—*Enaliosauria*, *Crocodylia*, *Dinosauria*, *Lacertilia*, *Pterosauria*, *Chelonia*, *Ophidia*, and *Batrachia*, which



were severally characterized. Subsequent researches had brought to light additional forms and structural modifications of cold-blooded air-breathing animals now extinct, which had suggested corresponding modifications of their distribution into ordinal groups. Another result of such deeper insight into the forms that have passed away has been the clearer recognition of the artificiality of the boundary between the classes Pisces and Reptilia of modern zoological systems. The conformity of pattern in the arrangement of the bones of the outwardly well-ossified skull in certain fishes with well-developed lung-like air-bladders (Polypterus, Lepidosteus, Sturio), and in the extinct reptiles, Archegosaurus and Labyrinthodon: the persistence of the notochord (*chorda dorsalis*) in Archegosaurus as in Sturio: the persistence of the notochord and branchial arches in Archegosaurus and Lepidosiren: the absence of occipital condyle or condyles in Archegosaurus as in Lepidosiren: the presence of teeth with the labyrinthic interblending of dental tissues in Dendrodus, Lepidosteus, and Archegosaurus, as in Labyrinthodon: the large median and lateral throat-plates in Archegosaurus as in Megalichthys, and in the modern fishes Arapaima and Lepidosteus:—all these characters, as the author had urged in his Lectures at the Government School of Mines (March, 1858), pointed to one great natural group, remarkable for the extensive gradations of development, linking and blending together fishes and reptiles within the limits of such group. The salamandroid (or so-called "sauroid") Ganoids—Lepidosteus and Polypterus—are the most ichthyoid, the Labyrinthodonts the most sauroid, of the great group: the Lepidosiren and Archegosaurus are intermediate gradations, one having more of the piscine, the other more of the reptilian character. Archegosaurus conducts the march of development from the fish proper to the labyrinthodont type; Lepidosiren conducts it to the perennibranchiate, or modern batrachian, type. Both forms expose the artificiality of the ordinary class-distinction between Pisces and Reptilia, and illustrate the nativity of the cold-blooded Vertebrates, or "Hæmatocrya" (*aqua*, blood, *κρυος*, frost: the correlative group is the "hæmatotherma").—Reptiles are defined as "cold-blooded, air-breathing Vertebrates"; but the Siren and Proteus chiefly breathe by gills, as did most probably the Archegosaurus. The modern naked Batrachia annually mature, at once, a large number of small ova. The embryo is developed with but a small allantoic appendage, and is hatched with external gills. These are retained throughout life by a few species; the rest undergo a more or less degree of metamorphosis. Other existing reptiles have comparatively few and large eggs; and the embryo is inclosed in a free amnios, and is more or less enveloped by a large allantois. It undergoes no marked transformation after being hatched. On this difference the Batrachia have been by some naturalists separated as a distinct class from the Reptilia. But the number of ova simultaneously developed in the viviparous land salamanders is much less than in the siren, and not more than in the turtle; and, save in respect of the external gills, which disappear before or soon after birth, the salamander does not undergo a more marked transformation, after being hatched, than does the turtle or crocodile.† It depends, therefore, upon the value assigned to the different proportions of the allantois in the embryo of the salamander and lizard whether they be pronounced to belong or not to distinct classes of animals. This embryonic, or developmental character, is unascertainable in the extinct Archegosaurus and Labyrinthodon. The affinity of Labyrinthodon to Ichthyosaurus, and those structures which have led the ablest German palæontologists to pronounce the Labyrinthodonts to be true Saurians, under the names of Mastodonsaurus, Trematosaurus, Capitosaurus, &c., may well support the conjecture that modifications more "reptilian" than those in Salamandra may have attended the development of their young. Characters derived from the nature of the cutaneous coverings equally fail to deter-

mine the class-characters of Batrachia as contradistinguished from Reptilia. It is true that all existing Batrachia have a scaleless skin, or very minute scales (Cæcilia), but not all existing reptiles have horny scales. The crocodiles and certain lizards show a development of dermal bones similar to that in certain placoid and ganoid fishes. This development is greater, and the resemblance is closer, in those ancient forms of Reptilia which exhibit in their endo-skeleton unmistakable signs of their affinity to ganoid fishes and Batrachia. In a survey, therefore, of the present known forms of cold-blooded, air-breathing Vertebrates, recent and fossil, Prof. Owen could not define any real and adequate boundary for dividing them primarily into two distinct classes of Batrachians and Reptiles. As little was he able to point out a character dividing the air-breathing from the water-breathing Hæmatocrya—the reptiles from the fishes. In the present communication the author drew an arbitrary line between Lepidosiren and Archegosaurus, and proposed to begin his review of the ordinal groups of Reptilia, or air-breathing Hæmatocrya, with that of which the Archegosaurus was the type.

*Order I. Ganocephala.*—For this group or order he proposed the name of Ganocephala (*γανος*, lustre, *κεφαλή*, head), in reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the entire head was defended. These plates include the "postorbital" and "supertemporal" ones, which roof over the temporal fosse. No occipital condyles. The teeth have converging infected folds of cement at their basal half. The notochord is persistent; the vertebral arches and peripheral elements are ossified; the pleurapophyses are short and straight; pectoral and pelvic limbs, which are natatory and very small; large median and lateral "throat-plates"; scales small, carinate, sub-ganoid; traces of branchial arches. The above combination of characters gives the value of an ordinal group in the cold-blooded Vertebrata. The extinct animals which manifest it were first indicated by certain fossils discovered in the spherosideritic clay-slate forming the upper member of the Bavarian coal-measures, and also in splitting spheroidal concretions from the coal-field of Saarsbruck, near Treves; these fossils were originally referred to the class of fishes (*Pygopterus Lucius*, Agassiz). But a specimen from the "Brandschiefer" of Münster-Appel presented characters which were recognized by Dr. Gergens to be those of a Salamandroid reptile.\* Dr. Gergens placed his supposed "Salamander" in the hands of M. Hermann von Meyer for description; who communicated the result of his examination in a later number of the under-cited journal.† In this notice the author states that the Salamander-affinities of the fossil in question, for which he proposes the name of *Aptæon pedestris*, "are by no means demonstrated."‡ "Its head might be that of a fish, as well as of a lizard, or of a batrachian." "There is no trace of bones of limbs." M. von Meyer concludes by stating that, "in order to test the hypothesis of the Aptæon being a fossil fish, he has sent to Agassiz a drawing, with a description of it." Three years later, better preserved and more instructive specimens of the problematical fossil were obtained by Prof. von Dechen from the Bavarian coal-fields, and were submitted to the examination of Prof. Goldfuss, of Bonn; he published a quarto memoir on them, with good figures, referring them to a Saurian genus, which he calls Archegosaurus, or "primeval lizard,"—deeming it to be a transitional type between the fish-like Batrachia and the lizards and crocodiles.§ The estimable author, on the occasion of publishing the above memoir, transmitted to Prof. Owen excellent

casts of the originals therein described and figured. These casts were presented by the Professor to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and were described by him in his 'Catalogue of the Fossil Reptiles,' in that Museum, (4to. 1854). The conclusions which Prof. Owen formed thereupon, as to the position and affinities of the Archegosaurus in the reptilian class, are published in that Catalogue, and were communicated to and discussed at the Geological Society of London (see the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' Vol. iv., 1848). One of the specimens appeared to present evidence of persistent branchial arches. The osseous structure of the skull, especially of the orbits, through the completed zygomatic arches, indicated an affinity to the Labyrinthodonts; but the vetebrae and numerous very short ribs, with the indications of stunted swimming limbs, impressed the writer with the conviction of the near alliance of the Archegosaurus with the Proteus and other perennibranchiate reptiles. This conclusion of the affinity of Archegosaurus to existing types of the reptilian class is confirmed by the subsequently discovered specimens described and figured by M. von Meyer, in his 'Palæontographica' (Bd. vi., 2te Hef. 1857),—more especially by his discovery of the embryonal condition of the vertebral column†—i. e., of the persistence of the notochord, and the restriction of ossification to the arches and peripheral vertebral elements. In this structure the old carboniferous Reptile resembled the existing Lepidosiren, and afforded further ground for regarding that remarkable existing animal as one which obliterates the line of demarcation between the fishes and the reptiles. Coincident with this non-ossified state of the basis of the vertebrate bodies of the trunk is the absence of the ossified occipital condyles, which condyles characterize the skull in better developed Batrachia. The fore part of the notochord has extended into the basi-sphenoid region, and its capsule has connected it, by ligament, to the broad, flat ossifications of expansions of the same capsule, forming the basi-occipital or basi-sphenoid plate. The vetebrae of the trunk in the fully developed full-sized animal present the following stages of ossification. The neurapophyses coalesce at the top to form the arch, from the summit of which was developed a compressed, subquadrate, moderately high spine, with the truncate, or slightly convex, summit, expanded in the fore-and-aft direction, so as to touch the contiguous spines in the back: the spines are distinct in the tail. The sides of the base of the neural arch are thickened and extended outwards into diapophyses, having a convex articular surface for the attachment of the rib: the fore part is slightly produced at each angle into a zygapophysis looking upward and a little forward; the hinder part was much produced backwards, supporting two-thirds of the neural spine, and each angle developed into a zygapophysis, with a surface of opposite aspects to the anterior one. In the capsule of the notochord three bony plates were developed, one on the ventral surface, and one on each side, at or near the back part of the diapophysis. These bony plates may be termed "cortical parts" of the centrum, in the same sense in which that term is applied to the element which is called "body of the atlas" in man and Mammalia, and "sub-vertebral wedge-bone" at the fore part of the neck in Enaliosauria. As such ventral or inferior cortical elements co-exist with seemingly complete centurs in the Ichthyosaurus, thus affording ground for deeming them essentially distinct from a true centrum, the term "hypapophyses" had been proposed by Prof. Owen for such independent inferior ossifications in and from the notochordal capsule, and by this term may be signified the sub-notochordal plates in Archegosaurus, which co-exist with proper "hæmapophyses," in the tail. In the trunk they are flat, subquadrate, oblong bodies, with the angles rounded off; in the tail they bend upwards by the extension of the ossification from the under to the side parts of the notochordal capsule; sometimes touching the lateral cortical plates. These serve to strengthen the notochord and support the intervertebral nerve in its outward passage. The ribs are short, almost straight, expanded and

\* "Mainz, Oktober, 1843.—In dem Brandschiefer von Münster-Appel, in Rhein-Baiern, habe ich in vorigen Jahre einen Salamander aufgefunden. Gehört dieser Schiefer der Kohlen-formation? in diese Falle wäre der Rund auch in anderen Hinsicht interessant." Leonhard und Bronn, Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, &c., 1844, p. 49.

† Ibid. 1844, p. 336.

‡ "Ob das Aptæon pedestris—ein Salamander-artiges Geschöpf war, ist keineswegs ausgemacht."

§ "Archegosaurus: Fossile Saurier aus dem Steinkohlengebirge die den Uebergang des Ichthyoden zu den Lacerten und Krokodillen bilden." p. 3. "Beiträge zur vorweltlichen Fauna des Steinkohlengebirges," 4to. 1847.

† The Cæcilia may probably depart still further from the type-batrachian mode of development, and approach more to the type-reptilian mode

† 'Reptilian aus der Steinkohlen Formation in Deutschland,' Sechster Band, p. 61.



flattened at the ends, round and slender at the middle. They are developed throughout the trunk and along part of the tail, co-existing there with the hæmal arches, as in the menopome.\* The hæmal arches, which are at first open at their base, become closed by extension of ossification inwards from each produced angle, converting the notch into a foramen. This forms a wide oval, the apex being produced into a long spine; but towards the end of the tail the spine becomes shortened, and the hæmal arch is reduced to a mere flattened ring. The size of the canal for the protection of the caudal blood-vessels indicates the powerful muscular actions of that part; as the produced spines from both neural and hæmal arches bespeak the provision made for muscular attachments, and the vertical development of the caudal swimming organ. All these modifications of the vertebral column demonstrate the aquatic habits of the Archegosaurus; the limbs being in like manner modified as fins, but so small and feeble, as to leave the main part of the function of swimming to be performed, as in fishes and perennibranchiate batrachia, by the tail. The skull of the Archegosaurus appears to have retained much of its primary cartilage internally, and ossification to have been chiefly active at the surface; where, as in the combined demo-neural ossifications of the skull in the sturgeons and salamandroid fishes, *e. g.*, Polypterus, Amia, Lepidosteus, these ossifications have started from centres more numerous than those of the true vertebral system in the skull of Saurian reptiles. The teeth are usually shed alternately. They consist of osteo-dentine, dentine, and cement. The first substance occupies the centre, the last covers the superficies of the tooth, but is introduced into its substance by many concentric folds extending along the basal half. These folds are indicated by fine longitudinal straight striæ along that half of the crown. The section of the tooth at that part gives the same structure which is shown by a like section of a tooth of the *Lepidosteus oxyurus*.† The same principle of dental composition is exemplified in the teeth of most of the ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous and Devonian systems, and is carried out to a great and beautiful degree of complication in the old red Dendrodonts. The repetition of the same principle of dental structure in one of the earliest genera of Reptilia, associated with the defect of ossification of the endo-skeleton and the excess of ossification in the exo-skeleton of the head, decisively illustrate the true affinities and low position in the Reptilian class of the so-called Archegosauri. For other details of the peculiar and interesting structure of the animals representing the earliest or oldest known order of Reptiles, Prof. Owen referred to the article "Palæontology" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This order is "carboniferous."

**Order II.—Labyrinthodontia.**—Head defended, as in the Ganocephala, by a continuous casque of externally sculptured and unusually hard and polished osseous plates, including the supplementary "postorbital" and "supertemporal" bones, but leaving a "foramen parietale."‡ Two occipital condyles. Vomer divided and dentigerous. Two nostrils. Vertebral centra, as well as arches, ossified, biconcave. Pleurapophyses of the trunk, long and bent. Teeth rendered complex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of cement, whence the name of the order. Osseous scutes in some. The reptiles presenting the above characters have been divided, according to minor modifications exemplified by the form and proportions of the skull, by the relative position and size of orbital, nasal and temporal cavities, &c., into the several genera; as *e. g.* Mastodonsaurus, Trematosaurus, Metopias, Capitosaurus, Zygosaurs, Xestorhynchus. The relation of these remarkable reptiles to the Saurian order has been advocated as being one of close and true affinity, chiefly on the character of the extent of ossification of the skull and of the outward sculpturing of the cranial bones. But the true nature of some of these bones appears to have been overlooked, and the gaze of research for analogous structures has

been too exclusively upward. If directed downward from the Labyrinthodontia to the Ganocephali, and to certain ganoid fishes, it suggests other conclusions, which had been worked out by Prof. Owen, in his article on "Palæontology," above referred to. There is nothing in the known structure of the so-called Archegosaurus or Mastodonsaurus that truly indicates a belonging to the Saurian or Crocodilian order of reptiles. The exterior ossifications of the skull and the canine-shaped labyrinthine teeth are both examples of the Salamandroid modification of the ganoid type of fishes. The small proportion of the fore-limb of the Mystriosaurus in no wise illustrates this alleged saurian affinity; for though it be as short as in Archegosaurus, it is as perfectly constructed as in the Crocodile, whereas the short fore-limb of Archegosaurus is constructed after the simple type of that of the Proteus and Siren. But the utility of this argument of the saurid affinities is made manifest by the proportions of the hind-limb of Archegosaurus; it is as stunted as the fore-limb. In the Labyrinthodonts it presented larger proportions, which, however, may be illustrated as naturally by these proportions of the limbs in certain Batrachia, as in the Teleosaurus.

**Order III. Ichthyopterygia.**—The bones of the head still include the supplementary "post-orbitals" and "supra-temporals," but there are small temporal and other vacuities between the cranial bones: a "foramen parietale," a single convex occipital condyle,\* and one vomer which is edentulous. Two antorbital nostrils. Vertebral centra, ossified biconcave. Pleurapophyses of the trunk long and bent, the anterior ones with bifurcate heads. Teeth with converging folds of cement at their base; implanted in a common alveolar groove, and confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones. Premaxillaries much exceeding the maxillaries in size. Orbit very large; a circle of sclerotic plates. Limbs natatory; with more than five multi-articulate digits; no sacrum. With the retention of characters which indicate, as in the preceding orders, an affinity to the higher Ganoidea, the present exclusively marine Reptilia more directly exemplify the Ichthyic type in the proportions of the premaxillary and maxillary bones; in the shortness and great number of the biconcave vertebrae; in the length of the pleurapophyses of the vertebrae near the head; in the large proportional size of the eyeball, and its well-ossified sclerotic coat, and especially in the structure of the pectoral and ventral fins. The skin is naked. The order ranges from the lias to the chalk.

**Order IV. Sauriapterygia.**—No post-orbital and supra-temporal bones:† large temporal and other vacuities between certain cranial bones; a foramen parietale; two antorbital nostrils; teeth simple, in distinct sockets of premaxillary, maxillary, and premandibular bones, rarely on the palatine or premaxillary bones; maxillaries larger than premaxillaries. Limbs natatory; not more than five digits. A sacrum of one or two vertebrae for the attachment of the pelvic arch in some, numerous cervical vertebrae in most. Pleurapophyses with simple heads; those of the trunk long and bent. In the Pliosaurus the neck vertebrae are comparatively few in number, short and flat. The sauropterygian type seems to have attained its maximum dimensions in this genus: the species of which are peculiar to the Oxfordian and Kimmeridgian divisions of the Upper Oolitic system. M. von Meyer regards the number of cervical vertebrae and the length of neck as characters of prime importance in the classification of Reptilia, and founds thereon his Order called Macrotrachelen, in which he includes Simosaurus, Pistosaurus and Nothosaurus, with Plesiosaurus. No doubt the number of vertebrae in the same skeleton bears a certain relation to ordinal groups; the Ophidia find a common character therein; yet it is not their essential character; for the snake-like form, dependent on multiplied vertebrae, characterizes equally certain Batrachians (Cæcilia) and fishes (Muraena). Certain regions of the vertebral column

are the seats of great varieties in the same natural group of Reptilia. We have long-tailed and short-tailed lizards; but do not, therefore, separate those with numerous caudal vertebrae, as "Macrourau," from those with few or none. The extinct Dolichosaurus of the Kentish chalk, with its procelian vertebrae, cannot be ordinarily separated, by reason of its more numerous cervical vertebrae, from other shorter-necked procelian lizards. As little can we separate the short-necked and the big-headed amphiocelian Pliosaurus from the Macrotrachelians of Von Meyer, with which it has its most intimate and true affinities. There is much reason, indeed, to suspect that some of the Muschelkalk Saurians, which are as closely allied to Nothosaurus as Pliosaurus is to Plesiosaurus, may have presented analogous modifications in the number and proportions of the cervical vertebrae. It is hardly possible to contemplate the broad and short-snouted skull of the Simosaurus, with its proportionably large teeth, without inferring that such a head must have been supported by a shorter and more powerful neck than that which bore the long and slender head of the Nothosaurus or Pistosaurus. The like inference is more strongly impressed upon the mind by the skull of the Placodus, still shorter and broader than that of Simosaurus, and with vastly larger teeth, of a shape indicative of their adaptation to crushing molluscos or crustaceous shells. Neither the proportions and armature of the skull of Placodus, nor the mode of obtaining the food indicated by its cranial and dental characters, permit the supposition that the head was supported by other than a comparatively short and strong neck. Yet the composition of the skull, its proportions, cavities and other light-giving anatomical characters, all bespeak the close essential relationship of Placodus to Simosaurus and other so-called Macrotrachelian reptiles of the Muschelkalk beds. Prof. Owen continued, therefore, as in his Report of 1841, to regard the fin-like modification of the limbs as a better ordinal character than the number of vertebrae in any particular region of the spine. Yet this limb-character is subordinate to the characters derived from the structure of the skull and of the teeth. If, therefore, the general term Enaliosauria may be sometimes found convenient in its application to the natatory group of Saurian Reptiles, the essential distinctness of the orders Sauriapterygii and Ichthyopterygii, typified by the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus respectively, should be borne in mind. The Plesiosaurus, with its very numerous cervical vertebrae, sometimes thirty in number, may be regarded as the type of the Sauriapterygii, or pentadactyle sea-lizards. Of all existing reptiles, the lizards, and, amongst these, the Old World monitors (*Varanus*, Fitz.), by reason of the cranial vacuities in front of the orbits, most resemble the Plesiosaur in the structure of the skull; as in the division of the nostrils, the vacuities in the occipital region between the exoccipitals and tympanics, the parietal foramen, the zygomatic extension of the post-frontal, the palato-maxillary, and pterygo-sphenoid vacuities in the bony palate; and all these are lacertian characters as contradistinguished from crocodilian ones. But the antorbital vacuities, between the nasal, prefrontal, and maxillary bones, are the sole external nostrils in the Plesiosaurs. The zygomatic arch abuts against the fore part of the tympanic and fixes it: a much greater extent of the roof of the mouth is ossified than in lizards, and the palato-maxillary and pterygo-sphenoid fissures are reduced to small size. The teeth, finally, are implanted in distinct sockets. That the Plesiosaur had the "head of a lizard" is an emphatic mode of expressing the amount of resemblance in their cranial conformation. The crocodilian affinities, however, are not confined to the teeth, but are exemplified in some particulars of the structure of the skull itself. In the simple mode of articulation of the ribs the lacertian affinity is again strongly manifested; but to this vertebral character such affinity is limited. All the others exemplify the ordinal distinction of the Plesiosaurs from known existing reptiles. The shape of the joints of the centra; the number of vertebrae between the head and tail, especially of those of the neck; the slight indication of the sacral vertebrae

\* "Principal Forms of the Skeleton," Orr's "Circle of the Sciences," p. 187, fig. 11.

† Wyman, 'American Journal of the Natural Sciences,' October, 1843.

‡ The corresponding vacuity is larger in some ganoid fishes.

\* This character is retained throughout the rest of the class, save in Batrachia, and will not afterwards be expressed in their characters.

† These bones do not reappear in the subsequent orders.



bre; the non-confluence of the caudal hæmapophyses with each other, are all "plesiosauroid." In the size and number of abdominal ribs and sternum may perhaps be discerned a first step in that series of development of the hæmapophyses of the trunk, which reaches its maximum in the plastron of the Chelonia. The connexion of the clavicle with the scapula is common to the Chelonia with the Plesiosaurs; the expansion of the coracoids—extreme in Plesiosaurs—is greater in Chelonia than in Crocodilia; but is still greater in some Lacertæ. The form and proportions of the pubis and ischium, as compared with the ilium, in the pelvic arch of the Plesiosaurs, find their nearest approach in the pelvis of marine Chelonia; and no other existing reptile now offers so near, although it be so remote, a resemblance to the structure of the paddles of the Plesiosaurs. Both Nothosaurus and Pistosaurus had many neck-vertebræ, and the transition from these to the dorsal series was effected, as in Plesiosaurus, by the ascent of the rib-surface from the centrum to the neuropophysis; but the surface, when divided between the two elements, projected further outwards than in most Plesiosaurs. In both Nothosaurus and Pistosaurus the pelvic vertebræ develop a combined process (par- and di-apophysis), but of relatively larger, vertically longer size, standing well out, and from near the fore part of the side of the vertebra. This process with the coalesced riblet indicates a stronger ilium, and a firmer base of attachment of the hind limb to the trunk than in Plesiosaurus. Both this structure and the greater length of the bones of the fore-arm and leg show that the Muschelkalk predecessors of the liassic Plesiosaurs were better organized for occasional progression on dry land. The Sauropterygii extend from the Trias to the chalk inclusive.

*Order V. Anomodontia* (ανομος, lawless, ὄδους, tooth).—This order is represented by three families, all the species of which are extinct, and appear to have been restricted to the triassic period. Teeth wanting, or confluent with tusk-shaped premaxillaries, or confined to a single pair in the upper jaw, which have the form and proportions of canine tusks. A foramen parietale and two nostrils, tympanic pedicle fixed. Vertebrae biconcave; pleuropophysis of the trunk long and curved, the anterior ones with bifurcate heads; a sacrum of four or five vertebræ forming, with broad iliac and pubic bones, a large pelvis. Limbs ambulatory.—Family Dicyodontia. A long ever-growing tusk in each maxillary bone; premaxillaries connate, and forming with the lower jaw a beak-shaped mouth, probably sheathed with horn. This includes two genera—Dicyodon and Ptychognathus,—all the known species of which are founded on fossils from rocks of probably triassic age in South Africa.—Family Cryptodontia. Upper as well as lower jaw edentulous. The genus Oudenodon closely conforms to the dicyodont type, and the species are from the same rocks and localities.—Family Gnathodontia. Two curved tusk-shaped bodies holding the place of the premaxillaries, and consisting of confluent dentinal and osseous substance, descending in front of the symphysis mandibulæ. These bodies are homologous with the pair of confluent premaxillary teeth and bones in the existing New Zealand amphiocælian lizard Rhynchocephalus; they are analogous to the tusks in the Dicyodonts, and must have served a similar purpose in the extinct reptiles of the New Red (Trias) Sandstone of Shropshire (Rhynchosaurus), in which alone this structure, with an otherwise edentulous beak-shaped mouth, has hitherto been met with. To this order belongs the Rhynchosauroid reptile, from the Elgin sandstone, with palatal teeth, called Hyperodapedon by Prof. Huxley.

*Order VI. Pterosauria*.—Although some members of the preceding Order resembled birds in the shape or the edentulous state of the mouth, the reptiles of the present order make a closer approach to the feathered class in the texture and pneumatic character of most of the bones, and in the modification of the pectoral limbs for the function of flight. This is due to the elongation of the antibrachial bones, and more especially to the still greater length of the metacarpal and phalangeal bones of the fifth or outermost digit, the last pha-

lanx of which terminates in a point. The other fingers were of more ordinary length and size, and were terminated by claws, the number of their phalanges progressively increasing to the fourth, which had four joints. The whole osseous system is modified in accordance with the possession of wings: the bones are light, hollow, most of them permeated by air-cells, with thin, compact outer walls. The scapula and coronoid are long and narrow, but strong. The vertebræ of the neck are few, but large and strong,—for the support of a large head with long jaws, armed with sharp-pointed teeth. The skull was lightened by large vacuities, of which one was interposed between the nostril and the orbit. The vertebræ of the back are small; as are those of the sacrum, which were from two to five in number, but combined with a small pelvis and weak hind-limbs, bespeaking a creature unable to stand and walk like a bird: the body must have been dragged along the ground like that of a bat. The vertebral bodies were united by ball-and-socket joints, the cup being anterior, and in them we have the earliest manifestation of the "procoelal" type of vertebra. The Pterosauria are distributed into genera according to modifications of the jaws and teeth. In the oldest known species, from the lias, the teeth are of two kinds: a few, at the fore part of the jaws, are long, large, sharp-pointed, with a full elliptical base, in distinct and separated sockets; behind them is a close-set row of short, compressed, very small, lancet-shaped teeth. These form the genus *Dimorphodon*, Ow. In the genus *Ramphorynchus*, V. M., the fore part of each jaw is without teeth, and may have been incased by a horny beak; but behind the edentulous production there are four or five large and long teeth followed by several smaller ones. The tail is long, stiff, and slender. In the genus *Pterodactylus*, Cuv., the jaws are provided with teeth to their extremities: all the teeth are long, slender, sharp-pointed, set well apart. The tail is very short. *P. longirostris*, Ok., about ten inches in length. From lithographic slate at Papenheim, *P. crassirostris*, Goldf., about one foot long, and *P. Sedgwickii*, Ow., from the greensand, with an expanse of wing of twenty feet, exemplify the Pterodactyles proper. The oldest well-known Pterodactyle is the *Dimorphodon macronyx* of the lower lias; but bones of Pterodactyle have been discovered in coeval lias of Württemberg. The next in point of age is the *Dimorphodon Bantensis*, from the "Posidonomyen-Schiefer" of Banz in Bavaria, answering to the alum shale of the Whitby lias. Then follows the *P. Bucklandi*, from the Stonesfield oolite. Above this come the first-defined and numerous species of Pterodactyle from the lithographic slates of the middle oolitic system in Germany, and from Cirin on the Rhone. The Pterodactyles of the Wealden are, as yet, known to us by only a few bones and bone fragments. The largest known species are the *P. Sedgwickii* and *P. Fittoni*, from the upper greensand of Cambridgeshire. Finally, the Pterodactyles of the middle chalk of Kent, almost as remarkable for their great size, constitute the last forms of flying reptile known in the history of the crust of this earth.

*Order VII. Thecodontia*.—Vertebral bodies biconcave: ribs of the trunk long and bent, the anterior ones with a bifurcate head: sacrum of three vertebræ: limbs ambulatory, femur with a third trochanter. Teeth with the crown more or less compressed, pointed, with trenchant and finely serrate margins: implanted in distinct sockets. This order is represented by the extinct genera *Thecodontosaurus* and *Palæosaurus* of Riley and Stutchbury, from probably triassic strata, near Bristol: by the *Cladyodon* of the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, with which, probably, the *Belodon* of the Keuper Sandstone of Württemberg is generically synonymous. The *Bathygnathus*, Leidy, from New Red Sandstone of Prince Edward's Island, North America, is probably, a member of the present order: which seems to have been the forerunner of the next.

*Order VIII. Dinosauria*.—Cervical and anterior dorsal vertebræ, with par- and di-apophyses, articulating with bifurcate ribs: dorsal vertebræ with a neural platform: sacral vertebræ from four to

six in number. Articular ends of the free vertebræ, more or less flat; but in the cervical becoming convex in front and concave behind, in some species. Limbs ambulatory, strong, long and ungulate. Femur with a third trochanter in some. The species of this order were of large bulk, and were eminently adapted for terrestrial life: some, e.g., *Iguanodon* and, probably, *Hylæosaurus*, were more or less vegetable feeders; others, e.g., *Megalosaurus*, were carnivorous. The Dinosauria ranged, in time, from the lias (*Scelidosaurus*, Ow., from Charmouth) to the upper greensand (*Iguanodon*). The *Megalosaurus* occurs in the lower oolite of the Wealden inclusive. The latter formation is that in which the Dinosauria appear to have flourished in greatest numbers and of hugest dimensions.

*Order IX. Crocodilia*.—Teeth in a single row, implanted in distinct sockets, external nostril single and terminal or subterminal. Anterior trunk; vertebræ with par- and di-apophyses, and bifurcate ribs; sacral vertebræ two, each supporting its own neural arch. Skin protected by bony, usually pitted, plates.

*Sub-Order Amphiocælia* (αμφι, both; κοίλος, hollow; the vertebræ being hollowed at both ends).—Crocodiles, closely resembling in general form the long- and slender-jawed kind of the Ganges, called Gavial, existed from the time of the deposition of the lower lias. The teeth of the liassic forms were similarly long, slender, and sharp, adapted for the prehension of fishes, and their skeleton was modified for more efficient progress in water, by both the terminal vertebral surfaces being slightly concave, by the hind limbs being relatively larger and stronger, and by the orbits forming no prominent obstruction to progress through water. From the nature of the deposits containing the remains of the so-modified crocodiles they were marine. The fossil crocodile from the Whitby lias, described and figured in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1758, p. 688, is the type of these Amphiocælian species. They have been grouped under the following generic heads:—*Teleosaurus*, *Mystriosaurus*, *Macrospiondylus*, *Massospondylus*, *Pelagosaurus*, *Aeolodon*, *Suchosaurus*, *Goniopholis*, *Pæcilopleuron*, *Stagonolepis*, (?) &c.\* Species of the above genera range from the lias to the chalk inclusive.

*Sub-Order Opisthocælia* (οπισθος, behind, κοίλος, hollow; the vertebræ concave behind, convex in front).—The small group of Crocodilia, so called, is an artificial one based upon more or less of the anterior trunk vertebræ being united by ball-and-socket joints, but having the ball in front, instead of, as in modern crocodiles, behind. Cuvier first pointed out this peculiarity† in a crocodilian from the Oxfordian beds at Harfeur and the Kimmeridgian at Havre. Prof. Owen had described similar Opisthocælian vertebræ from the Great Oolite at Chipping Norton, from the Upper Lias of Whitby, and, but of much larger size, from the Wealden formations of Sussex and the Isle of Wight. These specimens probably belonged, as suggested by him in 1841,‡ to the fore part of the same vertebral column as the vertebræ, flat at the fore part, and slightly hollow behind, on which he founded the genus *Cetiosaurus*. The smaller Opisthocælian vertebræ described by Cuvier have been referred by Von Meyer to a genus called *Streptospondylus*. In one species, from the Wealden, dorsal vertebræ, measuring 8 inches across, are only 4 inches in length, and caudal vertebræ nearly 7 inches across are less than 4 inches in length. These characterize the species called *Cetiosaurus brevis*. Caudal vertebræ, measuring 7 inches deep and 5½

\* This was referred to the present order, by the author, after inspection of the specimens brought to the British Association Meeting, at Leeds, by Sir R. Murchison, but with a note on the greater relative breadth of the coracoid, as shown by the part of the bone then exposed.—(Encyclop. Brit., Art. "Paleontology"). Prof. Huxley, to whom the specimens were subsequently consigned for description, together with others directly transmitted to him, confirms the general crocodilian character of *Stagonolepis*. I regard the modifications of the limb-bones as indications of affinity with the Thecodontia; but the structure of the cranium must be ascertained to determine this point. The associated fossils, especially those allied to *Rhynchosaurus*, in the Elgin sandstones, have a triassic character.

† *Annales du Muséum*, tom. xii, p. 83, pl. x. xi.

‡ Report on British Fossil Reptiles, *Trans. British Association*, for 1841, p. 96.



inches in length, from the Lower Oolite at Chip-  
ping Norton, and the Great Oolite at Enstone,  
represent the species called *Cetiosaurus medius*.  
Caudal vertebrae from the Portland Stone at Gar-  
sington, Oxfordshire, measuring 7 inches 9 lines  
across and 7 inches in length, were referred by the  
author to the *Cetiosaurus longus*. The latter, he  
remarked, must have been the most gigantic of  
crocodilians.

*Sub-Order Procelia* (προς, front, κοίλος, hollow:  
vertebrae with the cup at the fore part and the ball  
behind). Crocodilians with cup-and-ball vertebrae,  
like those of living species, first make their appear-  
ance in the greensand of N. America (*Croc. basi-  
fissus* and *C. basitruncatus*, Ow.)\* In Europe their  
remains are first found in the tertiary strata.  
Such remains from the plastic clay of Meudon have  
been referred to *Crocodylus isorhynchus*, *C. celo-  
rhynchus*, *C. Becquereli*. In the 'Calcaire Grossier' of  
Argenton and Castelnaudry have been found the  
*C. Rallinati*, and *C. Dodanii*. In the coeval  
eocene London clay, at Sheppy Island, the entire  
skull and characteristic parts of the skeleton of *C.*  
*totiapicus* and *C. champsoides* occur. In the some-  
what later eocene beds at Bracklesham occur the  
remains of the Gavia-like *C. Dixoni*. In the  
Hordle beds have been found the *C. Hastingsi*,  
with short and broad jaws; and also a true alli-  
gator (*C. Hantoniensis*). It is remarkable that  
forms of procelian Crocodilia, now geographically  
restricted, the gavia to Asia and the alligator to  
America, should have been associated with true  
crocodiles, and represented by species which lived,  
during nearly the same geological period, in rivers  
flowing over what now forms the south coast of  
England. Many species of procelian Crocodilia  
have been founded on fossils from miocene and  
pliocene tertiaries. One of these, of the gavia  
sub-genus (*C. crassidens*), from the Sewalik ter-  
tiary, was of gigantic dimensions.

*Order X. Lacertilia*.—Vertebrae, in most, pro-  
celian, with a single transverse process on each side,  
and with single-headed ribs; sacral vertebrae, not  
exceeding two. Small vertebrae of this type have  
been found in the Wealden of Sussex. They are  
more abundant, and are associated with other and  
more characteristic parts of the species in the creta-  
ceous strata. On such evidence have been based the  
*Rhaphiosaurus subulidens*, the *Coniasaurus crassi-  
dens*, and the *Dolichosaurus longicollis*. But the  
most remarkable and extreme modification of the  
lacertian type, in the cretaceous period, is that  
manifested by the huge species, of which a cranium,  
five feet long, was discovered in the upper chalk of  
St. Peter's Mount, near Maestricht, in 1780. This  
species, under the name *Mosasaurus*, is well known  
by the descriptions of Cuvier. Allied species have  
been found in the cretaceous strata of England and  
North America. The *Leiodon anceps* of the Norfolk  
chalk was a nearly-allied marine Lacertian. The  
structure of the limbs is not yet well understood;  
it may lead to a sub-ordinal separation of the *Mosa-  
saurids* from the land-lizards, most of which are  
represented by existing species, in which a close  
transition is manifested to the next order.

*Order XI. Ophidia*.—Vertebrae very numerous,  
procelian, with a single transverse process on each  
side; no sacrum; no visible limbs. The earliest  
evidence, at present, of this order is given by the  
fossil vertebrae of the large serpent (*Paleophis*, Ow.)  
from the London clay of Sheppy and Bracklesham.  
Remains of a poisonous serpent, apparently a *Vip-  
era*, have been found in miocene deposits at San-  
sans, south of France. Ophidiolites, from Eningen,  
have been referred to the genus *Coluber*.

*Order XII. Chelonia*.—The characters of this  
order, including the extremely and peculiarly mod-  
ified forms of tortoises, terrapenes and turtles, are  
sufficiently well known. The chief modifications  
in oolitic Chelonia known to Prof. Owen were the  
additional pair of bones, interposed between the  
hyosternals and hyposternals of the plastron, in the  
genus *Pleurosternon* from the Upper Oolite at  
Purbeck. It would be very hazardous to infer the  
existence of reptiles, with the characteristic struc-  
ture of the restricted genus *Testudo*, from the foot-  
prints in the triassic sandstone of Dumfries-shire.  
But Prof. Owen concurred in the general conclu-

sions based upon the admirable figures and descrip-  
tions in the splendid monograph by Sir Wm.  
Jardine, Bart., F.R.S., that some of those foot-  
prints most probably belonged to species of the  
Chelonian order. An enormous species of true  
turtle (*Chelone gigas*), the skull of which measured  
one foot across the back part, had left its remains  
in the eocene clay at Sheppy. The terrestrial  
type of the order had been exemplified on a still  
more gigantic scale by the Colossochelys of the  
Sewalik tertiaries.

*Order XIII. Batrachia*.—Vertebrae biconcave  
(*Siren*), procelian (*Rana*), or opisthocelian (*Pipa*):  
pleurapophyses short, straight. Two occipital con-  
dyles and two vomerine bones, in most dentigerous:  
no scales or scutes. Larvæ with gills, in most  
deciduous. Representatives of existing families or  
genera of true Batrachia have been found fossil,  
chiefly in tertiary and post-tertiary strata. Indi-  
cations of a perennibranchiate batrachian had  
recently been detected by Prof. Owen, in a collec-  
tion of minute Purbeck fossils. Anorous genera  
(*Palæophrynos*), allied to the toad, occurred in  
the Eningen tertiaries, and here also the remains  
of the gigantic Salamander (*Andrias Schenckyeri*)  
were discovered.

#### Summary of the above defined Orders.

Province—VERTEBRATA.

Class—HEMATOCRYA.

Sub-Class—REPTILIA.

#### Orders.

- I. Ganocephala.
- II. Labyrinthodontia.
- III. Ichthyopterygia.
- IV. Sauropterygia.
- V. Anomodontia.
- VI. Pterosauria.
- VII. Thecodontia.
- VIII. Dinosauria.
- IX. Crocodilia.
- X. Lacertilia.
- XI. Ophidia.
- XII. Chelonia.
- XIII. Batrachia.

Prof. HUXLEY thought this communication a  
most important contribution to science. He quite  
agreed with Prof. Owen in placing together the  
Amphibia and Fishes, as no real distinction could  
be drawn between them. It was, however,  
different with the true Reptiles and Amphibia,  
although Prof. Owen was not disposed to attach  
importance to these distinctions. The Amphibia  
possessed no allantois and had gills, points of  
structure which separated them strongly from the  
true Reptiles. Amongst extinct animals none  
presented any transitional forms.—Prof. OWEN  
defended his own position on the ground, that  
such an interpretation could be given to the allan-  
tois on the one side and the gills on the other as to  
render the distinctions less obvious than at first  
sight appeared.

'On the Identity of *Morrhua vulgaris* (the com-  
mon Cod) and *Morrhua punctata* (the Speckled  
Cod), hitherto described as distinct Species,' by  
Dr. DYCE.—The author of this paper showed that  
the distinction between these fishes consisted  
mainly in a diseased condition of the bones. This  
peculiarity existed in haddocks and other fishes.  
This condition of the bones consisted in an absorp-  
tion of the centrum of the vertebrae, and resembled  
in its effects the disease called rickets in the human  
being.

'On the Upper Limits of Cultivation in Aber-  
deenshire,' by Dr. DICKIE.

Prof. ALLMAN described the case of a species of  
*Pycnogonida* parasitic upon *Coryne pusilla*.

'On the Vegetable Ivory Manufactures of Bir-  
mingham,' by Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. LANKESTER read a paper from Dr. BUIST,  
of India, 'On the Failure of bright-coloured  
Flowers in Forest Trees to produce Effect unless  
accompanied by Abundance of Green Leaves.'  
—The paper was illustrated by drawings.

The PRESIDENT gave a notice of *Syrnhaptus para-  
doxus*.

'On the Distribution of British Butterflies,' by  
Mr. H. T. STANTON.—Among the insect tribes,  
the "scale-wings" or order Lepidoptera has always

attracted a considerable amount of attention. The  
variety and beauty of the Butterfly tribe is a mat-  
ter of notoriety. The order Lepidoptera includes  
two great divisions, butterflies and moths,—the  
former group all fly by day, whereas most of the  
moths are nocturnal in their habits. It has been  
calculated that there are not less than 50,000  
different species of Lepidoptera on the globe.  
More than 3,000 species of butterflies are already  
known, and it has been computed that the moths  
are sixteen times as numerous. In this country  
the proportion of moths is much greater, being  
nearly 30 to 1, but then we are remarkable  
throughout Europe for our poverty in butterflies.  
As already observed, in the whole world 3,000  
species of butterflies are already known, of these  
only one-tenth occur in Europe, the tropical  
parts of Asia and America being by far the most  
numerously populated with this beautiful tribe of  
insects. In central Europe or Germany, 186  
species of butterflies have been observed, the  
remaining 120 European species being peculiar to  
Spain, Italy, Greece, Russia, or Lapland. Of the  
German species 94 occur in Belgium, but only 65  
in England, though we possess one species, *Erbia  
Cassiope*, which does not occur in Belgium. All  
the British butterflies occur in England, but little  
more than half (only 33) are found in Scotland,  
and scarcely more in Ireland. Twenty-five species  
may be considered as generally distributed and  
common; but it should not be understood that  
these are everywhere to be met with, but simply  
that their geographical range is not limited, and  
that where they find suitable localities we may  
expect to meet with them from Norfolk to Killarney,  
and from the Isle of Wight to Caithness,—some  
frequent gardens, some meadows, some heaths,  
some woods, and some hedge-rows and lanes.  
Twenty-five other species, which all occur in the  
south-east of England, thin out as we advance  
northwards and westwards,—only five of them  
occurring in Scotland, only fourteen in Ireland.  
Three species, two of which are common in the  
mountainous parts of Scotland, do not occur at all  
in the south of England. Seven species are local  
to particular limited districts in the midland  
counties or the south of England. Three species  
of rare occurrence in this country must be looked  
upon as stragglers from the Continent; one of  
them, *Vanessa Antiopa*, has occurred in the south-  
west of Scotland and at Dunbar. Two other  
species, which formerly occurred in restricted  
English localities, now appear to be extinct there.

'Notice of the Skull of a Seal from the Gulf of  
California,' by Dr. M'BAIN.

'Notice of a Skull of a Manatee from Old  
Calabar,' by Dr. M'BAIN.—This was a minute  
description of the anatomy of the skull of this rare  
animal.

'Notice of the Duration of Life in the *Actinia  
mesembryanthemum*, when kept in confinement,'  
by Dr. M'BAIN.—The author exhibited a specimen  
of the *A. mesembryanthemum* which had been in the  
possession of Sir J. Dalryell and Dr. Fleming for  
thirty-one years. The exhibition of this now  
celebrated *Actinia* produced great interest in the  
Section.

'On the Osteology of *Lophius piscatorius*,' by  
Prof. MACDONALD.

#### SATURDAY.

'On the Employment of the Electrical Eel  
(*Gymnotus electricus*) by the Natives of Surinam,'  
by Dr. G. WILSON.—After alluding to the paper  
he had read at the last meeting of the Association  
on the electrical *Melapterurus* from Old Calabar,  
the author gave an account of the employment of  
the *Gymnotus*, in Surinam, as a medicinal agent.  
He had obtained his information from a gentleman  
who had expressed his willingness to forward to  
England living specimens of this electrical fish for  
experiment.

Mr. A. MURRAY remarked on the difficulty  
of bringing over these fish alive, and mentioned  
several instances in which they had died on the  
voyage, especially when they arrived in the Channel.  
—This discussion resulted in the formation of a Com-  
mittee of the Section to draw up directions, in order  
to guide those who were engaged in transporting  
these fish from their native haunts to Great Britain.

\* 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.'



The PRESIDENT drew attention to a communication from Dr. Bleeker, consisting of descriptions of new genera of fish of Java,—which he stated would shortly be published in detail.

'On the Structure of the Shell in some Species of Pecten,' by Dr. DICKIE.

Mr. MACDONALD referred to the fact, that all fragments of shells from the deep sea presented a tubular structure. He believed this arose from the action of organic agents, and was inclined to refer the phenomenon to the growth of minute plants.

'On the Flora of the Shores of Davis's Straits,' by Mr. J. TAYLOR.

'Remarks on the Greenland and Iceland Falcons,' by Mr. J. TAYLOR.

Mr. GOULD stated his conviction that the birds referred to were distinct species.

'On the Zoophytes of Caithness,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.—He commenced by extolling the utility of local catalogues of Natural History, and stated that he was desirous of showing how rich the Scottish shores are in these lovely gems, in order that he might induce many to draw up these beauties from ocean's caves. He then mentioned Mr. J. Macgillivray's list, the result of about three weeks' examination on the Aberdeen coast, as the only Scottish one he had—it contained 64 species; and then proceeded to compare his own with those of Couch's for Cornwall and Alder's for Durham and Northumberland—the former contains 124 species, the latter 164; thus giving a preponderance of 40 species to Alder's. He enumerated in his 150 species, and thus a balance of 14 only is left against Caithness, &c. He believed this will soon be reduced when greater attention has been paid to the freshwater ones and the more obscure forms, and when the dredge has been used; for hitherto all had been collected between tide-marks and from the refuse of the fishermen's lines, and all (with the exception of *Plumularia myriophyllum*, at Peterhead, by the Rev. Mr. Yevill) by himself and sons: the greatest number of Southern forms being found at Wick; and, as well, the Wick list is a little the longest. A few forms found at Peterhead are wanting at Wick, and *vice versa*.

Mr. CROALL read a paper in which he gave an account of the more remarkable plants found in Braemar.

The Rev. J. YATES exhibited the cones of several species of Cycadaceous plants grown in England. He stated that the Cycad known as *Dion edule* was truly the *Macrozamia pectinata* of Leibmann. He gave some account of the method of culture of these plants, and stated they required an average temperature of 70° Fahrenheit.

Dr. LANKESTER read a paper giving an account of a Diatomaceous deposit found in the Island of Lewis by Mr. H. Caunter. The deposit contained several species of Diatomaceæ, and is situate in a lake district 150 feet above the level of the sea, and had evidently been deposited from a lake now dry. It is situate in the western part of Uig, about five miles from the parish church.

Mr. PEACH stated that he discovered a Diatomaceous deposit of a similar kind to the one described in Caithness.

Dr. DICKIE gave a detailed account of a deposit of Diatomaceæ in the neighbourhood of Loch Neagh in Ireland. This deposit was so hard that in one place it had been quarried, and blocks of it used for building walls. He was also aware of two other deposits in Scotland.

'On the Growth of Trees in Continental and Insular Climates,' by Mr. D. VAUGHAN.

Dr. LANKESTER laid before the Section a Report from Prof. Buckman 'On the Growth of Plants.'—The Report stated that the author was continuing his experiments on the influence of cultivation in altering the specific characters of plants. Several instances were given in which the character of a plant was so much changed by culture as to lead to the supposition that certain forms which had hitherto been regarded as distinct species were only varieties.

# SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

'The Russian Trade in Central Asia,' by Mr. T. MITCHELL.—Mr. Mitchell pointed out the extent of this trade, and the importance to Britain of looking after the demand for cottons, hardware, &c.

Sir JOHN BOWRING said, it should be made known that Russia, formerly having a monopoly of the inland trade with China, was not permitted to carry on commerce with what were called the five treaty ports opened to British trade by Sir H. Pottinger. Their trade was confined to a single locality in the north-western part of China, and the whole of that trade was in the hands of certain monopolists, who enjoyed special privileges from the Russian Government—enormously to the prejudice of the Chinese people. It was important to remark, that he (Sir John) found that Russian manufactures had made their way peculiarly in China—there were many towns in which he did not find any English woollens, where there was a considerable sale for the woollens of Muscovy. Now, we know that the cost of woollens in Russia is much greater than in Central Europe—Russia imposing duties, some of them very elevated. How, then, is the effect stated produced? By an extraordinary Ukase of the Russian Emperor, who absolutely prohibited the sale of Russian goods for Chinese money, or the purchase of Chinese goods in silver, the only instrument of exchange in China. Thus the whole trade was carried on by a system of barter. Therefore, all that the monopolist had to take care of was to get an enormous price for goods introduced by this vexatious overland communication. Russia further protected herself by the prohibition of cheaper goods from China. Sea-borne tea was absolutely prohibited in Russia. It had been stated that the tea drunk in Russia is much superior to what we find in England; the simple fact, however, being that the Russians pay about triple for tea in China than the British pay. Some years ago, in the province of Fokien, which produces the finest teas, he got not only samples, but the prices at which the contracts were entered into. For from 30 to 40 taels—a tael is an ounce of silver—a tekel, or 133½ lb., of tea could be bought; for this quantity the Russians paid 100 taels. The reasons are obvious—the tea has to be transmitted overland several thousand miles,—and as observed before, in order to enable the Russians to keep up the high price for manufactures in China, it was necessary to put enormously high prices on goods coming from thence; hence in Russia that tea which could be bought in England for about 7s. or 8s. a pound was absolutely selling in Russia for 15s. to 25s. a pound. That these facts might excite the attention of His Imperial Majesty, and also the question which has been often mooted in Russia, namely, that tea conveyed overland loses none of the qualities that recommend it, while sea-borne tea does necessarily lose some of its qualities, he (Sir John) made a suggestion some years ago of this character: that a purchase should be made in the locality which produces this excellent tea, that half of it should be sent overland through the monopolists, giving them all the advantages they possess from monopoly, and that the other half should be carried by British ships: by which the results as to the effects of the different modes would be established—what the tea costs which is brought by sea and by land, and what the period in which the tea can be delivered after going from port to port, and what the time occupied by this caravan carriage; and, thirdly, it is true that tea loses anything of its excellent and sanitary qualities by conveyance by sea? He believed that the result would have been that the tea loses nothing of its excellent qualities, but that the delay—an immense delay—of land carriage would be prevented, and that the Russian consumer would have the privilege of drinking tea for about a third of the present cost. In fact, there were English houses disposed to deliver the tea in Russia at 7s. or 8s. a pound, which in Petersburg and Moscow now costs 20s. per pound. The Russians, however, with admirable sagacity, are using the elements which have been presented to them in China with a foresight and anticipation of future benefits, of which by

and by there will be seen the development. Representing only the interests of peace, they have obtained possession of vast tracts in Chinese Tartary; and the time is at hand in which we will have to anticipate this new position of Russia. Russia at present is excluded from the Atlantic and the Pacific by the Dardanelles or Bosphorus, and the Belt. It is impossible that Russia can make her way there unless on amicable terms with Turkey and with the maritime Powers. And descending from the Baltic, the winter comes on and compels the return of her ships, so that they cannot go long voyages, and can only remain at sea for a few months, until their seas are closed in by frosts. But now a state of things is going on which must be regarded with great interest, though he had no doubt that matters will be so overruled that the progress of Russia will be found advantageous to British interests. But we must not lose sight of what is going on. It is no less true that Russia has found an outlet for her fleets into the great Southern Ocean, and that she possesses, in the western Indian region, some of the most remarkable and most secure harbours in the world. It is quite true that Russia is passing down that remarkable river, the Amoor, towards the south, where large cities are being established and considerable commerce springing up; and here, he would venture to say, was a far more promising object for Russia than Turkey. He had no wish to enter into the political bearings of the subject; but in Constantinople, he might say, the views of Russia may be checked. She is surrounded there by the representatives of great and jealous nations; and whatever her plans and purposes may be, they will be thwarted by greater power and greater sagacity than her own. But, as regards the action of Russia upon China, he did not see what was to stop her course. Already large cities exist on the Amoor with thousands and thousands of armed men there; and hundreds and hundreds of settlers, encouraged by the Government, are drawn "towards the sun" from the less hospitable climate of Siberia down to the attractive region of the Flowery Land. We shall have to meet Russia there. When he was in China, the prohibition and jealousy of Russia were very strong. Several traders arrived under the Russian flag, and hoped they should be able to land their cargoes; but, though the Chinese were very willing to admit the cargoes of the Germans, the Danes, the Swedes, the Belgians, and traders of other countries not having treaties, they said to the Russians, "You shall not come. You have the privilege of monopolizing the caravan trade." Now, however, Russia is in the field; but he was of opinion that, with the knowledge we shall soon acquire, Russia has no chance of competing with England in the Chinese market. In the woollen market, for instance, he did not believe the woollens of Russia could stand for an hour against the competition of British goods. When the Russian merchant shall say, "You will pay for these in the currency of the country," one consequence will be that the sea-borne tea will get into Russia; and the result will be that the Russian consumer will get tea on much lower terms, and the Chinese consumer will get Russian commodities at a much lower rate.

'On the Aboriginal Tribes of the Province of Nagpore, Central India,' by the Rev. S. HISLOP.

'On the Country to the West of the Caspian Sea,' by BARON DE BODE.

'On the Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' by Mr. J. STUART.

'On the Ethnology and Hieroglyphics of the Caledonians,' by Col. J. FORBES.—Col. Forbes developed his views in the following propositions:—1. Whether found singly or in groups, those circles not surrounding moot-hills or tumuli were erected for places of worship. They were also used as places for the administration of justice, and for the assembly of councils. 2. The number of stones in these fane had reference to the number of individuals or families; and perhaps, in circles of greater proportions, were according to the number of towns or tribes to be represented in the councils, or benefited by the sacrifices at any particular cromlech. 3. Some of the cromlechs contained altars within the area. Occasionally the altars



formed part of the inclosing circle, and in other cases the altars were outside of the circle. 4. In the same fane there were altars to more than one deity. 5. The origin of these fanes cannot be traced in any country; and nowhere, except in the Old Testament, does history or rational tradition fix the period when, or the people by whom, any one of these monuments was erected. 6. Open to the weather, incapable of being covered, and with long avenues of approach, the form of these fanes has apparently been devised in Eastern countries possessing a clear sky and warm climate. 7. These heathen fanes of Britain were afterwards used as places of Christian worship, but cattle continued to be sacrificed in them. 8. These fanes were also used as burying-grounds for Christians.

'Notes on the Geography of Eastern Africa,' by Mr. J. L. McLEOD.

'On the Karaite Jews,' by Mr. J. HOGG.

Mr. R. CULL exhibited Two Axe-Heads brought by Mr. P. O. Callaghan.

#### SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

SATURDAY.

LORD MONTEAGLE presided.

'On the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools,' by Mr. A. THOMSON.—There are now four Schools, each (with one exception) having premises of their own, unencumbered, and the attendance being now from 350 to 400, male and female. The feeding of the children was the keystone of the system. There has been a gradual reduction of juvenile commitments to prison—namely, from 50 to 6, in the course of about ten years. He denounced the hospital system, and referred eloquently to the value of the family relation, which had been kept up in connexion with the Schools with good results.

'On the Effects of the Influx of the Precious Metals which followed the Discovery of America,' by Mr. J. CRAUFURD.

'On the Social and Economical Influence of the New Gold,' by Mr. H. FAWCETT.

'On the Statistics of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire,' by Mr. A. HARVEY.

'On the Manufactures and Trade of Aberdeen,' by Mr. G. B. BOTHWELL.

#### SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

'Report of the Patent Committee.'—This Committee, which was appointed at Leeds last year, states that it appears by the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Patents just issued, that above 3,000 applications are made annually for patents; that of these 1,000 are dropped at the first stage, leaving only 2,000 to be completed as patents; that the 50% payment at the end of the third year, in order to keep the privilege on foot for seven years more, causes 1,500 of the 2,000 patents to drop at the end of the third year, leaving 500 only remaining, and that of this 500 the Commissioners of Patents estimate that in consequence of the required payment of 100% at the end of the seventh year, 100 only will survive to complete the term of fourteen years. The Committee's Report points out that the large estimated surplus, amounting to 100,000*l.* annually, was properly suggested by the Commissioners as applicable to the building and maintaining suitable offices for the Commission, including a free library and a museum of inventions. The Committee recommends that, after carrying out these objects, the fees received from patentees should be reduced to an amount not more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the office; but that if such a course was not adopted, then that the sums received from inventors should be carried to an "Inventors' Fee Fund," to be applied for the benefit and promotion of science and industry.

'On Experiments to determine the Efficacy of continuous and self-acting Breaks for Railway Trains,' by Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN.—Of late years, Mr. Fairbairn remarked, the improvements introduced to diminish the danger of railway travelling have been specially directed to increasing the retarding power of various kinds of breaks. The importance has been felt of reducing the momentum of trains with ease and rapidity, that is, in the least time and in the shortest distance. On

this subject a most important communication had been made to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade by Col. Yolland, who had experimented with breaks which were improvements on the ordinary breaks. The breaks used were the steam break of M'Connell, the continuous break of Fay, the self-acting break of Newall, and the self-acting buffer break of Guerin. Col. Yolland had reported in favour of Newall's break for heavy traffic, and also in favour of that of Guerin under certain circumstances. Similar experiments had been carried out by Mr. Fairbairn on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways. The breaks he used were those of Fay and Newall, and consisted of break blocks, acting on every wheel of the carriages of the whole train—the break blocks being suspended on flaps or placed on side-bars under the carriages. Powerful springs had also been applied under each carriage, by means of which the breaks were made to act instantaneously throughout the whole train by the act of one guard only, and this was one of the most important features of these breaks. The trains passed over a measured distance by the action of gravity. The trains employed consisted of three weighted carriages each. They were started by removing a stop. Having descended a previously measured distance with a uniformly accelerating velocity, they passed over a detonating signal which gave notice to the guard to put on the break. On making experiments at Southport, a retarding force per ton weight was gained of 382.6 lb. for Newall's break and 406.4 lb. for Fay's. The general result of the whole experiment showed that a train could be stopped by these breaks at a velocity of 20 miles an hour in 23.4 yards; 40 miles an hour in 93.8 yards, 50 miles an hour in 146.8, and 60 miles an hour in 211.5 yards. This clearly showed the advantage of these breaks in power.

'Description of Glasgow Waterworks,' by Mr. J. F. BATEMAN.—The author pointed out the general arrangements for conveying the water, which was derived principally from Loch Katrine, a distance of thirty-four miles. The water was remarkably free from organic matter. But though pure, it had a peculiar effect on the lead pipes, which it was said, in the first instance, would render its use injurious. However, though the water had an effect on the lead in the first instance, yet the pipes became almost immediately coated with a white deposit, which protected the lead from any further action of the water. The result had been that, instead of any injury being caused, the sanitary condition of the town had been improved.

'On a Safety-Cap for Mines,' by Mr. R. AYTON.

'On the Rivers "Dee," forming the Ports of Aberdeen and Chester,' by Mr. J. ABERNETHY.

The ASTRONOMER ROYAL, having been officially engaged in investigating the estuary of the Dee at Chester, said, that he thought that engineers were too often apt to forget that if that had a scour out that there was also a scour in, and that the weight of stone carried by a current varied as the sixth power of the velocity, and that the movement of the flow was more rapid than that of the ebb. He believed that, do what they could, the estuary of the Dee at Chester was doomed. Liverpool estuary was also filling up. He objected to the groynes which had been made.—Mr. G. RENNIE remarked, that one-third of the area of the estuary had been destroyed, by embankments formed by proprietors of property on the sides.—Mr. J. F. BATEMAN said, that groyning in the Clyde had been beneficial, and the navigation of the Clyde had been improved to an extent which had no parallel.—Capt. Sir E. BELCHER had had much experience in these matters, and he found that the flood-tide of salt water coming in lifted the fresh, and ripped up the bed of the river. He did not approve of straightening their courses.—Mr. WEBSTER thought that straightening and deepening were most beneficial. It caused an anticipation of the time of high water, and there was a longer ebb aiding in this scour.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL approved of the restricting the water to a narrow channel, and he thought that the efficiency of the out-scouring was greatly due to the amount of fresh water coming down.

SATURDAY.

'On the Result of Boring for Water in the New Red Sandstone, near Shiffnal, in the County of Salop,' by Mr. J. F. BATEMAN.—The supply of water to Wolverhampton being found insufficient, new works have been constructed by the author for bringing the water from the River Worth, nine miles from Wolverhampton and three from Shiffnal. The River Worth, at the place where the pumping-works are erected, is not more than forty or fifty feet above the Severn, which it joins at Bridgewater, eight or ten miles distant. It may therefore be considered as the bottom of a basin little above the level of the sea. From the character of the surrounding hills, and the inclination of the beds of New Red Sandstone, it appeared to the author of the paper likely, that although the wells previously sunk on the high plateau of Wolverhampton had proved comparative failures, a considerable quantity of water might be found in the sandstone at the lower level, and that some might overflow, as an artesian well. A bore-well was accordingly commenced near Shiffnal, 12 inches in diameter, and continued for 70 feet, when it was diminished to 7 inches, and carried down to a total depth of 260 feet from the surface. Water was met with first at a depth of 22 feet, and from that time it rose with increasing supply to the surface, and flowed over as an artesian well, giving a supply in the end of 210,000 gallons daily. Throughout the whole depth of boring the work varied little in character. It was nearly all hard rock, sometimes very hard, with occasional beds of soft stone. For the last 40 feet or so the soft beds were thicker; but otherwise there was little change from top to bottom. As the whole well is charged with water to the level of the river, which forms its natural outlet, and as the boring shows that the lower beds receive their supplies from distant sources, the supply may reasonably be expected to be inexhaustible within the limits of that which is due to the percolation of the rain upon the collecting area.

'On a Patent Chain Propeller,' by Mr. W. ROBERTSON.—This propeller consists of an endless chain running over pulleys at each end of the vessel, a loose portion lying on the bed of the river; and the vessel is propelled by the hauling the chain in at the stern, and laying down an equal portion at the bow, the friction on the bed of the river serving as an anchor, against which the hauling power is exerted. The object sought by the invention was a means of propulsion which should not injure the banks of the canal.

Mr. G. RENNIE pointed out that this was the revival of an old invention, by a Capt. Brown, some years since, which had been given up, not being found to answer.

'On the Manœuvring of Screw Vessels,' by Admiral PARIS.—The author showed how vessels furnished with the screw-propeller could, whether making way or not, be guided and manœuvred; and expressed his opinion that the Great Eastern, furnished, as she was, with paddles and the screw, would be the most handy vessel ever yet built. The paper contained a vast amount of technical details, which could only be understood by nautical men.

Sir E. BELCHER bore testimony to the importance and value of the paper.

'On the True Action of what are called Heat Diffusers,' by Mr. A. TAYLOR.

'On a Boat-Lowering Apparatus,' by Mr. A. BATTEN.

'On a Mode for Suspending, Disconnecting and Hoisting Boats attached to Sailing Ships and Steamers at Sea,' by Mr. E. A. WOOD.

'On Smokeless Coal-burning Locomotive Engines,' by Mr. D. K. CLARK.—This arrangement cannot be effectually described without reference to diagrams; but it may be stated that a perfect combustion is obtained by means of several steam jets, which cause a strong blast of air to be brought into contact with the burning fuel.

In the discussion, it was stated that the arrangement was in successful use, and with economy in consumption of fuel.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Entomological, 8.  
Thurs. Zoological, 4.—General.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

PRINCESS'S. — The re-opening of this theatre, under a new management, excited, of course, considerable interest among West-end playgoers. The new conductor, Mr. A. Harris, having been many years stage-manager at the Royal Italian Opera, and a diligent collector of French drama, is, in many respects, regarded as well qualified for his undertaking. He has commenced it with removing as many traces of the late management as possible; and substituting for the Shakspeare medallions on the front of the boxes a series of fanciful subjects very elegantly painted by M. Thiel. The decorations are in white, blue and gold of the Renaissance school, and make the interior look remarkably handsome. For these we are indebted to Mr. E. Bradwell. The new conductor has inaugurated his season, as might have been expected, with an adaptation from the French, by Mr. John Oxenford. The original is a play by M. Octave Feuillet, founded on a novel by the same author, entitled '*Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*.' It seems to have been selected for its moral rather than dramatic attributes; and as a moral drama had, indeed, much celebrity in Paris. The English adaptation is entitled 'Ivy Hall.' To the gates of this ancient mansion *Sir Gilbert Castleton* (Mr. Harcourt Bland) is brought by his family lawyer, *Trusty*, (Mr. Frank Matthews), and is told that on entering those gates he will commence a new life. *Sir Gilbert* has been left by his father with an encumbered estate and no money, and *Trusty* has, therefore, advised him to accept the stewardship of Ivy Hall. He consents, and dropping his surname and title, enters upon his office under the name of Mr. Gilbert. But he cannot altogether drop the signs of his birth and his polished manners, and the old-fashioned inmates of the hall receive a sudden shock from his superior bearing, his erudite conversation, and his manifest independence. Each, according to circumstances, is differently affected by the strange apparition of a man of mind and breeding so suddenly introduced into a domestic circle acquainted only with local conventions. The wealthy heiress is disturbed by his assumption of equality, the lady of the mansion by his unbusiness-like demeanour, the governess by his attractive figure, the rustic squire, who is a neighbour, by his enviable accomplishments, and the aged captain who owns the estate by his resemblance to some one whom it is evident that, as a privateer, he had formerly wronged. Ultimately the young lady, first mentioned, *Amoret*, (Mrs. Charles Young) feels a growing and perplexing interest, and inspires a similar feeling in his own bosom; but honour forbids him to take advantage of his position, and pride dictates to her conduct which is exceedingly painful to him. He is, at first, disposed to fly from the temptation and the trouble; but *Trusty* keeps him to his bargain. The coquetry of *Miss Camilla Wiley* (Miss Kate Saville), the governess, also adds to his difficulty; and, at last, he suffers from her malice. At length, *Gilbert* and *Amoret* both visit the ruins of Whitborough Castle, accidentally, and are locked in through the error of the rustic intendant—a circumstance which excites the suspicions of *Amoret*, and impeaches the honour of *Gilbert*. To remove the former, and place the latter beyond dispute, the heroic lover throws himself from a window of the castle, and over the precipice that frowns beneath it; and so closes the second act with a strong situation. He survives, however; and, after some weeks' attention from the surgeon, re-appears at the hall, in time to be present at the making of Capt. Hawksworth's will, and also at his death; previously to which latter event *Amoret*, misled by the arts of *Miss Wiley*, has given her hand publicly to *Sir Bugle*. *Sir Gilbert* having attempted to destroy the will, which is made in his own favour, *Trusty* is compelled to produce the duplicate, which proves his generosity; whereupon *Sir Bugle* surrenders his claim, and *Amoret* is free to bestow her hand on *Sir Gilbert*. The latter part of the plot had to be worked out through a variety of details and motives, which tried, we fear, the patience of the audience. The piece,

however, was well enough calculated to test the talents of the new actors. Mr. Harcourt Bland and Miss Saville made a favourable impression; and Mr. Widdicombe, as the rustic squire, restrained his powers of caricature, and presented an acceptable portrait. Mrs. Weston had also a characteristic part as *Mrs. Grumbleton*, a poor relative at the hall, to which she gave remarkable prominence. Mrs. Charles Young was correct and earnest.

This comic melo-drama was followed by one of Mr. Planché's elegant pieces—"a dramatic tableau in Watteau colours"—which looked remarkably well. The scenery, painted by Mr. Beverley, was most skillfully designed and set. The little pastoral, which introduced the Italian *Arlequin* and *Colombine*, was entitled 'Love and Fortune,' in which characters Miss Carlotta Leclercq and Miss Louisa Keeley much distinguished themselves. The house was crowded with a fashionable audience, and an impression was entertained that the experiment promised to be successful.

OLYMPIC.—This theatre re-opened on Saturday, with three pieces: 'The Morning Call,' a drama originally produced at Drury Lane, when under Mr. Anderson's management; 'Payable on Demand,' and 'Retained for the Defence.' The house was well attended.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce was produced on Thursday week, entitled 'The Rifle, and How to Use it.' *Percival Floff* (Mr. Buckstone) fires at a tailor's lay-figure, thinking it a man, in a drunken spree; but next morning suffers remorse and terror, and mistaking a policeman, who looks into the window in search of Mary, the servant, for a constable sent to arrest him, bribes and feasts the astonished officer, until he gets drunk, and treats *Floff's* wife so familiarly, that poor Mary gets jealous, and raises a confusion, which ends in the discovery of the lay-figure, and so relieves poor *Floff* of his apprehensions. The farce was preceded by Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of 'Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are,' the part of *Miss Dorillon* being performed by Miss Amy Sedgwick.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The tragedy of 'Brutus' has been revived, and Mr. Phelps has appeared with success in the character of the hero, who was so powerfully represented by the elder Kean. Mr. Phelps differs much from his predecessor. He delivers the idiotic scenes throughout in the same insane manner, whereas Mr. Kean was accustomed to make stage-bursts of the sarcastic passages; and reserves his declamatory vehemence for the soliloquies. Mr. Phelps's manner is more natural, nevertheless, Kean's was more artistic. In groups of colours each is ever reflected in the other, and thus even in the idiot speeches gleams of the speaker's sanity should occasionally appear. The art of stage-effect, also, requires the transition from one state of mind to the other, and the more since one is simulated, that the scene may be thoroughly intelligible to the audience. In the concluding act, Mr. Phelps was impressively pathetic. The paternal sentiment was strongly pronounced, and the struggle between it and public duty was terrible. Mr. Robinson as *Titus*, and Miss Heath as *Tarquinius*, delivered themselves of their rhetorical sorrows with due declamatory vehemence; and Miss Atkinson in *Tullia* acted with high poetic feeling, and was especially forcible in the manner of her death. The stern retributive justice due to the crime of parricide, was finely illustrated in the desperate energy with which she rushed on the doom she dreaded. The drama is suited to the present time, when Italian liberty is a popular cause, and will probably establish itself on these boards as a favourite with the audience. It appears to command full houses.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Who would dream, on confronting the columns of our daily contemporaries, that "no one is in London"?—The autumn season, for music at least, is opening busily. Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison advertise the commencement of their operations on Monday next. The list of their company has been already given, as regards its main features, but we may add to it the names of Miss Fanny Cruise and

Miss Thirlwall, and Mr. Mengis, and amend a former notice copied from a theatrical journal by stating that Miss Pilling is the pupil, merely, of Mrs. Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have been "starring it" for seven nights at the *Great National Standard Theatre*.—The 'Macbeth' music of Signor Verdi still runs at *Canterbury Hall*.—Dr. Wyld seems entering the field as a manager of popular oratorios, inaugurated by 'The Creation,' at the St. James's Hall.—The rehearsals of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* have commenced;—and Mr. Benedict is about to marshal a chorus of 1,000 voices, at the Crystal Palace, in a Psalm by Mendelssohn and other music, on Wednesday next. There, too, the determination to produce what is unfamiliar, if not new, does not seem to destroy their Saturday Concerts, and *must*, therefore, do good. The programme of last week included the overture to 'Benvenuto Cellini,' by M. Berlioz; and, as we are glad to observe, a March from the 'Comus,' of Mr. C. Horsley; in which *Can-tata*, let us again remind concert-givers, there is music too good to be allowed to die.—Another indication that "the season" and its fashions is undergoing changes may be found in the advertised return to town for the winter of first-class artists, such as Madame Hayes and Herr Wieniawski. If Common Sense be winning the day, in some points essential to the well-being of Music, why should it not prevail in others? Why should our English amateurs so exclusively confine themselves to patronizing a few works by a few composers?—Why should they not exhibit their skill and knowledge by that willingness to try and to ascertain and to compare, which is at the antipodes to the headstrong and blind enthusiasm at the service of some "cry" or other, whether the cry be for a Bach or for a Wagner?

The rains of the equinox have driven the French world from "the waters"—a world in which the annual necessity of going somewhere or other to patch up health and spirits, is an epidemic on the increase. "Such is the number of new springs and sands invented by speculators every year," writes a Correspondent, "that it will be soon hard to come upon a fountain or a creek by the side of which some *établissement* is not to be found perking up its head, with its disturbing adjuncts of raw, comfortless hotels, jolting omnibuses to ride in, donkeys—weariest of hackneys!—to ride on;—booths full of rubbish, and strolling mimes and musicians.—I have noted, without seeking for them, seven watering-places of unparagoned capabilities, which have sprung into life this year, within narrow limits, in the south of France,—almost as many in the north. Such a thing as the homely, comfortable farm-house lodging, in which retirement and health may be courted without the seeker being jostled by equivocal company and so-called entertainments, which are merely so many dregs of town life and diversion, does not appear to exist among our neighbours."—Whether the above be truth or caricature, the elder-established Baths grow more city-like and luxurious summer by summer. To the musicians (who never, as a body, seem to dream of rest as possible or salutary) they are a spreading harvest-field "full of golden ears."—Baden-Baden is now to be numbered among the centres of original production. Beside the concert, with its novelties this year given there by M. Berlioz, a new operetta has been produced, with music by M. Boulanger. There, too (to change the topic for a moment), certain conspicuous amateurs who frequent the place have been more boldly than ever throwing down the glove to all and sundry professionals. Headed by Madame Kalergis, who has often already appeared before the Baden players as a skilled pianist,—they have performed French drama in public. But the season of autumn entertainments and winter promises in the towns has, in spite of all these delights, now set in in Paris. These are too many not to claim ere long a column to themselves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H.—P. F.—M. D.—K.—L. S. C.—J. W. B.—C. W. H.—O.—C. W. S.—J. H. G.—J. G.—W. L.—C. L.—T. S.—T.—X. Y. Z.—J. K.—A. H. J. C. R.—received.

Erratum.—P. 409, col. 1, line 7 from bottom, for "revolving valves" read *revolving balls*.



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**GERMAN.—Dr. H. FICK, German Translator** to the Association, &c. of the Church of England.—Jas. Meyrick's Papal Supremacy tested by Antiquity.—Hunt's History of the Reformation, (printing). Prior to this, On the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, &c., by Colquhoun—A View of the Present State and Future Prospects of Free Trade and Colonization in India, by Crawford, &c.—TEACHERS—GERMAN. Translations of Foreign Prose and Poetry written in English and German.—29, St. John's-wood-terrace.

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**COLLEGIATE MIDDLE-CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL.—WANTED,** with as little delay as possible, in consequence of the sudden decease of the Superintendent, A LADY to succeed her. Candidates must be of good education, of practical piety combined with cordial and intelligent attachment to the Church of England; and it is desirable that they should have had experience not only in teaching but in the discipline and organization of schools. Applicants are requested to send their testimonials, and to state their ages and qualifications at length, with references to two Clergymen for character and suitability, to the Rev. J. S. Howson, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, or the Rev. J. A. Wilson, Hon. Sec., Gateacre, Liverpool. The salary will not be less than 75s. a year, with board and lodging in the School House.—N.B. Applications not answered within a fortnight must be considered as not accepted.

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The Hope Prize, of the annual value of 50*l.*, will be awarded by the Senate for Original Investigations made by Students.

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**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.**

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

SESSION 1859-60.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Matriculation Examinations, in the Faculty of Medicine, will commence on Tuesday, the 18th of October.  
Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held on Thursday, the 24th of November.

Matriculation is necessary for those Students only who intend to proceed for the degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, or to become Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes in the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

In the Faculty of Medicine Six Junior Scholarships of the value of 20*l.* each, and Six Exhibitions of the value of 10*l.* each, are appropriated as follows—Two Scholarships and Two Exhibitions to Students of the First, Second, and Third Years, respectively. Also, Two Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each, and Two Exhibitions of the value of 18*l.* each, are appropriated to Students of the Fourth Year.

The Examinations for Scholarships and Exhibitions will commence on Thursday the 20th of October, and be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

In addition to the Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned, Prizes will be awarded by each Professor at the close of the Session.

Scholars of the First, Second, and Third Years are exempted from a moiety of the Class Fees.

The Medical School of Queen's College, Galway, affords ample means for the acquisition of Medical and Surgical knowledge.

MUSEUMS.—An extensive Museum, illustrative of Anatomy and General Pathology, Materia Medica and Toxicology, has been provided; and to facilitate the study of the Obstetric Branch of Medical Science, the College has purchased the Montgomery Museum.

HOSPITALS.—The Hospitals to which Students are admitted, contain Two HUNDRED BEDS, and are visited every morning by the Medical Professors, who deliver Clinical Lectures.

In order to induce Medical Students to attend the practice of the Hospitals during the entire course of their education, the Fee for Hospital Attendance and Clinical Lectures conjointly has been reduced to 2*l.* for each Session.

COLLATERAL SCIENCES.—Laboratories and every requisite appliance exist for the cultivation of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The College is furnished with a Museum of Natural History, and a Botanical Garden. Botanical Excursions are conducted by the Professor in the proper season.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

By Order of the President,

WM. LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.

1st September, 1859.

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.**

SESSION 1859-60.

THE UNIVERSITY will be publicly OPENED by PRINCIPAL BARCLAY, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Twelve o'clock noon. The various Classes for the WINTER SESSION will meet on the Days and at the Hours specified below.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY, 1st November.

Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
Humanity, Junior ....	8 and 11 a.m.	Mr. Ramsay.
— Senior .....	9 a.m. and 1 p.m.	
Private .....	1 p.m.	
Greek, Junior, Tyrones ..	12 noon	Mr. Lushington.
— Proctors .....	10 a.m.	
— Senior .....	8 a.m. and 2 p.m.	
Private .....	2 p.m.	Mr. Buchanan.
Logic and Rhetoric .....	9 and 11 a.m.	
Moral Philosophy .....	8 and 11 a.m.	
Political Economy .....	8 p.m. (12th Nov.)	Dr. Fleming.
Natural Philosophy .....	Tu. & Th.	
Natural Philosophy .....	9 and 11 a.m.	
Experimental Course .....	9 a.m., Tu. Th.	Mr. Wm. Thomson.
Mathematics, Junior .....	12 noon	
— Senior .....	10 a.m.	
Natural History .....	2 p.m.	Mr. Blackburn.
Astronomy .....	1 p.m.	
Civil Engineering and Mechanics .....	3 p.m.	

II.—THEOLOGY.

MONDAY, 7th November.

Divinity, Junior .....	9 a.m.	Dr. Hill.
— Senior .....	12 noon	
Hebrew, Junior .....	10 a.m.	
— Senior, Public .....	1 p.m.	Mr. Weir.
Private .....	9 a.m. Mon. Wed.	
Chaldee .....	9 a.m., Tu. & Th.	
Ecclesiastical History ..	11 a.m.	Dr. Jackson.

III.—LAW.

TUESDAY, 8th November.

Roman Law .....	9 a.m.	Mr. Skene, Advocate.
Scottish Law, Mercantile ..		

IV.—MEDICINE.

TUESDAY, 1st November.

Practice of Physic .....	10 a.m.	Dr. M'Farlane.
Chemistry .....	10 a.m.	
Practical Chemistry .....	12 noon	Dr. Anderson.
Chemical Laboratory .....	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
Anat. Demonstration .....	1 p.m.	Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator.
Practical Anatomy .....	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
Botany (in Summer) .....	12 noon	Dr. Walker-Arnott.
Forensic Medicine .....	12 noon	Dr. Rainy.
Materia Medica .....	2 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Easton.
Midwifery .....	3 p.m.	Dr. Pagan.
Institutes of Medicine ..	4 p.m.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Surgery .....	5 p.m.	Dr. Lawrie.
Eye, (Waltonian Lectures) ..	6 p.m.	Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. W. Brown.

**MATRICULATION.**—By Regulation of the Senate, every Student must, at the beginning of the Session, Matriculate by enrolling his name in the University Album at the Library before joining any Class. The Library will be open for the purpose of Matriculation on and after Wednesday, 19th October, from 11 to 3 o'clock daily, with the intervention of the holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee has been fixed by ordinance of the University Commission at 10*s.* for the Winter Session, and 5*s.* for the Summer Session.

By order of the Senate,

DUNCAN H. WEIR, A.M., Clerk.

**THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY** (instituted October 27, 1847), for the Care and Education of Idiots, especially in the earlier period of life.

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Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the chair.  
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At the ANNUAL MEETING which will occur in April next, the Board propose to RECOMMEND to the Subscribers a VARIATION of the FIFTH RULE, so as to allow of RECEIVING CASES for LIFE. If this shall be, as they hope, approved, the POLL will be OPENED at that Election to TAKE FIVE CASES for LIFE, in addition to the ordinary cases. It must be understood that this privilege will be limited to those who have had a first election of five years. They have reason to know that this provision will be highly acceptable to many of the best friends of the Charity, and they doubt not that they shall have proportionate support, if called on to take up increasing responsibilities.

For a full account of the details of this excellent Institution, the Board refer the public and their supporters to a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled 'A Visit to Earlswood, and to their last Annual Report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.  
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JOHN CONOLLY, M.D. D.C.L., } Gratuitous

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Office, 29, Poultry, E.C., October, 1859.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.**—Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—The BOARD of MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have made arrangements to hold at the PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on the 23rd and 24th of November next, a BAZAAR on a GRAND SCALE, for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Work, in aid of the Funds of the Charity, under the patronage of his Worship the Mayor of Brighton, and a distinguished list of Patrons. They therefore take this opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of their friends and Subscribers, and will be obliged by any contributions, which may be sent in between the 23rd and 31st inst., addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Bazaar Committee, R. P. B. TAAFFE, Esq., Royal Pavilion, Brighton, or to the Office, 29, Poultry. Parties contributing articles of the approved value of Five Guineas and upwards, will be entitled to a Life Vote for every Five Guineas so contributed.

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During this period the Student is chiefly engaged in the classes of University College, in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy. If he be on the Foundation, Manchester New College defrays the fees for these three courses; but does not encourage him to disperse his attention over more. Should he intend to be graduated, he is expected to matriculate in the University of London, not later than the end of his first year; and to take the degree of B.A. by the end of the third, so as to bring an undivided interest to the studies of his Theological Period.

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Manchester, October, 1859.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*The Great Tribulation; or, the Things coming on the Earth.* By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D. (Bentley.)

It seems to be generally understood, and the remark is frequently repeated by our most popular speakers and writers, that we live in an extraordinary age. The circumstance may not be the happiest imaginable for the individual persons concerned, but there is no use denying or disguising it. Events happen so entirely contrary to general expectation, and succeed each other with such electric rapidity, that he must be a singularly immodest or a peculiarly gifted man who endeavours to prophesy to-day what will occur to-morrow. The most inconsistent statesman cannot depend upon the temper of his constituency. The most heterogeneous cabinet, equally with the happiest family party, is not secure against division, defection, or dissolution. How many Imperial persons have seen their fondest hopes decay! We all know how painfully disappointing it was for the Liberator of Italy to witness the evanescence of those "noble illusions" which danced, or were dangled, before the eye of his friend Kossuth? None of us are proof against political or private caprice. The favourite actor, or preacher, is a daring man, who builds or hires his mansion, or crechts his capacious tabernacle, upon the security of light-winged popular favour. In these days, there is little use in being financially shrewd or politically knowing. The ariest speculator loses his elasticity of wing, and the simple believer in the certainty of the three per cents. has occasional misgivings. Great as may be the delight of accumulating money by cutting capers on a tight-rope stretched over the Falls of Niagara, or swinging head downwards from the car of a balloon, the steady pacers upon *terra firma* have a rooted objection to essaying the paths of air, from an old superstition or theory in some way connecting them with gravitation. It would seem that the world has entered upon a new—that is, a celestial—era, and we mundane people are not thoroughly alive to the novelty of our position. New theories of probabilities are required, and the calculation of new tables of assurance. We want a new code of ethics, and something statistical and arithmetical by way of a creed. On week-days, generally speaking, we want philosophers; on Sundays, and all solemn occasions, we want prophets.

The Rev. John Cumming, D.D., judging from the number and the continual supply of his vaticinations, is a commodity peculiarly demanded by the age. Like the medical preparations which are so universally esteemed and swallowed, the Doctor's compositions are carefully calculated, weighed out in very convenient doses, and adapted to the use of every kind of Christian. The tendency of the age is a melancholy one; and the Rev. Dr. Cumming thoroughly sympathizes with it. He does not weep himself, but he does, perhaps, the next best thing—he bids the age to buy his publications, directing it to weep. By a chronological test and mode of calculation peculiarly his own, he knows at what time, or about what time, a terrific state of things will occur in our planet, as he explains in a series of volumes. We have a dozen or more lying before us, which are all exhortative and alarming. Some of his books, he informs us with a pleasing egotism, were written for himself, and, having "interested and instructed his own mind, he indulged the hope they would not fail to

interest the minds of others also." The best evidence of the value of the work, the author believes, is the sale. Like the aforesaid medical preparations, thousands of them have sold; and the only apparent difficulty Dr. Cumming has is to multiply, republish, and continually expand them.

The Rev. J. Cumming has, for a number of years, occupied an important pulpit position as minister of the "Scotch Church" in Crown Court, and an important platform position whenever a religious meeting is held in Exeter Hall. His discourses are remarkably attractive, and his religious works are advertised as having "an unprecedented popularity." Considering merely the number of them, and the space they fill in the catalogue, it might seem that Dr. Cumming had taken out a patent for religious writing or had discovered some peculiar method of easily multiplying religious impressions. He has provided for every kind of religious want; and his works are so composed as to suit almost every kind of denomination. It appears to be almost impossible to do anything without the aid of Dr. Cumming. That balm which the late Dr. Solomon endeavoured to shed over the secular world, the labours of Dr. Cumming seem to diffuse over the religious. Literally translated, he may be called "a communicator of oil." If you desire to be comfortable, his prescriptions have a tendency to make you more so. On the other hand, if you desire to be uncomfortable and alarmed, the Doctor is provided with a series of vials, which he will pour forth and cast upon you explosively.

From infancy upwards, from the patriarchal to the present time, Dr. Cumming appears to have considered the different modes of life, and systematically to have written for them. There is Dr. Cumming's 'Guide to Daily Family Devotion,' with gilt edges,—a work which everybody ought to have who can afford it. "The prayers in the volume, and their arrangement, have occupied the spare hours of a very busy life for four years. They are not what the author would prefer." Still, as the author modestly hints, they are far from defective. "They have one only excellence in their structure. They are as simple as Saxon phraseology would enable him to make them," and, he hints, "as Scriptural, Evangelical, and Protestant as any." The writer trusts that, "by their generality and commonness, they are suited for every class and type"; "they may be induced by this work to begin a blessed habit"; though the price for doing so is somewhat expensive, being a guinea, or, with twenty-four embellishments, 11. 5s. After this the reader will not be surprised to learn that Dr. Cumming's 'Daily Life' is captivating and animated, or that his 'Evening Readings' may "prove useful to schools, families *far off from an edifying and instructive ministry*, to travellers, and many others who have *neither time, nor talent, nor taste* to investigate," as the author has done, "learned and elaborate works." Dr. Cumming's 'Consolations; or, Leaves from the Tree of Life' are "fresh in their lovely verdure," and "impregnated with sweet odours." This image naturally brings us to the Doctor himself, presented in what is called a "pet sketch"—

"Perhaps none of those frequent speakers who have been jocularly called the 'London standing dishes,' are so generally popular, unless it be Mr. Stowell. This is not matter of surprise, for he has everything in his favour—his singularly handsome person, his brilliant flow of poetic thoughts, his striking 'talents,' and his burning Protestant zeal, combine to make him one of the most interesting speakers of the day. Mr. Cumming is very small in person, not exceeding 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, with a slender and graceful figure. His

face is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, for he is altogether too diminutive to be called strictly handsome. His hair is of a jet black, with a soft waving curl upon it; his complexion resembles alabaster, with a deep damask colour; his forehead is high and finely formed, and his eyes are concealed by 'invisible spectacles.' His nose is aquiline, but not large; and the lower part of his face is as perfect as that of some Greek statue, *with the addition of beautiful teeth*. Altogether, he is what his countrymen call 'a very bonnie chiel,' and he would be really incomparable were he only magnified. His manner is very unassuming; he never puts himself forward, but remains behind the other speakers; while silent, he has all the meekness of a young child; but when he speaks he displays all the vigour and energy of a young eagle."

There is an odd story about this sketch. We have heard, it may simply be a rumour, that when a reverend gentleman was acting as editor of a metropolitan magazine, a little work, called 'Sweepings of Exeter Hall,' appeared. Was it in January, 1839; and did the reverend review it?—complimenting the publisher as "a cannie Scot," and a "paukie good fellow," and commendable "for the thorough abhorrence he cherishes for all voluntary bantlings, birthis, brick meeting-houses, and plaster preachers"? Did he then specify "Cumming and Duff as the only popular Scotch preachers"? and express his dissatisfaction with the oratory of Irving, Chalmers, Jeffrey, Campbell, and Brougham, who was "a complete moral wreck, and a savage." After enumerating Croly, O'Sullivan, Cooke, McNeill, McGhee, and Totterham, "as widely known," did he then give the following comment? "We quote this as perhaps the pet sketch from the pen of the fair authoress. We heard this favourite of her fancy in one of the defences of the Church; and for a verdict on that single effort at Freemasons' Hall, in 1837, we refer to all the papers and periodicals of the day. *It was triumphant in all points*. But we confess we should have preferred a longer sketch of the Scottish presbyter's intellect, a shorter one of his person, less about his nose, eyes, wig, &c., and more about better qualities. We have heard him ourselves, once in the way, in a big, square box up a court between the two theatres, called by courtesy a Scottish Church, and we now venture to lay a bet that the reverend gentleman is nearer six feet than five, and as to his attractive exterior, we confess we went to hear his sermon and forgot to notice it. *It strikes us* that he is a comely enough specimen of humanity." This strikes us as curious enough.

We will pass on, however, to the Scottish presbyter's intellect as it appears in his 'Apocalyptic Sketches,' and 'Signs of the Times.' The Rev. John Cumming is nothing if not prophetic. Antichrist is his hobby, and the end of the world the source of his attractiveness. Cumming's stupendous events,—Cumming's immediate close of the era,—Cumming's drying up of the Euphrates,—Babylon,—earthquakes,—comets,—extraordinary physical and moral phenomena,—universal war, and last of all, Cumming's Great Tribulation, are the prospects with which the Scottish Doctor regales the religious world, and solicits men in general to buy his warnings. From the earliest date vaticination, if it has not been a trade, has continually had a charm for vacant men. To seclude oneself like an owl in some warm and picturesque nook, shut one's eyes on the world's daylight doings, and then only to emerge and hoot dismally when men naturally long for rest and comfort after their hard labours, may be satisfactory to the individual owl; but is, to say the least, a selfish proceeding.

The date fixed for the end of the world has



always varied in every age. Great tribulation has been continually coming. Eusebius tells us that one Judas, discoursing in his works upon the seventy weeks of Daniel, fixed that account of time to the tenth year of the reign of Severus, and was of opinion that the dreaded appearance of Antichrist drew near. Dionysius of Alexandria interpreted it of the time of Valerian. Then, most certainly on the completion of 1,000 years universal judgment would take place; and when Lady-day should fall on Easter Eve without doubt the world would come to an end. From Baronius we learn that Norbert, Archbishop of Prague, said that he knew Antichrist was to appear in the time of Bernard. Pope Pascal the Second had ordered his progress into Lombardy, but upon a report that Antichrist was suddenly about to appear, he deemed it prudent to halt at Florence. On consideration, however, and "understanding the vanity of that discourse," he prosecuted his intended journey. In 1364 Joannes, a Minorite Friar, foretold strange matters that were to come to pass. Then there was a certain Nicholas a Baldersdorf, who appeared at the Council of Basle, surnamed himself the Angelic Pastor, and proclaimed that by him Antichrist should be destroyed—the Jews delivered from captivity—the Church collected from all nations—and the wicked extirpated: for which proclamation he was punished. The Anabaptists of Munster displayed the same fanatical arrogance. Then, we have Comenius and Scioppius directing princes and prime-ministers by rules which they pretended to have derived from the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. After them follow the prophecies of Christopher Kotterus, Christina Poniatovia, and Nic. Drelicius, three famous Germans. Then, Cardinal Cusanus, in the fifteenth century, makes a curious conjecture, under the title of a correction of the Julian calendar, about the last day. This occurrence he tells us will take place either in 1700, or certainly before the year 1734. The method by which he computes so punctually is as follows:—He takes fifty years for a jubilee, and computes thirty-four jubilees from the time of Christ's resurrection to that of his second coming. The logic is curious. "For as according to Philo, the destruction of sin arrived in the thirty-fourth jubilee after the first Adam, by the waters of the flood, so we conjecture that in the thirty-fourth jubilee after the second Adam shall arrive the destruction of sin by the fire of the Holy Ghost." All these early prophetic gentlemen were distinguished for a great warmth of brain and a want of clerical calmness. M. Jurien, an old French prophet, announces tranquilly, and with the air of a *savant*—"Antichristianism was born about the year 450: it shall die about the year 1710. This may happen sooner. But I do not see it can go much further, unless it be to 1714."

The world's age he thus calculates:—"I suppose that 30 years shall pass for the re-uniting of all Christians; and this union shall be effected about the year 1740. When the union shall be effected, no less than 45 years will be requisite to run over all the earth and convert the nations that are strangers to the covenant. Add 45 to 1740, that will fall on the year 1785, in which date will occur the glorious reign of Christ." This was a period remarkably productive of prophets. In the Cevennes, two or three hundred of them sprang up like mushrooms in a night. They lay sprawling in the snow till some one took them up and laid them on their back; then, "with eyes shut, as a man that sleeps," the prophet "fell a preaching and prophesying." There were Antient British prophets, of a fine occult style. Taliesin, for instance, who was fished up out

of the sea, and consoled the poor fisherman, who thought he had made an unfortunate haul, "telling him that he would be better to him than 300 salmon, as he had a gift upon his tongue." This gentleman found it necessary to exhort his captor "not to be terrified." He knew the stars from the north to the south,—he had been in the ark with Noah and Alpha,—he was "the chief keeper or conductor at the building of the Tower of Babel, and had received the gift of prophecy from the boiling furnace of Caridwin, a female giant that lived in North Wales." As to his physiological condition, it was impossible to say "whether he was fish or flesh." As a sample of the style of literary address used by these gentlemen, and their difficulties, the following extract may serve:—"Reader, thou art here presented with many antient prophecies—some of eleven and others of twelve hundred years' antiquity. The rest very antient; but for want of a corrector sufficiently intelligent in the British tongue, that part of the book (the Antient British) has not escaped the press free from *errata*." But not one in this batch of prophets can compare in calmness and audacity with Richard Brothers, who "in a most candid, unreserved, and interesting manner, published to the world his interpretations," and in a great measure anticipated Dr. Cumming, in 1795. He was visited by the pious and the learned. The unassumed modesty of the man, the placidity and benevolence of his countenance, and the temperate habits of his life, gained for him general respect. He observes in his 'Prophetical and Apocalyptic Sketches,' "that days are mentioned by the angel instead of years to conceal the mystery of the prophesy until the proper time, and the appointed person for it to be revealed to."—"The present is the time that was intended: I am the appointed person for it to be revealed to, and the prophet commanded to make it known. The Jews would return to their own land in 1798. The prophet alluded to in Malachi is a prophet who will make known the divine judgments (that is, publish books, and give his interpretations) that all nations may be benefited. He may endeavour to survive them (the judgments) when they are commanded to be fulfilled." Some of the prophecies he interprets in one way, others in the opposite way; but this he does by authority. Very strange physical phenomena were exhibited in 1791, just as Dr. Cumming notes in the present year. "The very loud and unusual kind of thunder heard in January, 1791, was the voice of the angel mentioned in the 18th chapter of Revelations." At the time of the loud thunder, this gentleman has the audacity to say, "that the Lord was so exceedingly angry that he determined to leave his other judgments unfulfilled, and to burn London immediately with fire." The prophet was directed to remove to the distance of eighteen miles, and was not allowed to inform the metropolis of its danger, lest the authorities "should imprison him and use him very ill." He desired, however, that the Lord would cease to remove "a certain number of persons, specified, by sickness and other causes, to a sufficient distance beyond the limits to be destroyed." The 15th of August, 1793, was the time appointed for the destruction of London. The event was, however, postponed, and Prophet Brothers disappoints us only with the intelligence of the physical aspect of the country in case his prophecy had come to pass. The destruction of Popery has been repeatedly foretold. Mr. Love, in Cromwell's time, fixed it for 1790, and in 1797 it was to be complete. In 1800 the stars were to wander, and the moon to be

turned into blood. The whole world was to tremble in 1803; in 1805 there would be a universal earthquake, after which religious dissension was to cease. An old Cheshire prophet foretold a good time coming—"When an oak tree shall be softer than men's hearts, then look for better times." An old Suffolk woman broke forth into prophecy in 1764—"Write, write, the Spirit says write; the High Priest, the High Priest shall never have another Christmas dinner."

When Dr. Cumming first published the 'Apocalyptic Sketches' he had no idea that they would reach to twelve editions. "The volume," he tells us, "has attained a very large circulation indeed,—and has excited, as numerous letters addressed to me show, very general attention." Considering the Apocalypse as "a drama, a holy, an inspired drama," Dr. Cumming interpreted it to the crowds in Exeter Hall dramatically. What had puzzled many learned men he interpreted fluently and readily. The horses in the vision, "with breastplates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone, their heads as the heads of lions," fire and brimstone issuing out of their mouths, he interpreted as meaning cannon. Those strange tails, too, which "were like unto serpents and had heads, and with them men do hurt," were unravelled to mean—Pashas with one, or two, or three tails. The angel, with his face like the sun, was the Reformation and Luther,—an interpretation which enabled him to publish sixty pages upon Luther's life. Taking the vials in the Revelations in one hand, and Alison's History in the other, Dr. Cumming came to the conclusion that the French Revolution was intended, and that in order to understand St. John or Daniel it was necessary to be in possession of the Scotch historian. The exegetical end with which Sir Archibald Alison supplied Dr. Cumming in his former volumes, Lord Carlisle, in his little work upon Daniel, affords to the Author of 'The Great Tribulation.' We have a respect for Lord Carlisle—*quoad* Lord Carlisle; but surely it is not necessary for him or his little work—a paraphrase in heroic verse of a chapter of Daniel—to be quoted three times as having a vast bearing upon the subject.

The Author of 'The Great Tribulation' loves a title, and reverences an opinion uttered by any connexion of a titled person. Thus, the opinion of the late Rev. Robert Bickersteth is apparently enhanced in value from his being "the uncle of the present Bishop of Ripon"; and a judgment upon history "made in scorn," has great force, inasmuch as it proceeds from the mouth of "a great statesman and gifted orator, still alive, though arrived at a great age." 'The Great Tribulation' itself, is, to use the expression of Dr. Cumming, "an expansion" of his 'Signs of the Times,' and, perhaps, of a few chapters in the 'Apocalyptic Sketches.' A remark made "by some one" at page 22 of the former work, now turns out to be what "a great statesman and gifted orator said," and an "interesting fact" noticed, relative to human nature as being substantially the same in the days of Napoleon and Noah, is varied by an allusion to the times of Queen Victoria. 'The Great Tribulation' is prefaced by a favourite remark of the author's, which is almost a model of verbosity. "It is impossible for the most thoughtless to overlook the impressive and almost unprecedented character of the age in which we live." Startling events chase each other. There are abnormal, physical, political, and social conditions—"Disease, during the last ten years has steadily struck with destructive blight the potato and the vine, men and cattle, with a force and frequency surely unusual; and the



only explanation scientific investigation has arrived at is, just that stated in prophecy as the effect of the last vial, a morbid taint or influence 'in the air.' Moreover, "from the pine-forests of the North to the palm-groves of the East, has the social atmosphere become charged with irritant and disturbing elements, which explode in succession." Nor "is the commercial air less convulsed." "Banks" have "exploded one after another." Dr. Cumming then imitates Zadkiel. "The great time of trouble began in 1848, at which the first shock of the great European earthquake occurred; its succeeding shocks still steadily occur, year after year. In 1849, Europe, Asia, America, were desolated by an overwhelming pestilence. *Rome made its last spasmodic grasp or clutch at the sceptre of England.* In 1851, we had a bright glimpse (the Crystal Palace), by way of symbol, earnest or type of millennial peace." From 1854, and subsequently, a series of political complications. Dr. Cumming has "stated before, what many thought impossible, that Russia's destiny was the East." It may be interesting to fearful Englishmen to learn that our prophetic author believes that "our own land—whatever be the combination that girdles it—even as if it should girdle it with fire—is destined to emerge comparatively unscathed." The reason of this belief is, that "we separated from the great Apostacy, and God has blessed us." Ringing the prophetic "alarm-bell, that sounds the last sands of this dispensation," Dr. Cumming enumerates the signs of the times. "Palestine, which is now the property of the Sultan, will be somebody's." Look at Athens, "once the eye of Greece," now "a mere nest of bandits that cannot appreciate its magnificent ruins, and would sell them all as readily as Esau his birthright for a mess of pottage." Then we have a series of Pinnock-like questions and answers. "Where is the ancient Greek?—As likely in Austria as in Athens." "Why are the Jews the great money-lenders, money-brokers, and capitalists?—That they may be ready to depart when the signal is displayed in the skies, and domesticate themselves in their own home, Jerusalem." "What are Alison and Macaulay?—what are the newspapers that appear every morning?—Simply amanuenses to Providence." Then there are the pantheistic signs of the times, "inaugurated by Carlyle and Emerson"; the Papal sign—"what office would lessen the Pontifical life for five years?" the religious signs—"a bank established in Constantinople"; and, "oh! terrible blow to the bigoted Moslem, the Sultan actually giving his arm to the lady of the representative of our sovereign"; these are the material signs—commencing with the appearance "of a star of unusual brilliancy over the Mount of Olives, and the submarine telegraph, which has almost a mediatorial beauty.

As an example of the real, prophetic, or astrological strain take the following vision of the final conflagration:—

"The same flame, fulfilling its mission, seizes on St. Paul's in our own metropolis, and upon the lowliest chapel that stands or sinks under its broad shadow; and vestments, croziers, altars, shrines, images, pictures, monuments, encaustic tiles, and all that men loved, that some almost worshipped, and good taste appreciated, are reduced to ashes in the devouring and the overwhelming fire. I look to another part of the world; I see, what must pain some, the library of our great Museum, the yet more precious library of the Vatican at Rome, reached by the all-devouring and unsparing fire. I see the works of Gibbon, and Voltaire, and Rousseau, and Shelley, and Byron cast into the flame; and as they are consumed they send forth volumes of sulphurous and intolerable smoke. I see the works of Milton, and Shakspeare, and

Scott, and the master spirits of every age of our country blazing in the flames, while they shoot up only in brilliant sparks that have all the splendour of the lightning, and all its evanescence too. I see newspapers, monthlies, quarterlies, all cast into the flame, and reduced to tinder. But strange exception! wondrous spectacle! I see one book cast into that devouring, red heap; the flames seem to retreat from it, the red fire seems afraid to touch it."

There is one "good, common-sense illustration" in the book. About sixty years ago the end of the world was expected in the United States. A total eclipse of the sun betokened the event. Congress happened to be sitting; and two or three members proposed an adjournment. An old member rose up: "Mr. Chairman," he said, "we are told that our duties are always imminent. Some in this house are afraid that the last day is come,—it may be they are right; but as our duties never cease, instead of moving that the house adjourn as we cannot see in this darkness to do business, I move that candles be brought in, and that we proceed to the order of the day." We conclude by quoting to Dr. Cumming his own interpretation of a verse of Daniel—"Go thy way; that is, mind your business—mind your work—attend to your duty"—and on our part, we may add, in "preaching" and writing avoid anachronisms and anticlimaxes.

*The Minister's Wooing.* By H. Beecher Stowe. (Low & Co.)

In this novel, the leading events of which, the preface informs us, are "founded on actual facts," and the principal characters of which are historic, Mrs. Stowe endeavours to depict the manners and austere religious life of New England at the close of the last century. She especially commends her work to the kindly thoughts of the British fireside,—a compliment which we predict the British public will repay by asking for the story at the circulating libraries, and in due course coming to the conclusion that, notwithstanding numerous blemishes which go a long way towards counterbalancing its merits, it is a tale to be read, and for nine days to be talked about. The critical few will find amusement in comparing an American lady's description of the Transatlantic Puritanism, to which Whitfield imparted fresh earnestness more than a hundred years ago, with the light satiric view taken of the same subject by Mr. Thackeray in 'The Virginians.'

'The Minister's Wooing' is a love tale, a religious novel, and an historic—or, rather, biographic—fiction, all in one. Regarded as the first, it deserves almost unqualified praise; judged of as the second, it merits a certain amount of blame; but viewed as an illustration of history, it is open to very grave censure. The opening chapters (as we indicated last December) induce the reader to hope he is going to be treated with a series of simple domestic episodes, although his feelings are early harrowed with an enumeration of the horrors of the slave trade. But, unfortunately, these expectations are to a certain extent disappointed, and the whole question of negro emancipation is dragged up for re-discussion. In this the author has acted very unwisely. With all its mis-statements and one-sidedness, exaggeration, and reticence, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was a powerful story, and created a memorable sensation,—equal, perhaps, to that caused amongst educated English people almost two hundred years before by Afra Behn's 'Oroonoko,' the first "nigger novel" of our literature. Mrs. Stowe would have decided well for her fame if, imitating the caution of Hamilton on his famous speech, she had allowed this bril-

liant success to remain in solitary splendour, and had not lessened its effect by endeavouring to repeat it. The reception that 'Dred' met with in this country must have convinced her that her English admirers were weary of listening to the cracking of Legree's whip, and that their craving for imagined woes must for some time to come be gratified with more refined sorrows than the tortures of slave-markets and plantations down South. Very likely Mrs. Stowe is well aware of all this; for the tone of her arguments against slavery in the present work is milk and honey in comparison with the scalding indignation of the story that first brought her into notoriety. There is a wide difference between the inspired angel of abolition who penned 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the calm, argumentative lady who, in 'The Minister's Wooing,' is content with coldly enunciating the moral obligation of all men to help the oppressed. And this change can only be accounted for on the supposition that, either she has so far outlived the ardour of her earlier impressions that what a few years since would have been the language of fervid poetry, is now nothing more than a mere habit of sermonizing,—or else that, accurately appreciating the state of public feeling, she only breathes gently on the embers of a dying enthusiasm, well knowing that a stronger current of air would altogether extinguish the feeble sparks that still linger in them.

The scheme of that part of the story on which the rest of the narrative is hung is simple and pretty enough. The drama opens with a tea-party in the parlour of the Widow Scudder, who is a lady blessed with a small farm and "a gambrel-roofed" cottage on the outskirts of Newport, a charming daughter (the heroine),—a sweet little maiden just emerging from childhood,—and a high reputation for the possession of "faculty," the precise meaning of which term may be found in the *Athenæum* for December 25, 1858.

The principal inmate of the Widow Scudder's house is Dr. H., the minister, who does the wooing, a divine of extreme Calvinistic opinions, of pure life and of a gentle nature,—a man dwelling in a world of spiritual abstractions, guileless and simple-minded as a child, austere in his habits, and of inflexible firmness of principle. Studious and abstracted, he is a kind of Coleridge divested of poetic faculty, and imbued with moral stability. The good man is a bachelor, something over forty years of age, and besides officiating zealously amongst his congregation, ministering to his afflicted black brethren, and writing a profound system of divinity, finds time to act to the fair Mary Scudder (his landlady's daughter) the part that Abelard did to Heloise. He is her tutor in religious and secular studies, and she, in return, instructs him in the art of loving; but, unlike Heloise of old, Mary only conceives for him that reverential affection which a young maiden naturally entertains for her pastor, who appears to her as the expression of all the goodness that is possible in humanity. The Widow Scudder would gladly see her daughter love the pastor dearly enough to wish to be his wife; but the meek, gentle child, wilful in one thing only, bestows her heart on a wicked scapegrace of a cousin, James Marvyn, who, having run away from home and been to sea, returns from foreign countries to laugh at the sanctimonious ways of the godly people of Newport, and to question the doctrine of election and predestination. The young man, of course, is condemned, by the surrounding respectability, as utterly reprobate, and poor little Mary is continually being informed that her cousin, her playmate from infancy, her dearest cousin, is



doomed to eternal perdition. The child has also, amongst other tenets of that religion which Calvinism, grafted on the stern nature of the Puritan colonists, called into existence, has been taught that it is her duty to contemplate the idea of her own eternal punishment with lively pleasure, if, by such suffering, the happiness of mankind at large could be increased. Naturally she applies this terrible doctrine to the state of her own mind in relation to her cousin, until she feels she could willingly surrender herself a sacrifice to never-ending torment, in order to secure him admission to an eternity of bliss. One afternoon James has a stolen interview with her, to say farewell, as next day he is about to start on a long voyage. After much earnest and pathetic conversation on religion, which we extracted when noticing the first number of this work, James gives her a parting kiss, and once more goes off to sea. The voyage is one of disaster. The ship is wrecked, and news comes home that James Marvyn is drowned. The intelligence well nigh kills poor little Mary, and for many a day she seems going "the downward way to death." Her mother, who has become possessed of her darling's secret, watches her narrowly, anxiously, and prayerfully. But Mary does not die. Her physical strength is gradually restored to her, and though her heart is saddened for life, she prepares, like the noble self-sacrificing girl she is, to forget her own woes as much as possible and to devote her life to making others happy. Time passes on; and Dr. H., who has comforted her in her sorrow and sickness, ignorant of the nature of the wound her affections have suffered, begs her to be his wife. To gratify her mother, to make a good man happy, and to secure to herself a field of usefulness, Mary accepts him. The wedding clothes are provided, and the day for her marriage is fixed,—ay, the day is not a week distant on which January and May are to be united together,—and Mary is training herself to look cheerfully on her future as the bride of the good and venerable Dr. H.; when, one fine morning, as she walks in solitary meditation in the fields, a voice is heard behind her, and a quick step beats the ground, and an arm is put round her waist, and she falls fainting in her true lover's arms! Instead of being drowned, James Marvyn has returned home rich. The rest of all this pretty romance can be imagined. Mary acknowledges to James that he has her heart; but she is, nevertheless, determined to keep her promise,—her solemn engagement to good Dr. H., and bids her lover not to hinder her from doing her duty. There is a pause of uncertainty and suspense. The awful day draws nearer; but ere it has arrived, a jolly little dressmaker, Miss Prissy, who acts the part of an amiable sprite all through the play, informs the Doctor of the state of the case. The fine-hearted man takes all the sorrow of the position to himself, surrenders the timid child he loves so dearly to the man of her choice, and sets his face resolutely forward to do his duty in that unwedded life which it seems Providence has designed for him:—

"You all know," he said, turning to Mary, who sat very near him, "the near and dear relation in which I have been expecting to stand towards this friend; I should not have been worthy of that relation if I had not felt in my heart the true love of a husband as set forth in the New Testament; who should "love his wife even as Christ loved the church and gave himself for it"; and if in case any peril or danger threatened this dear girl, and I could not give myself for her, I had never been worthy the honour she has done me. For I take it, wherever there is a cross or a burden to be borne by one or the other, that the man who is made in the image of God, as to strength and

endurance, should take it upon himself, and not lay it upon her that is weaker; for he is therefore strong, not that he may tyrannize over the weak, but bear their burdens for them, even as Christ for his church. I have just discovered," he added, looking kindly upon Mary, "that there is a great cross and burden which must come, either on this dear child or on myself, through no fault of either of us, but through God's good providence; and, therefore, let me bear it. Mary, my dear child, I will be to thee as a father; but I will not force thy heart."

This is touching, and well told. But how does it all square with the facts on which the story is founded? Who is this good Dr. H.?—this pattern minister, so forgetful of himself where the happiness of others is concerned, who, subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, is represented as forty years of age, childless and unwived? He is no other than the celebrated Samuel Hopkins, D.D., pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, and co-founder with Jonathan Edwards of that awful, that indescribably ferocious system of Calvinistic theology, known as the Hopkintonian or Hopkinsian. But, unfortunately for the truthfulness of Mrs. Stowe's tale, Samuel Hopkins was born in the year 1721, and did not settle in Newport till the year 1770. Consequently, instead of being forty at the outset of his wooing (which commences after the recognition of American Independence by England), he must be regarded as more than sixty years old. But further:—Dr. Hopkins married, in 1748, Joanna Ingersol, who presented him with eight children, and lived with him, as his wife, till her death, on the last day of August in 1793. And on the 14th of September, 1794, the Doctor, then in his seventy-fourth year, married again, taking for his second wife Miss Elizabeth West, a lady only sixteen or seventeen years younger than himself. It is a matter of certainty that Samuel Hopkins was in no respect such a man as Mrs. Stowe has depicted him. It is true that he was an Abolitionist, and published, in 1776, 'A Dialogue concerning the Slavery of the Africans'; but, instead of being a shiftless dreamer, incapable of looking after his worldly interests, and wanting a religious landlady to rouse him up and tell him when he was hungry, he was a keen and energetic man, and as well able to make a bargain as any other citizen of the United States. Although he owned a farm, and made considerable sums by his literary productions, he threatened to quit his congregation at Newport if they could not provide comfortably for him; and Mrs. Stowe can scarcely be ignorant of how active he was in organizing prayer-meetings amongst his flock.

Such misrepresentations as these altogether overstep the limits which ought to restrain the imagination of a writer of historic fiction. In such composition it is allowable to exercise the imagination in amplifying and giving colour to the views of history, by the creation of any series of positions and incidents which are in accordance with recorded facts. But surely a too daring disregard of veracity is exhibited by the writer who professes to sketch the life of an eminent person, and at the same time misrepresents it in the most important particulars. What object can Mrs. Stowe have in saying that her story is founded on facts, when the master-incident of the book is pure fiction? Are "the facts" of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of a similar kind?

Other historical characters besides Dr. Hopkins are brought on the stage, but not with greater felicity. Col. Aaron Burr figures away with Madame de Frontignac, deluging that lady, and all the rest of the fair sex whom he addresses, with very awkward adulation. But

this is a slight fault, and one easily accounted for. Doubtless, it has been Mrs. Stowe's province throughout life to receive rather than to pay compliments.

We cannot discuss at length the religious side of this novel. In that respect it forms a striking contrast to the Tales of Miss Sewell, being marked by a boldness of speculation and language which one would in vain look for in the writings of our own countrywomen. It is, we are willing to believe, written in a devout and reverential spirit; but it is to be regretted that one of the saddest exhibitions of the perverseness of the human intellect, when directed to the contemplation of sacred mysteries, should have been dragged into a pretty love story to disfigure and even to mar it. The picture of Mrs. Marvyn's agony on hearing of her son's death, and her despair of his salvation, is as revolting a spectacle of spiritual suffering as Uncle Tom dying under the whips of his persecutors was of bodily torture. If the book should become popular, its success will be won, not by its polemical qualities, but by the winning graces of the heroine and her little friend of the great world, Verginie. In the construction and elaboration of Mary's character genuine artistic power is manifested. In conception it lacks originality, for in many respects she is a combination of Longfellow's Evangeline, and that form of young-ladyism which has for some years been fashionable in American novels; and many features of her mind and incidents of her life have been taken with judicious selection from the numerous Puritan memoirs, which formed an important division of American literature in the last and few preceding generations. The 'Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell,' and Hopkins's 'Memoirs of Miss Susanna Anthony, who died at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1791' have manifestly been carefully read by Mrs. Stowe.

In conclusion, we may add, that amongst the pleasant peculiarities of the book are innumerable Americanisms, some of them intentionally and some unconsciously employed by the author. To educate young ladies is to "fetch them up," and a matron who superintends her domestic servants is said "to follow them round." Prominent, too, amongst its national characteristics, the reader will notice the author's passion for "talking philosophy," her familiar mention of Plato as "an old heathen," and her anxiety to display an intimate acquaintance with the Art galleries and cathedrals of Europe. The annoyance of our Transatlantic cousins at their own want of the memorials of ancient Art is one of their most patent foibles; and we are not aware that it was ever more humorously expressed than by the New York merchant who, on being reminded amidst the ruins of Pompeii that his country was entirely devoid of any such interesting relics, answered "Yes, stranger, that's an Almighty truth, we have got no remains like these here, but,—I guess, we precious soon shall have some."

*Hardwicke's Titles of Courtesy; containing an Alphabetical List of all those Members of Titled Families whose Names do not fall within the scope of the Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage. Together with the Birth, Marriage, Education, Preferment, &c., of each Individual, and his (or her) Address in Town and Country. Compiled by Edward Walford. (Hardwicke.)*

TITLES of courtesy are as tinsel to gold, looking like the thing, but not being the real thing. They are parts played in a worldly drama; but the actor's actual name is the more sterling fact. Thus, we have a number of Viscounts;



but let a proclamation only be published, and that stern document will show little courtesy in exhibiting which is the solid and which is the sham; as, for instance, "Charles Stewart, Esq., commonly called Viscount Castlereagh." Of the titles belonging to a father, a subordinate one is sometimes assumed to distinguish or adorn the eldest son; but the latter only wears it by courtesy, and all his brothers who prefix "the honourable Mr.," &c., to their names, assume a courtesy towards themselves, but are nothing more than *esquires* in the eyes of the law and Heralds' College.

We have also a roll of courtesies that cannot be enjoyed till they are conferred. In the cases already noticed, the parties do honour to themselves; but matter-of-fact etiquette gives the name of the player as well as of the part played. In other cases, the courtesy coming from the fountain-head of honour, the recipients of it become substantially what Royalty declares they shall henceforward be taken for. Thus, the married son of a Peer dies before his father, leaving children, another son succeeds to the title; but royal courtesy often permits those children in question to take such precedence and assume such titles as if their father had lived to move forward in the Peerage. Many titles are but courtesy titles framed in this fashion.

The desire to be something more than is warranted by actual position and truth has been strong in mortals of every grade. Our own kings called themselves Kings of France, till they dropped the title out of very shame. In another manner, the Kings of France called themselves the Kings of Navarre, but with little consistency; not dropping the title, however, till a phase in the Revolution, not yet terminated, changed the King of France into King of the French. Another European courtesy-title worn by courtesy, was "King of Jerusalem"; and the Dukes of Athol, till a very recent period, were often courteously spoken of as Kings of Man. At this very day Belfast is presided over by a "Sovereign"; and that courtesy-potentate has a far more agreeable life of it than half his regal brothers who have inherited or filched a crown, and are uneasy under that terrible and glittering burthen. The Sovereign of Belfast is the head of the municipality there; the Sovereigns, whose Irish titles have been more akin to courtesy-right, were such men as Martin, King of Connaught, and that tipsy and trustworthy King Corny, whose chronicles have been exquisitely written by the pen of Helen Maria Edgeworth.

Barbarian monarchs are rendered doubly splendid by real diamonds and sham titles. The courteous loyalty of the Chinese acknowledges in the Emperor of China a brother of the Sun and Moon. They are quite acute enough to know that the relationship will not bear examination at the hands of a genealogist; but, since the Emperor has thought fit, in his wisdom, to declare it, the courtesy and the piety of the Chinese accept it as a fact. They are a semi-barbarous people, it is true, but then they are likely the less to cavil, if they should ever read English history, at the stringent courtesy of Parliament, which compelled all Englishmen to say *Amen* to the assertion that, let our monarch be what he might, he was in church to be endowed with the courtesy-title of "most religious and gracious King."

The most melancholy scrap of courtesy in this way that now exists is perhaps illustrated in the individual who is styled Senator of Rome,—who is to the old Roman Senate what the last fly-blow is on the carcass of the dead lion. In contrast with this dreary official may be named the last American representative at

the Court of China. Shut up in a box, shaken till he was sore,—the whole Republic beaten into bruises in his person, and rattled along through crowds of grinning multitudes,—he must have felt, from his head to his feet, that it was only by courtesy that the Chinaman called him an ambassador, seeing that, in other respects, he was treated in so unseemly a fashion.

Besides courtesy-titles may be enumerated courtesy-characters, courtesy-productions, and courtesy-complexions. How numerous is the class the character of whose members are, through circumstances, accepted as tolerable, at least, when we know them to be much less than that. Courtesy-productions, pinchbeck for gold, glitter in the shop-windows of men who have seats at church, and are exemplary churchwardens. As for courtesy-complexions, they are taken as truths, and are never questioned, at all events to the owner of them. How one of these complexions was courteously censured, we have a pleasant example in the case of James the Second's Queen, who asked her confessor if she might not "paint."—"Certainly," said the good man, "but not to excess; only on one cheek!"

This brings us back to Court,—the grand stage on which all the grand personages in Mr. Walford's book figure, or are supposed, or have a right to figure. If in some respects they are like Peris, shut out from Paradise—excluded from being embraced within the scope, if that figure may be allowed, of Peerage, Baronetage, or Knightage—they have their consolation. A mere Knight's wife is recognizable at once; Lady Brown may be the consort of a City cheesemonger—knight and lady not the less worthy people—but Lady Letitia Brown may be the wife of a citizen too,—but you know, from the arrangement of title and name, that the lady may be the daughter of an Earl, Marquis, or even of a Duke.

Mr. Walford's book is useful, but it will bear revision. We open the volume at page 113, for instance, and we read of Lady Caroline "Fox-Lane." There are no Fox-Lanes now; they have long been converted or transposed into Lane-Foxes. The list of those, too, bearing courtesy-titles is incomplete. Mr. Walford himself remembers the fact, at page 165, but promises to supply what fails, in the Appendix. We apply to the reference indicated, and we find the oracle silent. It should have spoken on the precedence granted to the children of Sackville Lane Fox,—the mother of which children, long since deceased, was daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

*Narrative of a Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico in the Years 1599—1602. With Maps and Illustrations. By Samuel Champlain. Translated from the Original and Unpublished Manuscript, with a Biographical Notice and Notes, by Alice Wilmerc. Edited by Norton Shaw. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)*

An interesting narrative of the adventurer whose discoveries entitle him to be called the father of the colony of Quebec, and whose name survives in that of a great American lake, is for the first time made accessible to readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The manuscript had long formed one of the curiosities of the Public Library at Dieppe, where it was exhibited through the courtesy of the librarian, and allowed to be used by the lady, who, so far as we are able to judge, has faithfully translated it. M. Féret obtained the document from a resident in Dieppe, into whose possession it came when

the Great Revolution dispersed the literary property once held by the Convent of the Minimes. From the library of the Minimes we trace it up to M. de Chastes, governor of the town and castle of Dieppe, and a great benefactor of the convent. From M. de Chastes we instantly, and in the way of friendship, arrive at Samuel Champlain, of whose authorship, the style, language, and orthography of the manuscript bear every mark. It certainly does appear strange that the manuscript has hitherto never been published, and that while the voyager published the narrative of his 'Voyages in New France,' he should content himself with a brief allusion to his early adventure in the West Indies; yet, from the novelty and *naïveté* of its details, from its views of the early West India question, the state of Mexico, Spanish and French policy, and English warfare, the document will repay perusal. It is curious to find, 250 years ago, the project of a junction between the Atlantic and Pacific entertained. Considering the date of the voyage, and the official difficulty of arriving at the Spanish Main, we are enabled to understand the hue of romance which overspreads the work, and to do justice to the enterprising spirit of the voyager. Gage, who set sail twenty-five years later, was obliged to hide in an empty biscuit-cask to escape the scrutiny of the Spanish officials.

The 'Brief Narrative of the most remarkable Things that Samuel Champlain of Brouage, observed in the West Indies, during the Voyage which he made in the years 1599 to 1602,' begins with rehearsing how the author had been employed in King Henry the Fourth's army in Brittany until that province was reduced to obedience and the army dismissed. Thereupon, Champlain, finding himself without any charge or employment, resolved, like a good Frenchman, "in order not to remain idle, to find means of making a voyage to Spain, and, being there, to acquire and cultivate acquaintance," so as to be able to embark in one of the King of Spain's ships, and to be able on his return to make a true report, and to send drawings to the French king of a number of interesting "particularities." Accordingly, he takes ship to Callix, or Cadiz, thence to Seville, where he remains three months, and makes curious drawings; and, at last, in January, 1599, "the wind blowing always fresh," sets out, and in six days arrives at the Canary Islands. The Island of Porto-Rico he found "very desolate," for the Earl of Cumberland had been there, and "the English had left marks of their visit." This account is *naïve*. "The General inquired how the place had been taken in so short a time. One of them said, that neither the Governor of the Castle nor the oldest men of the country thought that within two leagues there was any place of landing, according to the report which had been made by the pilots of the place, who had assured them that, for more than six leagues from the said Castle, there was no spot where an enemy could make a descent, which was the cause that the Governor kept less on his guard, and in which he was much deceived," for the English landed "very conveniently," and "took their time so well, that they arrived at night in the roads without being perceived, no one apprehending such a thing." Among the curiosities of Porto-Rico are chameleons, "which, it is said, live out air:—this I cannot assure, although I have seen them many times." From Porto-Rico they coast round St. Domingo to the Port of Mosquittes, where "there are such quantities of small flies, like chesans, or gnats, which sting in so strange a fashion, that if a man were to go to sleep, and should be stung



in the face, puffy swellings of a red colour, enough to disfigure him, would rise from the sting." The Kingdom of New Spain, and Mexico, with "its fine forests," its rivers and fertile plains; its beautiful city, "with splendid temples, palaces, and fine houses; streets well laid out, where are seen the large and handsome shops of the merchants," are peculiar points of interest. There is, moreover, the lake which surrounds the city on all sides but one; there are the silver mines, and "cochineal, which grows in the fields as peas do elsewhere." In the vegetable world, we have another rarity:—

"There is another tree, which is called cacou, the fruit of which is very good and useful for many things, and even serves for money among the Indians, who give sixty for one real; each fruit is of the size of a pine-seed, and of the same shape; but the shell is not so hard; the older it is the better; and to buy provisions, such as bread, meat, fish, or herbs, this money may serve for five or six objects. Merchandise for provision can only be procured with it from the Indians, as it is not current among the Spaniards, nor to buy often other merchandise than fruits. When this fruit is desired to be made use of, it is reduced to powder, then a paste is made, which is steeped in hot water, in which honey, which comes from the same tree, is mixed, and a little spice; then the whole being boiled together, it is drunk in the morning, warm, as our sailors drink brandy, and they find themselves so well after having drunk of it, that they can pass a whole day without eating or having great appetite."

In the animal world, there are the dragons and the "bird of the heavens," "which name is given because it is continually in the air, without ever coming to the earth till it falls dead." "The female lays one egg only on the back of the male, by whose heat the said egg is hatched; and, when the bird has left the shell, it remains in the air, in which it lives like the rest of its kind."

A description of the natives follows, and a very curious method employed by the Spaniards of filling the village church:—

"There is also an Indian, who is as the fiscal of the village, and he has another and similar list; and on the Sunday, when the priest wishes to say mass, all the said Indians are obliged to present themselves to hear it; and before the priest begins the mass, he takes his list and calls them all by their names and surnames; and should any of them be absent, he is marked upon the list, and the mass being said, the priest charges the Indian who serves as fiscal, to inquire privately where the defaulters are, and to bring them to the church; in which, being brought before the priest, he asks them the reason why they did not come to the divine service, for which they allege some excuse, if they can find any; and if the excuses are not found to be true or reasonable, the said priest orders the fiscal to give the said defaulters thirty or forty blows with a stick, outside the church, and before all the people. This is the system which is maintained to keep them in religion, in which they remain, partly from fear of being beaten."

The author has forcibly "figured" the reluctant Indian, as he is being cudgelled at the church-door. At Panama, we have a shrewd and remarkable observation:—

"One may judge that, if the four leagues of land which there are from Panama to this river were cut through, one might pass from the south sea to the ocean on the other side, and thus shorten the route by more than fifteen hundred leagues; and from Panama to the Straits of Magellan, would be an island, and from Panama to the New-found-lands would be another island, so that the whole of America would be in two islands. If an enemy of the king of Spain should hold the said Porto-bello, he could prevent anything leaving Peru, except with great difficulty and risk and at more expense than profit. Drac [Drake] went to the said Porto-bello, in order to surprise it, but he failed in his enterprise, having been discovered; in consequence

of which, he died from disappointment, and ordered, in dying, that they should put him in a coffin of lead, and throw him into the sea, between an island and the said Porto-bello."

We have interesting notes at Havanna, "where neither corn nor wine grows," nor even tobacco,—at the Bermudas, where "it rains and thunders so often that it seems as if heaven and earth were about to come together. The sea is tempestuous around, and the waves high as mountains." At St. Domingo, there is "the queen's herb, which is dried and made into little cakes. Sailors—even the English—use it, and take the smoke of it";—and off Cape St. Vincent two English ships, armed for war, are captured.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Nuggets from the Oldest Diggings; or, Researches in the Mosaic Creation.* (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—A fantastic title can be justified by nothing but success,—and the present instance does not strike us as successful. To make it so, a person must profess to bring gold from whence gold was never brought before, and must do it too. Now the author does not pretend to break ground, nor to open a new subject: "A Fresh Vein in an Old Mine" would have been much more to the purpose. Leaving the title, we can speak well of the work. There is nothing new; but old considerations are put together effectively, and with much more judgment than the title shows of taste. But we object entirely to such assertions as that those who inquire into the nebular hypothesis, for example, "strive by dint of firemist and nebulous rings to fill the eternity of the past with some other agency than God." There is no more sense in this than there was in the objection which Paddy made to the winnowing machine,—namely, that raising wind by human art was taking the matter out of the Divine hand. The author of this tract does not seem to know that those who think about firemist and nebulous rings are sharp enough to know that they can but ascend one step in a chain, and that the chain hangs upon the same hook whether its links be more or fewer. That is to say, without any reference to belief in or the rejection of a Creator, all who now inquire into causes are quite aware that this question of belief or rejection will be just what it is, let them make what ascent they may from particular to general. There was, indeed, a period, just following the diffusion and reception of Newton's great step, when a sanguine class of inquirers began to think that the first cause was almost within the grasp of physical discovery. But, even supposing that the satire of the Dunciad was true for its time, as no doubt it was for a class then not small nor obscure, there is no truth in it for our day. Those who use "some other agency than God," and those who dispute with them, fight their battle on grounds different from those which our author assigns.

*Diary of a Working Clergyman in Australia and Tasmania kept during the Years 1850-1853.* By the Rev. Edw. D. Mereweather, B.A. (Hatchard & Co.)—Mr. Mereweather relates the experiences of four years spent by him as a working clergyman in Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, in the extensive region lying north of the Murray, New South Wales, and known as the Edward River District, and in the city of Sydney. Heads, moreover, sketch accounts of his visits to Java and Singapore, as well as of his ministrations on the Overland Route. The volume supplies some interesting facts as to the effect of the gold discoveries on the morals and manners of the Australian colonial population, together with information on the convict classes in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. It affects no importance as a contribution to statistics or geography. It eschews the subject of Church government; but Mr. Mereweather permits his intolerance to leak out now and then, which adds a certain sort of spice to the Diary.

*Frank Marland's Manuscripts; or, Memoirs of a Modern Templar.* By J. F. Brandt. (Hope.)—The earlier portions of this strange, eventful history are so disagreeable that readers will feel im-

pelled, by an irresistible incentive, to pursue it to a catastrophe. The author's apparent object is to prove that boys are flagellated at school; and, since he devotes several minute chapters to a commemoration of precocious suffering under cane and thong, it must be left for circulating-library readers to decide whether or not the mysteries of the Eton block and birch excite their prurience.

*Jans and Jessie.* By "Maggie." Illustrated by W. H. Webbe. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—We had hoped that the system of "pressing" was entirely abolished; but we find here several ill-looking words, which have been pressed into the service of Poetry. They have been set to form rhymes, but with little success, for they are so exceedingly mutinous, that their compulsory service produces a vast amount of discord.

A very strange performance is the "First Book" of a poem entitled *The Persone of a Town*, by George Martin Braune (Masters), otherwise, 'The Parson of a Town,' being an attempt to depict, in Spenserian metre, and in a modification of the Spenserian diction, the beauty of the Christian character as developed in the life of a perfect clergyman, after Chaucer's suggestion in his eulogy on the 'Persone of a Town.' We have read so much as was possible, and it appears that many creditable intentions and industrious efforts have been unprofitably thrown away. How many additional "books" must we expect of this stagnant moral idealism, clothing a half-visible eidolon?—A more tangible dedication is set forth in *Hortatio ad Fratres: Elegiac Stanzas to the Memory of Burns*, by George Anson Byron Lee. (Hall & Co.)—It was with apprehension we examined a *Specimen of a New Translation of Homer, exhibiting the First Book of the Iliad*, rendered into English Hexameters by Charles Wilmore (Leighton-Buzzard, J. Wilmore), but the task was superfluous. Mr. Wilmore is self-satisfied enough to be his own critic. "I have called this 'a specimen translation' not as implying that I had any intention of completing the Iliad; I merely offer a specimen of what may be done,—done so easily, too, that any one with a schoolboy's knowledge of Greek might finish the translation better than I have begun it." There is not a taste of the genuine Homer in these hexameters.—Another experiment in classicism is Mr. J. S. Winslow's *Theseus and the Minotaur: a Metrical Legend.* (Saunders & Otley.) Mr. Winslow takes care to adopt the antique form of poesy, with all due invocation and pomp of narrative; but his Ariadne is a comfortable modern girl, who falls into evil hands and comes to grief. She is no antique; she belongs to no myth; a hundred Greek epithets would not touch her with a tint of Grecian beauty in the days of the demi-gods and nymphs.—*Eros and Psyche*, by Elias Atherton (Saunders & Otley), has been written by one who sympathizes more genuinely with ancient fable. He exaggerates the necessities of his drama; he is too profuse in material decoration; but he has imbibed something of classical appreciation, though it may be only from simple love of the story he has to tell, the story told by all poets, or dreamed of by them. The diction is luscious, too much so; but the rhythm is easy, and the fancy flows lightly along.—We now encounter in this land of legends Mr. William Cypès, a poetical prophet, who re-fashions the Apocalypse, and eclipses Milton. His work is *Satan Restored* (Saunders & Otley). The revolt and fall of Satan, he tells us, have already been sung,—

—But who shall sing  
Satan restored, and all his host's ascent  
By God's permission from the Gulf emerged  
Unto their ancient seats? This task be mine,  
Content to be the first of mortal men,  
To hail thee, Lucifer!

—Now, this Satan, having returned to Heaven, threatens earth with a visit; he is even now among us:—

All hail! unto thee, Lucifer! All hail!  
All hail! All hail!

Seldom is a chant of more stentorian nonsense heard than the epical vagary of Mr. Cypès, from first to last.—After this the highly-spiced poetical story, *Ildegonda*, from the Italian of Grossi (Saunders & Otley), is a refreshment, especially as the incidents are vigorously and naturally related



although in somewhat jingling verse.—*Irene* (Kent & Co.) is another Italian story, more pretentious, and in three cantos.

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## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

10, Stationers' Hall Court, London,  
October 5, 1859.

Sir,—In the last number of the *Athenæum* appears a letter from a Mr. Maxwell, relative to an "inadvertence" in an extensively circulated advertisement of a book entitled 'The Family Doctor,' published by Houlston & Wright. As this inadvertence "chiefly concerns ourselves, we think it right to explain more clearly than Mr. Maxwell has thought proper to do wherein the "inadvertence" consists. Some two years ago we became the proprietors of Dr. Spencer Thomson's Medical Dictionary—a work which was well received by the reviewers and the public, and has had a very extensive sale. As might have been expected, several imitations of this work have appeared, among others, 'The Family Doctor, by a Dispensary Surgeon,' bearing the imprint of "Houlston & Wright," and in order that this imitation should sell, the expedient was hit upon of appropriating reviews which belong to Dr. Spencer Thomson's work, and advertising them throughout the country. We apply to Houlston & Wright, but they deny all responsibility or knowledge of the advertisement, and refer us to Mr. Maxwell, at the same time refusing to give us such a letter ignoring their connexion with the advertisement as would set us right with the public. In the name of all honorable trading, we beg to protest against such a disgraceful proceeding. Are individuals to reap the gains arising from an act of this kind, and yet come under no responsibility to the injured party?—According to law and equity—no. We are, Sir, yours respectfully,  
RICHARD GRIFFIN & CO.

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## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept. 25.

AMONG the many uncanny forms of future disaster predicted for Tuscany by such as distrust the promised millennium which is to be brought about by Biarritz fêtes and Arenberg conferences, is the possibility of the at present orderly and hopeful Duchy being deliberately starved into turbulence, and wearied, like an expectant child, into a fit of fidgets and consequent naughtiness which may deserve its being summarily put in the corner (of course for its own good) under any sovereign sway which the triad of imperial eagles (England permitting) may see fit to set over it. This righteous diplomatic calculation, which the great majority yet hope may fall to pieces in the proving, or, as Schiller has it, turn out

—a cunning plan, fine-pointed; but, alas,  
So finely sharpened that the point breaks off!

—is yet not without its chance of turning up a prize in the lottery of possibilities. Trade is necessarily flagging throughout the Peninsula. Within two months, winter with its privations will begin to set in. Large bodies of young men without means of employment have in every State of Central Italy been thrown back upon society by the sudden conclusion of this disastrous peace. The faith of the people in their holy cause, though firm as yet, may be shaken by high taxes and dear bread. The *parti prêtre*, despite their loud protestations of national feeling, are everywhere indefatigable in throwing up their mole-works at the bidding of Rome. If, to use the hard cynical phrase of *blasé* politicians, Tuscany be allowed to simmer overlong "in her own broth," the time may come when it will be ill crying "*Viva il nostro Re!*" on an empty stomach, especially if the hero of the cry have been soundly lectured into disowning the compliment. The question whether unimperial Europe will sit by with folded hands, and impassively watch the culinary process to its unhallowed conclusion, is one which each political party decides according to its lights. But that starvation is a safe substitute for bayonets, and often produces the same results with less noise, is a fact only too well known to those who sit in judgment on the destinies of the Duchies.

But as the weeks go on, our Tuscan Government, though it have no acknowledged head, or perhaps, like the "good woman" of the tavern-sign, *because* it has no head to speak of, is doing its best to steer the country through this perilous shoally passage, and entering bravely upon such internal reforms as the state of the times allows. Among these I must mention a scheme for the entire remodelling of the Academy of the Fine Arts (*Accademia delle Belle Arti*). In common with most of the Fine Art Academies of Europe, this institution has deservedly incurred the stigma of being rather a drawback to than a fosterer of genius. Nowhere has their shortcoming of Academical instruction been more felt than in England; and a glance at the several papers lately published from time to time in the *Athenæum* on the subject of the Royal Academy shows how great is our need of sweeping reforms in this respect. It may, therefore, be not uninteresting to English readers to see how the Florentines are going to set about the work of improvement, so as to place both masters and students on a higher and freer basis than formerly, and let in upon the tangle of old abuses that free air of liberty without which no healthy life can be for any form of social existence. The plan to be pursued is set forth at length in an able article published in the *Nazione* of the 5th of September, embodying the results of a meeting, at which most of the leading artists of Florence were present, and where the Venerable Marchese Gino Capponi occupied the chair. The great aim of the plan of reform to be undertaken under the new system, will be to counteract the mechanizing tendency which such Academies are apt to exercise over the artistic capacities of the pupils, and to combine the needful restraints of instruction with the greatest possible degree of liberty allowed to the spontaneity of each pupil's several talent. Far from the process of admission to the Academy here being lengthy and needlessly laborious as in England, the qualifications for

admittance are in Florence only too low and easy of attainment. It is intended to place the standard of such qualifications considerably higher than it now is, to prevent the influx of boys with little or no artistic capacity, who are yearly placed at the Academy, by poor parents, who thus hope, at no cost, to provide for them a decent means of subsistence. Under the present circumstances, Florence necessarily becomes a hot-bed of twentieth-rate daubers, just capable of overstocking Europe with those bad copies from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the galleries, upon whose sale they barely live.

The aim of the Commission which is to be appointed by the Government to carry out the projected reforms, will be, to attach the leading artists of Florence, both sculptors and painters, to the Academy, in the quality of unpaid or free masters (*maestri liberi*). Their studios are to become, as it were, so many schools of "high instruction" (*alto insegnamento*); and they are to take the pupils in hand at the close of their preliminary studies only. There is to be no restriction whatever as to the number of these *maestri liberi*, and thus a continual infusion of new blood will be insured to the Academic body; for any artist in repute will be able to be at once admitted to the number of *free masters*, without that weary "waiting for dead men's shoes" which has wrought so much ill under the late system, regulated as it of course was on thoroughly Austrian principles. It is moreover understood that the pupils are to select of their own free-will the master under whose guidance they most incline to study. The means of remunerating these masters for their instruction, are to be threefold:—First, an excellent studio, provided gratis; secondly, a certain number of commissions for pictures or statues to be given yearly by the Government out of funds now lavished on useless branches of Art; and, lastly, a pension to be granted to each master in advanced life.

Another important improvement in the Academy will be the establishment of a Professorship of *Æsthetics*, for the oral instruction of the pupils in the History and Principles of Art from the earliest times. Parini, the far-famed satirist and polished man of letters, held such a chair at Milan towards the end of the last century, and his Lectures are said to have been models of lucid and eloquent instruction. I have heard Signor Giudici, the well-known author of 'Le belle Lettere d'Italia,' mentioned as likely to become Professor of *Æsthetics* here under the new régime. For such a place he is eminently qualified by his extensive historical and artistic knowledge, and will doubtless do much towards the establishment of a more flourishing phase of artistic matters in Florence. That Tuscany, of her present poverty, is really going to set about these needful reforms with hearty good-will, is very honourable to her; but the entire recasting of such an institution is no easy matter, nor one to be thrown off at a heat. The Florentine *Accademici* are perniciously inefficient. They are inclined to look down on the important office they hold as burdensome, frivolous, and beneath their dignity! It is therefore intended to limit unalterably the number of these dead-weights on the Academy, and to assign to them a share of real employment, in the erection of new buildings, and the restoration of those noble old edifices with which the city abounds. At Milan the Academy is about to be similarly new modelled. The Minister of Public Instruction has just appointed a Commission for the purpose, among whom are Cav. Massimo d'Azeglio and Marchese Roberto d'Azeglio; and the statutes are to be drawn up on the exact pattern of those liberal ones established in 1803, which were abolished at the outset of Austrian rule in Lombardy. A few days ago I paid a visit to the Bargello, to see how the work of demolition goes on there, which is to restore that grand old pile to the pristine likeness which it bore when built by Arnolfo di Lapo to be the Palazzo del Podestà. Every visitor to Florence knows the Bargello, majestic and picturesque even in its late wretched disfigurement and degradation to the office of the common jail of Florence which it has held for several centuries. Painters of every shade, photographers of every calibre, (heaven



knows their name is Legion!) have done their best to perpetuate the wonderful play of light and shade in that gloomy courtyard which was the framework to so many a tragic picture in the days of the evil Medicean rule. Who can stand on its threshold without remembering the scene so simply recorded by Varchi as having taken place on those broad flag-stones just after the election of Clement the Seventh to the Papacy, when a most worthy citizen (*un ottimo cittadino*), who had been arrested "about 18 of the clock," (that is, probably between three and four in the afternoon,) for having remarked that His Holiness was not canonically elected, owing to the illegitimacy of his birth, was summarily beheaded at the 22nd hour (about six, that is), after undergoing *one turn on the rack*? The courtyard now once more displays the beautiful symmetry of its columned arches, forming a sort of open corridor on three sides of the ground-floor, the barbarous whitewashed brickwork which walled up the arches for so long being now levelled with the ground. A heavy wooden roof no longer deforms the picturesque exterior staircase, with its marble bas-reliefs and Rembrandt depth of shadow, down which so many a prisoner passed bare-headed, and, mechanically counting the smooth steps as he came, to that centre stone of the court where headsman and Capuchin stood waiting for him by the block. At the top of the staircase a beautiful vestibule, with groined roof, and remains of ancient frescoes on the walls, has also been freed from its brick and mortar fetters, and leads directly into a mighty hall, where the Podestà, or chief criminal judge of Florence, held his solemn sittings, and gave judgment in the cases which came within his jurisdiction. A wonderful relic of the stalwart days of the old Republic is this vast, simple Gothic chamber, which only a few months ago *was not*, inasmuch as four floors of squalid prison cells, entirely filled up its immense height, which now stretches up as of old, sheer from the first floor of the palace to the battlemented roof. The hall thus resuscitated, with its immense proportions and majestic architecture, is far nobler even than the fine *Sala dei Cinque Cento* in the Palazzo Vecchio, decked out by Duke Cosimo in all the glories of painting and gorgeous adornment. I fully entered into the almost childish pride and admiration of the burly frank-faced *capo maestro muratore* (master mason) who stood beside us, all over smiles at the enthusiastic praise we bestowed on this splendid result of long months of weary labour. "Ah," said he, in his clear, hearty voice, gazing up lovingly at the huge massive iron rings high above our heads in the keystones of the vaulted stone ceiling; "Ah! *lor Signori* are mistaken if they think this is all. In a few more months we shall have cleared away all yonder *robaccia*" (rubbish), pointing to a knot of modern passages seen through a distant doorway, "and then the gallery will be open all the way to Giotto's Chapel. *Allora sì, che sarà una magnificenza!*" (that will be a glorious sight). On the ground-floor is another great hall, of the same dimensions as that above, supported by four massive columns. But it wants the stately height of the upper chamber to carry off its severity of aspect. The *capo maestro* bade us observe how strongly the massive walls have had to be propped and buttressed up during the tremendous series of hard knocks which they have had to endure in the process of the demolition of their ignoble accessories. The whole body of the building was literally crammed with cells and small dark staircases, and any masonry less sturdy than that of Arnolfo would assuredly have come toppling down in the course of restoration. It is said that this stately old building, when thoroughly swept and garnished, will be made a grand national museum of the relics of the Old Republic. There has been some talk, too, of placing on the ground-floor the contents of the sculpture galleries of the Uffizi, where their enormous weight on the first floor imperils the safety of the whole edifice, and every year necessitates a large outlay for repairs. But the restoration of the Bargello will take at least two years more to complete, and before then, the *Codini* affirm that the *Venus dei Medici* will probably befiguring at Vienna, if we go on provoking his Kaisership beyond bearing, by the unpardonable presumption of thinking we can

choose a prince for ourselves better than he can choose for us.

By the way, an amusing *canard*, or, as they call such things here, a "*papera*," or green goose, has been going the round of Florence these few days. It affirms that the Duke of Modena has just abdicated in favour of Ferdinand the Fourth of Tuscany, and that His Holiness, not to be outdone in liberality to a faithful son of the Church, has also made over to the Tuscan Pretender the fee simple of his rebellious Romagna. These donations a witty Italian friend aptly compares to the generosity of a pair of sharpers, who palm off their protested bills with friendly eagerness on a less wide-awake member of the same worshipful fraternity. The unliberated portion of the Roman States continues seething and struggling towards a day of reckoning with its rulers. Private letters tell us that the luckless Marchese are daily undergoing every species of insult and oppression. Tuscan and Piedmontese journals are prohibited at Rome, and the Marchese Bargagli, the ex-Grand-Duke's accredited Minister to the Pope, persists, after due warnings from the Tuscan Government, in occupying the Palazzo di Firenze at Rome, which Palazzo is national property, and is always appropriated to the use of the Tuscan Ambassador in that city. The Tuscan Government has long since formally intimated to the Marchese that he is to desist from any act that belongs to their diplomatic representative, and that in case of refusal, they will proceed against him according to the letter of the law. The Marchese declares that he shall pay no heed to any such intimation; and the Government, being unable by fair means to eject the Marchese, says that it will "take measures accordingly"; which bodes no good to the Marchese's Tuscan property. Meanwhile, Venice, scourged, mangled, and bleeding from every vein, resolutely refuses to listen to the voice of the *Moniteur*, charm he never so blandly. In a noble letter addressed to the *Crepuscolo*, the well-known leading Milanese periodical, the Venetians, in words which bring hot tears to any but the gold-spectacled eyes of a diplomat, cry out with one voice, not from the cities only, but from every inhabited corner of the suffering province, beseeching their brethren of Central Italy not to swerve from their plan of coalition one inch, though they be reproached as the authors of the misfortunes of Venice present and to come. A passage of this long and eloquent letter, which, translated, ought to have a place in all the principal journals of Europe, so far from expatiating on the wounds inflicted by Austrian oppression, proclaims that it is good for the Venetians to endure their ancient yoke, and writhe under stripes yet fiercer than those of old, so that the Central States may be free to unite in one powerful league, and some day, it matters not when, to lend them too a helping hand. "Tell them," they say, "you who have a free press and free utterance, that far from lamenting their noble resistance, we exult and glory in it, and that our present sufferings and those still greater which are yet to come, shall never wring from us a word of complaint." The young Venetians, despite every shape of danger which hedges them round, are emigrating, to the number of above a hundred a day, and taking service in the troops of the league. Those who best know the Venetian character will be able to judge of the significance of the following demonstration. The beautiful *Fenice* theatre is by general request to remain closed during the whole season: this being, they say, no time for music and carnival fooling. And yet the commerce of the Ocean City is all but beggared; and a large number of its respectable shopkeepers reduced by the enormous imposts to actual want. The Austrian authorities have done, "the impossible" to prevent the resolution of closing the theatre from being carried; but without success. They cannot force their victims to take down their harps in the day of captivity; and the once light-hearted Venetians indignantly reply to the assertion of certain journals, that the foreign yoke is after all not so hateful to the population; "Let who will come among us, and say if ever in a city of the living he beheld such a spectacle of death and desolation!" So preaches Venice; and Tuscany *does* and

will hold out, please God, despite empty pockets and insidious foes, till better times reward her. My letter has run to an inconceivable length; but I cannot close it without mentioning the five new decrees which, as I have just heard from excellent authority, the Government will issue to-morrow. They include, first, the new coinage, bearing the head of Victor Emmanuel, with the words *Rè eletto*—(king by election). Secondly, the placing of the arms of Piedmont on all the public buildings. Thirdly, the entire removal of custom-house barriers and passport delays on the frontier which divides Tuscany from the other States of the league and Piedmont. Fourthly, a levy of 4,000 more men for our contingent to the army of the league; and, fifthly, the recall of all those of suitable age who have quitted the service, with a considerable gratuity on their return. The Tuscan army already, be it remembered, amounts to more than 22,000 men.

If this be not preparing a *fait accompli* for the consideration of the much-talked-of Congress, I do not know what is. My friend, the political carpenter, taking a prospective view of the coming winter, with one eye screwed up shrewdly, and his *Guardia Civica* cap knowingly cocked askant, pithily remarks, "*Perdioci Bacco!*" (by the God Bacchus), if their excellencies of Zurich bring us to short commons, there 's always the property of the friars to fall back upon; let 'em look to it!"

TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE inaugural addresses on the re-opening of the Medical Schools in London have excited more than ordinary attention this year. Students have not only thronged to listen, but the general public, when opportunity was afforded them, joined the more professional audiences to hear the instruction addressed to the *alumni*. The speakers, as we are glad to notice, seem now as anxious about the personal conduct as they are touching the knowledge of the pupils. This is a wise anxiety that will bear abundant fruits;—and it was especially observable in the eloquent address delivered, on Monday, at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. Luther Holden, amidst something very like an ovation.

The Pleasure-grounds at Kew will remain open during the month of October. The Botanic Garden is open to the public all the year round, and *every day*, except Good Friday.—In connexion with popular Exhibitions, we may notice that on Monday, the 24th inst., the new picture-galleries at Kensington will be opened; all the works of English artists having been removed thither from Marlborough House.

Mr. Bucknill corrects an error by stating that the title of his work on Shakspeare is not the *Physiology*, but the '*Psychology of Shakspeare*.' We are glad to hear that the author of the above volume is engaged on a small work on Shakspeare's medical knowledge, not (as we understand) with a view of showing that he was a doctor's apprentice, but to indicate that he knew perhaps as much of medicine as of law; and thus, by adding one more proof of his special knowledge, to argue the universality of his mind.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will commence its Third Annual Meeting, at Bradford, on Monday next, closing the same on the following Saturday. The Order of Proceedings records, for Monday, special service in the Parish Church, and a Sermon to be preached by the Bishop of Ripon,—a meeting of Council,—and, at half-past seven, a general meeting in St. George's Hall, when the Opening Address will be delivered by the President of the Association, the Earl of Shaftesbury. Lord Brougham and others will take part in the proceedings. On Tuesday, the President of the Council, Lord Brougham, will deliver his Annual Address, and Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood will deliver an Address on Jurisprudence. The departments will then meet on this and each succeeding day in their rooms for papers and discussions. In the evening there will be a *Soirée* for Members and Associates at St. George's Hall. Rooms will be appropriated for conversational meetings on special subjects. On Wednesday, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., will deliver an Address on Education, and in the evening Lord



Brougham will preside at a meeting of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute. On Thursday, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., will deliver his Address on the Punishment and Prevention of Crime, and the Reformation of Criminals; and at an evening meeting of the working classes in St. George's Hall, the Mayor of Bradford will preside. On Friday, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., will deliver his Address on Public Health. The Social Economy Department will receive a Report from the Trades' Societies Committee, and papers will be taken and a discussion held on this subject. The day will conclude with a *Soirée* for Members and Associates in St. George's Hall; and on Saturday, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., will deliver his Address on Social Economy,—to be followed by a concluding meeting of Members and Associates in the Hall. Excursions have been arranged for, to the Low Moor Iron Works, and to Saltaire; other manufacturing and mercantile establishments will also be open to Members and Associates during their stay.

The rifle movement is progressing. Permission having been recently given to add a Rifle Company of Artists to the Marylebone Corps, the Committee will endeavour, we are told, to render membership as inexpensive as possible, under the conviction that Volunteer Corps should be permanent institutions, not only for national defence in case of need, but as tending to promote the physical well-being of those who join them.

A Correspondent writes:—

"8, Spencer Place, September.

"Will you allow me to supplement the article on 'Advertising Literature' by pointing out another class of commercial publications which is coming into vogue, and which have a fabulously large circulation. The work which is now frequently 'entered at Stationers Hall' is a label, wrapper, or window-card; and it is common to see such copyright works ornamenting a cup, enveloping half-ounces of tobacco, or staring at you in an advertising omnibus. Take as instances 'The Bitter Cup,' 'Roberts & Co.'s Virginia Shag' and 'Bass's Pale Ale.' I am not aware what are the provisions of the act nor what value may be allowed to attach to such copyright as this in point of law; but I remember not long ago seeing an advertisement threatening an action for the use of a 'name' which had been thus entered. The practice seems to indicate the need of a cheaper system of protection for useful but trifling designs, and the adoption of some properly organized plan for regulating and securing trade-marks. Have they not some such system of registration in France?—Yours, &c.

"WILLIAM S. CHAMPNESS."

The far-famed geographer, Dr. Karl Ritter, died at Berlin, on the 28th of last month. Karl Ritter was born at Quedlinburg, in 1779; he taught, when a young man, at Schnepfenthal, then, later, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and belonged since 1820 to the University of Berlin. His great work, which he continued for more than forty years, is of course left incomplete. Too grand in its conception for one man's life to finish, it will be the task of generations. His death came not unexpected, for he had been ailing for a long time; yet his loss will be deeply felt by all those who had the advantage of enjoying a more intimate intercourse with the great scholar, whose kind and amiable manner, noble and humane thinking, and unpedantic teaching, attracted towards him irresistibly pupils and friends.

M. Gachard, Keeper of the Records in Belgium, has published, under the title of 'Correspondence of Charles V. and of Adrian VI.' a collection of State papers. While in Spain M. Gachard collected the letters of Philip the Second; and we are indebted to his labours for a most curious relation of the troubles in Ghent, during the year 1539. His present work enables us to appreciate, documents in hand, the relations existing between the powerful rival of Francis the First and the Bishop of Tortosa, afterwards Pope Adrian. The author presents a picture of the intrigues that disturbed the Pontifical Court at the death of Leo the Tenth. We see Cardinal Wolsey promising the goodwill of his master to the sovereign that shall help him to reach the Vatican. We have before us

many letters, hitherto unpublished, of the Emperor to Henry the Eighth and his minister.

The Society of Arts and Sciences, established at Utrecht, feeling that a study of the Homeric Hymn in *Cereem* will contribute to extend our knowledge of the Eleusinian mysteries, requires a review of the opinions of the learned as to the tendency of that Hymn, and a critical dissertation on its true character, subject and form. The Society further asks for papers of inquiries into the development of one or more species of the Mollusca, Annelides, or Crustacea, an account of which has not yet been written, with figures illustrative of the text, and, finally, a series of researches into the warmth generated by plants. A gold medal of the value of 30 ducats, 13*l.*, or an equivalent in money, will be accorded to each successful competitor. The papers must be sent in, post free, previous to the 30th of November, 1860,—but the paper on heat generated by plants is not required till the 30th of November, 1861, addressed to Dr. J. W. Gunning, the Secretary of the Society at Utrecht. The author is at liberty to avail himself either of the Dutch, German (in Italic characters), English, French or Latin language, but the answers must not be in his own handwriting. They are to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, inclosing his name, and, if a member of the Society, having the letter "L" on the address. The successful answers will be published in the Society's works.

Prof. Kiss, from Berlin, has shown his gratitude to the mineral sources of Karlsbad by presenting the town with a magnificent colossal tiger's head in bronze, killing a serpent, which has been erected on the road to Marienbad, near the promenade, in such a way that the tiger's head emerges from a cavern, and creates in every spectator the illusion as if the rest of the body was in the cavern. On a slab under this fine piece of art are the words, "In grateful remembrance, by Kiss in Berlin, 1859."

Shortly will appear at St. Petersburg the sixth volume of Austrialav's 'History of Peter the Great.' It is said to throw new light on that dark point in history, the condemnation of the Cæsarewitch Alexis. All the papers relative to this event, and all the secret records, have been put at the disposal of the author by the Russian Government.

Various additions and improvements have recently been made in the British Museum. Amongst others, that which strikes the visitor most immediately upon entrance, is the erection of two drinking fountains,—one on either side of the grand entrance under the portico. Upon passing into the Hall we notice two busts, newly erected upon brackets, also of white marble. In the one we recognize the intellectual and benevolent features of Mr. Townley. The other is the *vera effigies* of Mr. Payne Knight, a benefactor to the nation, and a contributor to its great collection. Passing on to the left, through that neat little gallery adorned with a small number of very interesting busts of the later Roman period, we find our old friends the Discolobus and his *vis-à-vis*, that beautiful semi-draped Venus, in quarters greatly altered for the better. But the most satisfactory improvement is in the completion of the new "Assyrian Basement Room," containing the most recently arrived slabs, arranged in admirable order, and with the best light possible reflected upon them from above by means of a skylight roof. These slabs have at length emerged from the dismal vaults in which they have so long lain. They are of a somewhat different character from those already encrusted into the walls of the gallery upstairs. The sculptures, generally speaking, are on a much smaller scale than their predecessors, which, at first, delighted and astonished the good people of England. The delineations, however, of the various scenes thereupon sculptured are, if anything, more beautiful. The various *bassi-relievi* are arranged, we presume, in the original position in which they were found. The room is an oblong quadrangle, with two entrances both at the same end. The centre is occupied with a smaller inclosure, of the same shape as the room itself; with an entrance close to the left-hand principal door above mentioned. The sculptures comprise a number of highly-interesting battle and hunting scenes, the latter vividly recalling the descriptions given by Xenophon of the

early days of Cyrus. Not a little curious are the baitings of lions, which animals are depicted as being turned out of cages for the purpose. The dogs are represented as being held by attendants, who are prepared to let them slip on a given signal from the Royal Master of the Hunt. Of these singular performances we cannot forbear, however, noticing two pieces, the one containing a number of antelopes of the most delicate proportions; the other the chase and capture of a number of quaggas or wild asses. The animation thrown into every separate figure is beyond praise, and manifests a very keen appreciation of nature on the part of the sculptor. The Carthaginian curiosities, sent to this country by Mr. N. Davis, comprise a number of beautiful mosaics of the Roman period, which must have been very handsome indeed, in their day, and yet retain abundant traces of former loveliness. Perhaps, more valuable to the philologist than these, are a quantity of rude fragments of much earlier date, many of them bearing Phœnician inscriptions in a very excellent state of preservation. These treasures occupy the gloomy crypts that were once tenanted by the Assyrian antiquities.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1*s.*; Children under Ten and Schools, 6*d.*  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

##### MONDAY.

'Report on the Theory of Numbers,' by Mr. H. A. S. SMITH.

'Report on Thunderstorms,' by Mr. G. J. SYMONS.

'On the Establishment of Thermometric Stations on Mont Blanc,' by Prof. TYNDALL.—I proposed to the Royal Society some months ago to establish a series of stations between the top and the bottom of Mont Blanc, and to place suitable thermometers at each of them. The Council of the Society thought it right to place a sum of money at my disposal for the purchase of instruments and the payment of guides; while I agreed to devote a portion of my vacation to the execution of the project. At Chamouni I had a number of wooden piles prepared, each of them shod with iron, to facilitate the driving of it into the snow. The one intended for the summit was 12 feet long and 3 inches square; the others, each 10 feet long, were intended for five stations between the top of the mountain and the bottom of the Glacier de Bossons. Each post was furnished with a small cross-piece, to which a horizontal minimum thermometer might be attached. Six-and-twenty porters were found necessary to carry all our apparatus to the Grands Mulets, whence fourteen of them were immediately sent back. The other twelve, with one exception, reached the summit, whence six of them were sent back. Six therefore remained. In addition to these we had three guides, Auguste Balmat being the principal one; these, with my friend Dr. Frankland and myself, made up eleven persons in all. Though the main object of the Expedition was to plant the posts and fix the thermometers, I was very anxious to make some observations on the diathermancy of the lower strata of the atmosphere. I therefore arranged a series of observations with the Abbé Vuillet, of Chamouni; he was to operate at Chamouni, while I observed at the summit. Our instruments were of the same kind; and in this way we hoped to determine the influence of the stratum of air interposed between the top and bottom of the mountain upon the solar radiation. Wishing to commence the observations at an early hour in the morning, I had a tent carried to the summit. It was ten feet in diameter, and into it the whole eleven of us were packed. The north wind blew rather fiercely over the summit; but we dropped down a few yards to leeward, and thus found shelter. Throughout the night we did not suffer at all from cold, though the adjacent snow was 15° Centigrade, or 27° Fahr. below the freezing point of water. We were all, however, indisposed. I was, indeed, unwell when



I quitted Chamouni; but I fully expected to be able to cast this off during the ascent. In this, however, I was unsuccessful; my indisposition augmented during the entire period of the ascent. The wind increased in force towards morning; and as the fine snow was perfectly dry, it was driven upon us in clouds. Had no other obstacle existed this alone would have been sufficient to render the observations on solar radiation impossible. We were therefore obliged to limit ourselves to the principal object of the expedition: the erection of the post for the thermometers. It was sunk six feet in the snow, while the remaining six feet were exposed to the air. A minimum thermometer was screwed firmly on to the cross-piece of the pile; a maximum thermometer was screwed on beneath this, and under this again a wet and dry bulb thermometer. Two minimum thermometers were also placed in the snow: one at a depth of six, and the other at a depth of four feet below the surface; these being intended to give us some information as to the depth to which the winter cold penetrates. At each of the other stations we placed a minimum thermometer in the ice or snow, and a maximum and a minimum in the air. The stations were as follows:—The summit, the Corridor, the Grand Plateau, the glacier near the Grands Mulets, and two additional ones between the Grands Mulets and the end of the Glacier de Bossons. We took up some rockets, to see whether the ascensional power or the combustion was affected by the rarity of the air. During the night, however, we were enveloped in a dense mist, which defeated our purpose. One rocket, however, was sent up, which appeared to penetrate the mist, and rising probably above it its sparks were seen at Chamouni. Dr. Frankland was also kind enough to undertake some experiments on combustion: six candles were chosen at Chamouni, and carefully weighed. All of them were permitted to burn for one hour at the top; and were again weighed when we returned to Chamouni. They were afterwards permitted to burn an hour below. Rejecting one candle, which gave a somewhat anomalous result, we found, to our surprise, that the quantity consumed at the top was, within the limits of error, the same as that consumed at the bottom. This result surprised us all the more, inasmuch as the *light* of the candles appeared to be much feebler at the top than at the bottom of the mountain. The explosion of a pistol was sensibly weaker at the top than at a low level. The *shortness* of the sound was remarkable; but it bore no resemblance to the sound of a cracker, to which, in acoustic treatises, it is usually compared. It resembled more the sound produced by the explosion of a cork from a champagne-bottle, but it was much louder. The sunrise from the summit exceeded in magnificence anything that I had previously seen. The snows on one side of the mountain were of a pure light blue, being illuminated by the *reflected* light of the sky; the summit and the sunward face of the mountain, on the contrary, were red from the *transmitted* light, and the contrast of both was finer than I can describe. I may add, in conclusion, that the lowest temperature at the summit of the Jardin during last winter was 21° Cent. below zero. We vainly endeavoured to find a thermometer which had been placed upon the summit of Mont Blanc last year.

'On the Connexion between the Solar Spots and Magnetic Disturbance,' communicated by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'On the Calculus of Variations,' by Prof. LINDELÖF.—This was a purely mathematical communication, which would be wholly uninteresting to the general reader.

'On Celestial Photography,' by Mr. W. DE LA RUE.

'On the Submergence of Telegraph Cables,' by Mr. H. COX.

'On Electrical "Frequency,"' by Prof. W. THOMSON.—Beccaria found that a conductor insulated in the open air becomes charged sometimes with greater and sometimes with less rapidity, and he gave the name of "frequency" to express the atmospheric quality on which the rapidity of charging depends. It might seem natural to attribute this quality to electrification of the air itself

round the conductor or to electrified particles in the air impinging upon it; but the author gave reasons for believing that the observed effects are entirely due to particles flying away from the surface of the conductor, in consequence of the impact of *non-electrified* particles against it. He had shown in a previous communication (Section A, Thursday, Sept. 15), that when no electricity of separation (or, as it is more generally called, "frictional electricity," or "contact electricity,") is called into play, the tendency of particles continually flying off from a conductor is to destroy all electrification at the part of its surface from which they break away. Hence a conductor insulated in the open air, and exposed to mist or rain, with wind, will tend rapidly to the same electric potential as that of the air, beside that part of its surface from which there is the most frequent dropping, or flying away, of aqueous particles. The *rapid charging*, indicated by the electrometer under cover, after putting it for an instant in connexion with the earth, is therefore, in reality, due to a *rapid discharging* of the exposed parts of the conductor. The author had been led to these views by remarking the extreme rapidity with which an electrometer, connected by a fine wire with a conductor insulated above the roof of his temporary electric observatory in the island of Arran became charged, reaching its full indication in a few seconds, and sometimes in a fraction of a second, after being touched by the hand, during a gale of wind and rain. The conductor, a vertical cylinder about 10 inches long and 4 inches diameter, with its upper end flat and corner slightly rounded off, stood only 8 feet above the roof, or, in all, 20 feet above the ground, and was nearly surrounded by buildings rising to a higher level. Even with so moderate an exposure as this, sparks were frequently produced between an insulated and an uninsulated piece of metal, which may have been about  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch apart, within the electrometer, and more than once a continuous line of fire was observed in the instrument during nearly a minute at a time, while rain was falling in torrents outside.

'On Gutta Percha as an Insulator at various Temperatures,' by Mr. F. JENKIN.

'On Sir Christopher Wren's Cipher, containing Three Methods of finding the Longitude,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—Sir David said that at page 263 of his 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton' the following paragraphs would be found:—"The bill which had been enacted for rewarding the discovery of the longitude seems to have stimulated the inventive powers of Sir Christopher Wren, then in his eighty-third year. He communicated the results of his study to the Royal Society, as indicated by the following curious document which I found among the manuscripts of Newton:—"Sir Christopher Wren's cipher, describing three instruments proper for discovering the longitude at sea delivered to the Society November 30, 1714, by Mr. Wren:—

OZVCVAYINIXDNCVOCWEDCNMALNA  
BECIRTEWNGRAMHHCACW.

ZEIYEINOIEBIVTXESCIOPSDEDMNA  
NHSEFPRPIWHDRAEHHXCIF.

EZKAVERBIMOXRFCSLCEEDHWMGNN  
IVEOMREWWERCSHEPCIP.

'Vera copia. EDM. HALLEY.'

We presume that each of these paragraphs of letters is the description of a separate instrument. If it be true that every cipher can be deciphered, these mysterious paragraphs, which their author did not live to expound, may disclose something interesting to science." Sir David Brewster went on to say that soon after the publication of 'The Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' he had received a letter from Mr. Francis Williams, of Grange Court, Chigwell, suggesting very modestly that as the deciphering of the cipher, as published, was so simple, he supposed many persons had already done so; but if not, he begged to say that the mystery could be solved by reading the letters backwards in each of the three paragraphs, omitting every third letter. He had, on the approach of the Meeting of the British Association, received permission from Mr. Williams to give an account to this Section of Mr. Williams's method of solving

the enigma. In his letter conveying the permission, which Sir David read, he suggests that "Sir Christopher Wren's object was to make it too mysterious to be of use to any one else. It is possible he may have wished to delay for a time the publication of his inventions, perhaps till he had improved his instruments, but was afraid that in the interval another would hit upon and publish the same discovery. He would send this cipher, then, to the Royal Society as a proof to be used at any future time." Sir David had the following explanation then, in accordance with Mr. Williams's suggestion, written upon the black boards, the letters to be omitted being written in small characters to distinguish them, and backwards:—

WAcCHhMaRGnWEThICeBaNLamNCdEW  
cOUeNDxINIVaVCUzO.—Wach magnetic balance wound in vacuo (one letter a misprint). The omitted letters similarly read are—Chr. Wren, mdccxiv.

FTcX HhEaRDHwIPrPeEShNANmDedSPe  
OIcSEXTUIBEIONIEYIEZ.—Fix head hippos handles poise tube on eye (one letter a misprint). Omitted letters make—Chr. Wren, mdccxliii.

PIcPEhScRREwWERMOeVlNGmWHdEEc  
LSefRxOMIBEvAKzE.—Pipe screw moving wheels from beake. Omitted letters make—Chr. Wren, mdccxiv.

The three last omitted z's occurring in the first part of each cipher to show that that part must be taken last.

'On Methods of finding the Position of a Fault in a Submerged Cable,' by Mr. C. F. VARLEY.

'On Lunar Influence on Temperature,' by Mr. J. PARK HARRISON.—Mr. Harrison showed curves and diagrams which confirmed his former deductions, and gave the results of averages taken for many years.

'On the Transparency of the Atmosphere,' by Mr. A. CRUIKSHANK.

'Meteorological Observations made at Huggate, Yorkshire,' by the Rev. T. RANKIN.—This was a series of tables and observations on the most remarkable meteorological phenomena observed during the year 1858-9 in Yorkshire, in continuation of a similar contribution continued for many years by the same author. They included observations with tables on barometer and thermometer, wet-bulb thermometer, rain-gauge, winds, aurora, the comet, and other remarkable phenomena, such as thunderstorms.

TUESDAY.

'On Three Variable Stars, R and S Ursæ Majoris, and U Geminorum, as observed consecutively for Six Years by Mr. Pogson,' communicated by Dr. LEE.

'On an Improvement in the Heliometer,' by Mr. N. POGSON.—The purpose of this communication is to suggest what I conceive to be a great addition to the power of any kind of micrometer used for measuring long distances on the double-image principle. It is therefore especially applicable to heliometers, and has indeed occurred to me chiefly from familiarity with the defects which have hitherto rendered this costly but magnificent instrument a comparative failure. It is well known to practical astronomers that the contact between two stars, however skilfully made, is a very unsatisfactory observation, even when the objects are pretty equal. But when one is a large bright star and the other a faint one, the difficulty and uncertainty amount to impossibility; for the faint star is invariably obliterated on approaching within two or three seconds of its superior. The alternative is then to diminish the aperture of that half of the object-glass through which the brighter star is viewed; but here again arises another evil; the disc is enlarged by diffraction, the value of the scale sensibly changed, and definition materially injured. Hence, parallax determinations of first magnitude stars, such as Arcturus and  $\alpha$  Lyrae, cannot be satisfactorily made; but when the object is a double star, as, for instance, 61 Cygni or Castor, the comparison star can be brought between the components of the double star, and a most exquisitely perfect and comfortable measure obtained. Now, from having used the rock-crystal prism micrometer when residing at Oxford last



year,—then kindly lent me, together with a five-foot telescope of surpassing excellence, by Dr. Lee,—the idea occurred to me of introducing a prism, or achromatized wedge of rock crystal, into the heliometer, so as to double the image of the brighter star. By this means the dubious contact would be dispensed with; for the fainter object, by being brought midway between the two images of the bright star, would be precisely similar to the present easy observation of 61 Cygni previously referred to. The prism could be of such a constant angle as to separate the two images to a convenient distance; not too far, so as to render the estimation of distance difficult, but just wide enough to prevent the obliteration of a faint comparison star, before named as one of the evils to be avoided. The prism rather improves the appearance of a bright star than otherwise, and as the images are doubled, of course half the light of each is lost, equivalent to a considerable reduction of the aperture, thus obviating the third objection alluded to at starting. Armed with this addition to its strength, and taking the precaution never to observe on bad nights, when the atmosphere will not permit the use of powers from three hundred upwards—for I hold it as an absurdity to attempt to investigate tenths of a second of arc with anything less—the heliometer is doubtless yet destined to realize the highest expectations ever raised, as to its efficiency for grappling with that most minutely intricate and vastly important research, viz., the parallax of the fixed stars!

'On recent Theories and Experiments on Ice at its Melting Point,' by Prof. J. THOMSON.

'On the Mid-day Illumination of three Lunar Craters,' by Mr. W. R. BIRT.

'On Chinese Astronomy,' by Mr. J. B. LINDSAY.

—The object of the present paper is to draw the attention of this Section to the fact, that much information may be derived from Chinese literature in order to perfect our astronomy. The 'Chun-tsiu,' written by Confucius, contains an account of thirty-six eclipses (several of them total), and several comets, falling stars, and meteorites. The first eclipse here recorded was in the year before our era 719, the last was in B.C. 494,—thus comprising 225 years. Confucius was born in B.C. 550, and died at the age of seventy-three in B.C. 477. In a book lately published I have given an extract of the thirty-six eclipses; but the whole of the 'Chun-tsiu' deserves to be translated and published. I have myself made a translation of the whole *verbatim*, but should prefer seeing it published by another better acquainted with the Chinese. The 'Chun-tsiu' is a short chronicle of events; but there is an extended commentary on it entitled the 'Tso-chuen,' by Tso-kin-ming, who was a contemporary and an intimate friend of Confucius. This work should, I think, be also translated, as it gives a detailed account of astronomical observations, and comes thirteen years further down than the work of Confucius. Another work, entitled the 'Kwo-yu,' supposed to have been by the same author, contains an Appendix by another person, bringing down the history to B.C. 453. The succeeding history was principally written, and the celestial phenomena recorded, by Szi-ma-t sien, who lived a century before our era. His work is entitled 'Shi-ki,' or Historic Memoirs. He was Imperial Historian, as was also his father,—and his work is extremely interesting, as giving an account not only of Chinese affairs, but also of the Scythians and Turks who were then on the north-west borders of China. The 123rd chapter, recording foreign events, has been translated into French by Brosset, and is found in the *Journal Asiatique* for 1828. This chapter comprises the history of forty-three years, or from B.C. 140 to B.C. 97, shortly before the author's death. Small portions of the 'Shi-ki' have been translated into English, but the whole deserves to be so. A translation of the whole Chinese history and literature before our era would not be voluminous; but the 'Chun-tsiu,' the 'Tso-chuen,' and the 'Shi-ki' should, I think, be translated first. Extended notes would be necessary to render the whole intelligible, and the Astronomer Royal might append notes on the various eclipses. The ancient Chinese classics are nine in number,—five of the first class, and four of the second. The five

of the first class are the 'Shu-king,' the 'Shi-king,' the 'I-king,' the 'Li-ki,' and the 'Chun-tsiu.' The 'Shu-king' has been translated into French by Desguignes,—the 'Shi-king' into Latin by Lacharme,—the 'I-king' into Latin by Regis, and others,—the 'Li-ki' into French by Calley; but the 'Chun-tsiu' has not yet been translated into any European language. The four books of the second class have been often translated into Latin and French. Their names are, the 'Ta-teeo,' the 'Chung-yung,' the 'Lun-yu,' and 'Mang-tsz,' or Mencius,—scarcely any of which have been translated into English. I do not know if the Astronomer Royal be present; but I have reason to know that he is very anxious for the translation of the astronomical records.

'On the Decomposed Glass found at Nineveh and other Places,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—He described the general appearance of glass in an extreme state of decomposition, when the decomposed part was so rotten as to break easily between the fingers, a piece of undecomposed glass being generally found in the middle of the plate. He then explained how, in other specimens, the decomposition took place around one, two, or more points, forming hemispherical cups, which exhibit the black cross and the tints of polarized light. In illustration of this decomposition, he showed to the Meeting three specimens, in one of which there was no colour, but which consisted of innumerable circular cavities with the black cross, these cavities giving it the appearance of ground-glass. In another specimen the film was specular and of great beauty, showing the complementary colours by reflection of transmitted light. In a third variety the films were filled with circular cavities exhibiting the most beautiful colours, both in common and polarized light. Various other remarkable properties of these films were described by the author.

'On the Fall of Rain at several Places in Forfarshire,' by Mr. A. BROWN.

'On the Climate of Orkney,' by the Rev. J. C. CLOUSTON.

'On the Meteorology of British Guiana,' by Mr. P. SANDEMAN, Colonial Observer, British Guiana.

Dr. ROBINSON inquired by whom these observations had been conducted, and at whose expense they had been published.—The answer he received was, that they had been made and published chiefly by funds raised in the colony, and by the enterprise and zeal of Mr. Sandeman.—He then continued his observations, saying that he looked upon it as a disgrace to the mother-country to leave such efforts as these—which, of course, were of far more value to the world at large than they could be to the locality in which they were made, as there they were the subjects of every person's daily experience—to be made, and even the expense of publishing them, to fall, no doubt heavily, either on the colony or on individuals like Mr. Sandeman, who, though zealous in the cause of science, had yet, of course, to consider their own material interests; and he wished earnestly to call the attention of Admiral FitzRoy to the consideration of this subject.—Admiral FITZROY said that if he were furnished with the observations, he would take care that they should be published. But being informed that they were already published in the colony, he said he would confer with Mr. Sandeman, and see in what manner the Board of Trade could co-operate or aid in the exertions so laudably and well initiated.

'On Mild Winters in the British Isles,' by Prof. HENNESSY.—He pointed out the circumstance that the meteorological observations made during the late remarkably mild winter tended to confirm the law which he had already announced in a letter to General Sabine, which appears in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1858. This law is, that during mild winters the coast stations exhibit an increase of temperature more than inland stations, and that the temperature on the west and south coasts approaches towards uniformity. In France, as pointed out by M. Liailis, the first part of this law is found to hold good, as evinced in the comparative climatology of Cherbourg and Paris. Mr. Hennessy referred these phenomena to an

abnormal extension of heat-bearing currents across the Atlantic. From the greater stability of such currents than those of the atmosphere, and from the important influence they undoubtedly exercise upon our climate, he is led to infer that we are rapidly approaching a period when it may become possible to foretell whether the winter shall be cold or warm by knowing the conditions of temperature and the movements of currents in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic during the summer and autumn.

'On the Figure of an imperfectly Elastic Fluid,' by Prof. HENNESSY.—It appears that the shape of a mass of such a fluid is dependent on its volume in such a way that any abstraction from it will in general be attended with a change of figure. This proposition, when applied to the case of a mass in rotation, shows that if the earth has gradually passed into its present state from one of complete fluidity, the figure of the inner surface of the consolidated crust must be less elliptical than the stratum of fluid out of which it was formed.

'On the Annual Variation of the Barometer,' by Mr. A. BROWN.—It has been stated by Prof. Dove, and the truth of the assertion has been admitted by some of the leading meteorologists in England, that when the tension of vapour in the atmosphere is subducted from the whole atmospheric pressure (for each hour of the day), the remaining diurnal variation of the pressure of *dry air* has a period of twenty-four hours, the maximum of the morning disappearing. This resolution of the barometric fluctuations into two oscillations, each of which has a single maximum and a single minimum in the course of the day, coinciding nearly with the epochs of greatest and least temperature. This conducted its author to a very simple explanation of the whole phenomenon. The object of Mr. Brown's communication is to point out the insufficiency of this explanation. This is stated to appear from a discussion of the observations made at Trevandrum, in India, and at a neighbouring station in close vicinity to the sea, from the observations at Makerstown, in Scotland, and from the observations of Nertschinck, in Siberia. Mr. Brown concludes his paper by proposing a very different explanation of the barometric oscillation, in which it is ascribed to the inducing action of the sun (magnetic or electric) upon the earth's atmosphere.

'On the Theory of Light,' by Mr. G. F. HARRINGTON.—A purely speculative communication.

'On the Cause of Magnetism,' by Mr. G. V. FOWLER,—which he thinks he has traced to the superior conducting power of iron.

'On the Diurnal Variation of the Barometer,' by Mr. T. DAVIES.—This communication was illustrated by diagrams, which showed two chief maxima and two lesser maxima, with the corresponding intervening minima, at critical hours of the day.

'On the Angles of Dock-gates and the Cells of Bees,' by Mr. C. WILICH.—This ingenious paper, which was illustrated with models admirably calculated to make this abstruse subject intelligible, gave a very interesting history of the speculations of mathematicians in their successive attempts to discover the angle which gave the greatest strength to support pressure with the greatest economy of materials. It showed that, though some of the mathematicians had fallen into error, the bees, by a peculiar instinct, had always used the mathematically-correct angles. The models showed exactly the manner in which the surfaces were arranged so as to produce the desired effect.

'On an Expression for the Probability of a given Deviation from a Mean Result,' by Mr. R. CAMPBELL.—This ingenious paper showed how the mathematical theorems of the doctrine of probability could be applied to many of the questions interesting to actuaries and political economists, statisticians and other persons engaged in practical inquiries of the greatest importance. It was, however, much too abstruse to be made interesting to the general reader.

'On a System of Moving Bodies,' by Mr. A. S. S. WILSON.—The author attempted to prove, from the well-known dynamical theorem, that the centre of gravity of an entire system of bodies is either at rest or moves uniformly in a straight line, and that



the phenomena of weight and the fall of projectiles on the surface of the planets are caused not by forces inherent in these systems, but by their motions in space.

'On the Longitude,' by Sir C. GREY.—The Astronomers of the Section pronounced the speculations of this paper quite untenable.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Relations of a Circle inscribed in a Square,' by Mr. J. SMITH.—The author enunciated a few well-known relations in imperfect decimal expression derived from the approximate numerical expression for the circumference of a circle.

'On the Reduction of Prof. Forbes's Observations of Underground Temperatures,' by Prof. W. THOMSON.

'On the same Subject, with its Application to Monthly Mean-temperatures,' by Prof. J. D. EVERETT.

'On the Inclination of the Planetary Orbits,' by Mr. J. P. HENNESSY.—The author stated, that on consulting a synoptic table of the planetary elements, some law had been obtained for the other elements; but none hitherto for the inclinations of the several orbits. This he conceived arose from the inclinations being set down in reference to the plane of the earth's orbit; for he found that a very remarkable relation manifested itself when they were tabulated in reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. The author had written on the board two tables: one, the ordinary table in reference to the Ecliptic; the other, that to which he wished to draw attention, having reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. In the latter, it was seen as a general law, that the inclinations of the planetary orbits increased as the distances of the several planets from the sun increased. Thus, the inclination of the orbit of Mercury to the plane of the Sun's equator was but  $0^{\circ} 19' 51''$ , while that of Neptune was  $9^{\circ} 6' 51''$ . The only considerable deviation from regular progression being found, as might be expected, among the Asteroids: of which, if we take Victoria as a type, her inclination is no less than  $15^{\circ} 42' 15''$ . The author considered that the fact that the orbits of the larger planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, are not more inclined, would seem to confirm a surmise of La Place, who, in his 'Exposition du Système du Monde,' speculates on the order in which the planets were thrown off from the Sun, and supposes that Jupiter, Saturn, &c. were thus formed long before Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars. If so, the oblateness of the Sun would in its condition at that time have tended more powerfully than in its subsequent or present state to keep the planets near the plane of its equator. The discovery of this law regulating the inclinations of the planetary orbits appeared to him another addition to the class of facts which establish the analogy between the Solar system and that of Jupiter and his satellites, it being well known to astronomers that the inclination of the orbits of the latter to the plane of Jupiter's equator was a function of their distances and masses.

'On an Instrument for exhibiting the Motions of a Ring of Satellites,' by Prof. C. MAXWELL.—The author exhibited an instrument made by Messrs. Smith & Ramage, of Aberdeen, to exhibit the motion of a ring of satellites about a central body, as investigated in his Essay on the 'Motion of Saturn's Ring.' It is there shown that a solid or fluid ring will be broken up, and that the fragments will continue in the form of a ring if certain conditions are fulfilled. The instrument exhibits the motion of these fragments, as deduced from the mathematical theory.

'On the Dynamical Theory of Gases,' by Prof. C. MAXWELL.—The phenomena of the expansion of gases by heat, and their compression by pressure, have been explained by Joule, Clausens, Herapath, &c., by the theory of their particles being in a state of rapid motion, the velocity depending on the temperature. These particles must not only strike against the sides of the vessel, but against each other, and the calculation of their motions is therefore complicated. The author has established the following results:—1. The velocities of the particles are not uniform, but vary so, that they deviate from the mean value by a law well

known in the "method of least squares." 2. Two different sets of particles will distribute their velocities, so that their *vires vivæ* will be equal; and this leads to the chemical law, that the equivalents of gases are proportional to their specific gravities. 3. From Prof. Stokes's experiments on friction in air, it appears that the distance travelled by a particle between consecutive collisions is about  $\frac{1}{117000}$  of an inch, the mean velocity being about 1,505 feet per second; and therefore each particle makes 8,077,200,000 collisions per second. 4. The laws of the diffusion of gases, as established by the Master of the Mint, are deduced from this theory, and the absolute rate of diffusion through an opening can be calculated.—The author intends to apply his mathematical methods to the explanation on this hypothesis of the propagation of sound, and expects some light on the mysterious question of the absolute number of such particles in a given mass.

'On a New Photometer,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.—The Abbé described the instrument so rapidly in French, that we were not able clearly to comprehend its construction. He asserted, however, that it could be applied to determine the intensity of the light of the fixed stars, and even of the several parts of the surface of the sun.

The Abbé also handed to the Secretary the titles of four other communications, which the time of the Section did not permit him then to bring forward; but which he intended to forward to the General Secretaries for insertion in the forthcoming volume of Reports of the Proceedings of the British Association at Aberdeen.

'On a Proposal for a General Mechanical Theory of Physics,' by Mr. J. S. S. GLENNIE.—This seemed to be a very ingenious proposal; but it was entirely lost by the low tone of voice in which Mr. Glennie spoke, and the very limited time which the Chairman could allow to its exposition.

'On the Distribution of Heat over the Sun's Surface,' by Mr. J. J. MURPHY.

'On the Philosophy of Physics,' by Dr. MACVICAR.—The author, by certain ingenious but purely metaphysical speculations, endeavoured to deduce what he considered the three elementary and fundamental properties of matter, viz., Inertia, Elasticity, and Gravity, from the very being or existence of matter, aided by what he termed the law of assimilation to itself and its own state, which seemed to be an inherent tendency to retain its own state, or, if disturbed, to recover it in the simplest possible manner.

'On the Relation between Refractive Index and Volume,' by the Rev. T. DALE and Dr. GLADSTONE.—The authors referred to a previous paper, in which they had shown, among other things, that the *sensitiveness* of a substance is not directly proportional to the change of density produced by an alteration of temperature. The theoretical formulæ relating to the dispersion of light afford little assistance in determining what this relation is, but a series of careful observations had been made with a view of arriving at some empirical formula. It was found that the product of the volume, reckoned as 1,000 at the boiling point, and the refractive index for the line A of the prismatic spectrum less unity, gave numbers which were nearly constant. In the case of water, alcohol, pure wood spirit, and bisulphide of carbon, however, the volume increases a little faster in proportion than the refractive index less unity diminishes, while with ether the reverse is the case. The regularity of the numbers shows that this is not due to errors of experiment. The authors propose examining the subject more closely.

The Section passed a vote of thanks to the President, Lord Rosse, for his unremitting attention to the duties of chairman, and for the assistance he had given the less professional members of the Section towards comprehending the more technical communications, and then adjourned till the Meeting at Oxford.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On a New Mode of Bread-making,' by Dr. ODLING.—By this process the carbonic acid is produced independently of, and superadded to, the

flour, which consequently undergoes no modification whatever. The carbonic acid gas is stored in an ordinary gas-holder, and is pumped therefrom into a cylindrical vessel of water, whereby the water becomes charged with gas. This soda-water is mixed under pressure with the flour, and the resulting dough becomes vesicular on removing the pressure. It is then divided into loaves and baked. This process is so rapid that in an hour and a half from the first wetting of the flour, a sack of flour is made into two-pound loaves. The advantages of this new mode are—its cleanliness; from the beginning to the end of the operation, neither the flour nor the water is touched by the human feet; it conduces to the health of the work-people; it is a very rapid process; it is certain and uniform; and it prevents any deterioration of the flour, so that by this process you can use flour which would require alum in the ordinary process.

'On the Composition of Thames Water,' by Drs. ODLING and DUPRÉ.

'Report on the Recent Progress and Present State of Organic Chemistry,' by Mr. G. C. FOSTER.

'Notice of Dugong Oil.'

'On the Solubility of Bone-earth from Various Sources in Solutions of Chloride of Ammonium and Common Salt,' by Mr. BINNEY.

'Report on Field Experiments on the Essential Manuring Constituents of Cultivated Crops,' by Prof. VOELCKER.—The field experiments, which extended over a period of four years, had special reference to the turnip-crops. Dr. Voelcker described the plan upon which these experiments were undertaken, and mentioned the results which were obtained. Amongst other points of interest to the agriculturist, it may be noticed, as the result of four years' experience in the growth of turnips under particular conditions,—1. That fertilizers destitute of phosphoric acid do not increase the yield of this crop; 2. That phosphate of lime applied to the soil in the shape of soluble phosphate (superphosphate) increases this crop in an especial manner, and that the practical value of artificial manures for root-crops chiefly depends on the relative amount of available phosphates which they contain. Thus it was shown that 3 cwt. of super-phosphate per acre produced as large an increase of turnips as 15 tons of farm-yard manure; 3. That ammoniacal salts and nitrogenized constituents yielding ammonia on decomposition, have no beneficial effect upon turnips, but rather the reverse; 4. That ammoniacal salts applied alone do not promote, as maintained erroneously, the luxuriant development of leaves; but that they produce this effect to a certain extent when salts of ammonia are applied to the land in conjunction with the mineral constituents found in the ashes of turnips. The Report likewise states that numerous analyses of turnips have been made, from which it appears that the more nutritious and least ripened roots invariably contain less nitrogen than half-ripened roots, or turnips of low feeding qualities. In the latter, the proportion of nitrogen was found in several instances two to two-and-a-half times as high as in roots distinguished for their good feeding qualities.

Similar experiments upon wheat showed that nitrogenized ammoniacal matters, which proved inefficacious in relation to turnips, increase the yield of corn and straw very materially, and that the increase of wheat was largest when the ammoniacal constituents were associated with mineral matters.

TUESDAY.

'On Soluble Silicates, and some of their Applications,' by Mr. F. RANSOME.—The writer gave a history of the discovery of the Soluble Silicates, and of the various researches and experiments of Dr. Fuchs of Munich, and of Prof. Kulmann of Lille, and of the several applications of these silicates to Stereochromy, to the various branches of manufacture, and of the effects of their combination with lime, whether carbonate, sulphate, phosphate, or caustic; but described more in detail the value of their application in the manufacture of artificial stone, and in the preservation of natural stone, &c. from decay.

'Notes on the Current Methods for estimating Cellulose, or "Woody Fibre" in Vegetable Food-stuffs,' by Mr. T. SEGELCKE.



'On the Effects of different Manures on the Composition of the Mixed Herbage of Meadow Land,' by Messrs. LAWES and GILBERT.

'On the Organic Elements and their Relations to each other and to the Medium of Light, illustrated by Models according to the Author's Theory of the Forms and Structures of the Molecules of Bodies,' by Dr. MACVICAR.

'On Crystallized Bi-chromate of Strontia,' by Dr. DALZELL.

'On the Economical Preparation of Pure Chromic Acid,' by Dr. DALZELL.

'On Corne and Demeaux's Disinfecting and Deodorizing Powder,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'On Matches without Phosphorus or Poison,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'To exhibit a Nephene, capable of being adapted to many Chemical, Therapeutic, and Hygienic Purposes,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'On the Equivalent of Bromine,' by Dr. WALLACE.

'On Proposed Improvements in the Manufacture of Kelp,' by Dr. WALLACE.—The chief defects of the present system were pointed out, and, by way of remedy, it was proposed that sheds should be erected for the desiccation of the weeds and their preservation from rain, and that the weeds should be burned or charred at a low temperature into a loose ash, instead of being strongly ignited and subjected to fusion as now practised. By this process the loss of iodine that appears at present to occur, and the production of sulphur compound, which cause an enormous consumption of vitriol in their decomposition, would be entirely avoided. Dr. Wallace described the varieties of weeds used by the kelpers, and described the results of a series of experiments, conducted with the object of estimating the quantities of iodine and potash in the ashes of the various weeds when prepared by the improved process. From these it appeared that the ashes of the deep-sea tangle contained 28 lb., that of the black wreck, 9 lb., and that of the yellow or bladder wreck, 6 lb. of iodine per ton of 22½ cwt. Dr. Wallace concluded by calling upon the proprietors of the kelp-bearing shores to interest themselves more than they have hitherto done in this important manufacture, and to expend some capital in the erection of sheds, and purchase of such simple apparatus as the islanders are capable of using with advantage. By doing so, they would confer an important benefit upon their poor tenants, and insure greatly augmented returns from their estates.

Dr. DAUBENY exhibited Specimens of several varieties of Volcanic Tufa, from the neighbourhood of Rome and Naples.

'Reports from the Laboratory at Marburg,' by Dr. GUTHRIE.

'New Process of etching Glass in Relief by Hydrofluoric Acid,' by Mr. NAPIER.

WEDNESDAY.

'On Combinations of Earthy Phosphates with Alkalies,' by Prof. VOELCKER.

'On Marsh's Test for Arsenic,' by Dr. ODLING.—The author showed that numerous and varied bodies, including the organic substance contained in ordinary vegetable tissue, animal tissue, salts of copper, and oxidizing salts, prevented the formation of arseniated hydrogen, and thereby defeated the action of Marsh's test. As a mode of separating the arsenic from these interfering substances, the author recommended the process of distillation with muriatic acid, whereby arsenic in form of trichloride of arsenic is isolated in a form suitable for testing.

'Quantitative Estimation of Tannin in some Tanning Materials,' by Messrs. MULLIGAN and DOWLING.

Mr. C. J. BURNETT exhibited some Photographs toned with a solution of bichloride of platinum, rendered strongly adhesive by carbonate of soda, the previous addition of a little tartaric acid also being apparently a further improvement. Platinum toning had been introduced in France some years ago, but, as far as Mr. Burnett could find out, did not seem there or here to have been found generally satisfactory, apparently from chemical reasons which Mr. Burnett mentioned. The addition of carbonate of soda, as made by Mr. Burnett, was an attempt to remove some of those objections and render platinum more available.

'On the Different Points of Fusion to be observed in the Constituents of Granite,' by Mr. M. F. BIALLOBLOTZKY.

'On some new Cases of Phosphorence by Heat,' by Dr. PHIPSON.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'On Brachiopoda, and on the Development of the Loop in Terebratella,' by Mr. C. MOORE.

'A Letter to Sir Charles Lyell on the occurrence of a Land Shell and Reptiles in the South Joggins Coal-field, Nova Scotia,' by Dr. DAWSON.

'On the Relations of the Gneiss, Red Sandstone, and Quartzite in the North-West Highlands,' by Prof. NICOL.—Prof. Nicol had visited the highlands, and had arrived at a different conclusion as to the succession of certain crystalline and sub-crystalline rocks from that arrived at by Sir R. Murchison. He contended that the great series of rocks in question were of older date than that assigned to them by Sir R. Murchison, and endeavoured to prove, by a reference to the sections which he exhibited, that the order of super-position which he advocated was the correct one.

The PRESIDENT said, this question was a difficult one of interpretation, and the burden of proof lay upon those who, like Sir R. Murchison, contended that the highly crystalline rocks were of the newest date.—Sir R. MURCHISON, at considerable length, replied to Prof. Nicol, referring to sections which he had prepared, and maintaining with great confidence that the order of super-position he had formerly contended for was the correct one. In company with Prof. Ramsay, he had examined the country, and although they were aware of the difficulties of certain obscure sections here and there, he contended that, in no country he had ever examined, in any part of the world, had he ever seen a clearer order of super-position than that which he had endeavoured to point out—viz., the super-imposition of quartz rock upon the limestone.—Prof. RAMSAY confirmed the views of Sir R. Murchison, stating that he had noticed for miles the super-imposition of the quartz rock upon the limestone without any break, and felt not the slightest doubt upon the subject.—Prof. SEDGWICK spoke in corroboration of the views of Sir R. Murchison and Prof. Ramsay. Going hastily over the country, it certainly appeared to him that the order of super-position was that contended for by Sir Roderick, although it was perfectly possible that more extended observation might induce them to come ultimately to a different conclusion.

'On the newly-discovered Reptilian Remains from the neighbourhood of Elgin,' by Prof. HUXLEY.—Having received specimens of sandstone containing what he considered traces of Reptilia, in order to work out the problem of their character, he was put in communication with Mr. Duff and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, but for whose efficient co-operation his labours must have been in vain. He was fortunate to obtain specimens containing impressions which led him to conclude it was a reptile, and not a fish. He next obtained impressions in the sandstone of what appeared to have been once a bone, resembling the bony plates of an alligator, from which he came to the conclusion that the reptile was one of the crocodilian species. Looking for further coincidence, he had received a fossil, which Prof. Agassiz had declared the most extraordinary he had ever seen; and a cast taken from it appeared to represent the tail of the old reptile. He then had a cast taken from a fossil having a most extraordinary cavity in it, which appeared to be its dorsal vertebra; from another specimen he got a piece of vertebra, such as support the hips in crocodiles; and he, too, got a bit of sandstone having an impression of vertebra, with marks peculiarly characteristic of the neck; and to ascertain what the teeth or head was like, they had obtained a piece of stone with the impression of an upper jaw and a series of teeth, essentially resembling those of a crocodile, and from these and other traces he came to the conclusion that it had been a crocodilian reptile allied to the Dinosaurian series, but presenting various points of difference from all existing or fossil species, and that the period of its existence must have been that presented by the green sandstone. He also

gave an account of the impressions in other pieces of sandstone—which Mr. Gordon had sent him—indicating another reptile, with curious palatal teeth, which, in honour of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, he called *Hyperodapedon Gordoni*. He also received two bits of rock, one containing a reptilian impression like a staganolepis.

Prof. OWEN said no one could fail to be impressed with the extreme minuteness and accuracy with which Prof. Huxley had examined the facts, and with the clearness with which the facts had been described; and still more with the accuracy and soundness of the deductions which Professor Huxley had made. The paper read afforded very instructive evidence of the value of the law of co-relation of structure; because, at the last meeting of the British Association at Leeds, he had arrived at the conclusion, from observing a portion of the bone then exhibited, that these specimens were reptilian in their nature, and had published that opinion in an article in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He concurred entirely with the conclusions which Prof. Huxley had drawn from a more complete view of those bones. He now for the first time began to feel that the evidence of the structure of the cranium was most interesting, and necessary to be made known before they had a complete and satisfactory idea of the nature of the staganolepis.

'On the Yellow Sandstones of Elgin and Lossiemouth,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On the Age of the Reptile Sandstone of Morayshire,' by Mr. J. MILLER.

'On the supposed Wealden and other Beds near Elgin,' by Mr. C. MOORE.

'On Dura Den Sandstone,' by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON.

TUESDAY.

Major-Gen. PORTLOCK occupied the chair, in the absence of the President.

'On Faults in Cumberland and Lancashire,' by Prof. SEDGWICK.

'On some Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' by Prof. ROGERS.

'On the Structure, Affinities, and Geological Range of Eurypteride,' by Mr. PAGE.

'On Sections along the Southern Flanks of the Grampians,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On some Old Red Sandstone Fossils,' by Mr. J. WYLLIE.

'On New Fossil Fish from Caithness,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

'On Tertiary Fossils of India,' by Mr. W. H. BAILY.—The object of this communication was to give merely a sketch of results from the study of a large suite of fossils collected chiefly from Burmah and Tenasserim Province, by Prof. T. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the details being intended for publication in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*. The majority of the fossils was stated to be of Eocene age, most of them having been obtained from the banks of the Irrawaddy and from Prome and its neighbourhood. Prof. Oldham also collected Nummulitic fossils from Kurrachee Salt Range of the Punjab, Mammalian remains from the Sewalik group; fish teeth and scales from Heinlat, Tenasserim, and Carboniferous fossils also from Tenasserim Province. A list of the Tertiary fossils was given, the majority belonging to Mollusca and to the following other classes:—Articulata—Crustacea and Cirripedia; Radiata—Annelida and Echinodermata; Protozoa—Foraminifera. The collection was said to contain many new and undescribed species, and to present a facies or certain amount of resemblance generically, but not specifically, with those from the Tertiary deposits of Europe, whilst, on the contrary, it was mentioned as a somewhat remarkable fact, that the further we go back in geological time so much the greater is seen to be the resemblance between the marine fossil Faunas of distant geographical areas; for instance, the Lower Silurian fossils of the furthest point yet reached in Arctic explorations are many of them absolutely identical with species from that formation found in our own country, whilst those from the more modern deposits of Cretaceous and Tertiary age continue their relations more by representation of forms than identity of species. A fact confirmatory of the important observations



made by the late Prof. E. Forbes on the interesting subject of the distribution of species in geological time. Allusion was made to the various *Memoirs* on the Palæontology of India which have from time to time appeared, principally in the *Transactions and Proceedings* of the Geological Society of London, by which we are made acquainted with the geological formation of a great part of that country, showing a succession of fossiliferous strata from the Upper Tertiaries, commencing with the mammalian remains of the Sewalik hills, believed to be of Miocene age, and continuing through the Nummulitic group and other Eocene beds, the Cretaceous and Oolitic series together with Lias and Trias, to the Carboniferous and Devonian or Upper Palæozoics.

WEDNESDAY.

'On a Horse-Shoe Nail found in the Red Sandstone of Kingoodie,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'On a Fragment of Pottery found in Superficial Deposits in Paris,' by M. A. RADIGUEL.

'Report on the Results obtained by the Mechanico-Chemical Examination of Rocks and Minerals,' by M. A. GAGES.

'On the Rocks and Minerals in the Property of the Marquis of Breadalbane,' by Mr. C. G. THOST.

'On the Elephant Remains at Ilford,' by Mr. A. BRADY.—The first fossil to which I wish to

direct attention is the tusk of an enormous mammoth, which was discovered about two years since. It was lying on its side, about 14 feet below the present surface of the soil; and I had the honour of inviting Sir Charles Lyell, and other eminent geologists, to see it before it was disturbed. It belonged to an animal of the species *Elephas primigenius*, and is identical with the Siberian mammoth, and, I believe, with the one found in Behring's Straits. The tusk was decayed at each end, the extremities being gone, but the part preserved was over 9 feet long, and of proportionate bulk. Some idea may be formed from this of the huge size of the animal of which it formerly formed a part. It was very much incurved, being so much bent back that the bone was not more than 4 feet 2 or 3 inches across in any part. Owing to the nature of the soil, the whole tusk was very friable, most of the gluten of the ivory being decayed, so that great care was required in moving it to prevent its falling to pieces. This was done in the usual manner by the authority of the British Museum, to whom, by permission of Mr. Curtis, I presented the fossil; it was, however, I regret to say, much damaged by removal, notwithstanding the care bestowed. It was nearly a year afterwards before any more bones were found. I then obtained a large tibia, and two molar teeth, probably belonging to the same animal, as they were not a great way from the tusk. One of the latter was very large, weighing about 12 lb., though, from long use, much worn. From this, I infer that the mammoth to which it belonged must have been of great age. About the same time, I obtained several bones of a large rhinoceros. These, from their more compact nature, were less decayed; and the tibia and one side of the jaw were very perfect, several teeth being *in situ*. The other half of the jaw was smashed by the workman's pick before I saw it; but I saved several teeth. Like those of the mammoth, they were very much worn. Two of them I gave to the College of Surgeons. The rhinoceros has been referred to the genus *Leptorhinus*. Associated with these remains were some of the bones of a large ox, the horns and skull of which were very perfect, with several teeth *in situ*. There were also turned up, within the last month or two, some bones of a large ruminant, which I believe to be of the Minocero, or Irish elk; but I have not yet been able to get them exhibited. About thirty years since, the late Dr. Buckland discovered the bones of a mammoth in this locality; and about the same time the late Mr. Gibson obtained the beautiful collection of bones now in the Royal College of Surgeons. Associated with the remains of those giants of ancient days are the skulls of *Planorbis*, *Mico*, *Cyclon*, *Paludina*, &c. And there are now living in the Roden, and other tributary brooks in the neighbourhood, the *lineal* descendants of these fossils, the ancestors of which enjoyed the same sunshine as the mammoth and rhinoceros,

the aristocracy of those days. We boast not of the primary rocks of Scotland, but we have amongst us, living on the same estate as their ancestors, the humble *Paludina*, *Planorbis*, &c. They are interesting, for they form, as it were, the link between the past and the present order of things.

The PRESIDENT expressed his opinion of the very interesting nature of this paper, showing, as it did, how near to the existence of man on earth those huge creatures lived; the vegetation of their time being such as we are acquainted with. He did not by any means suggest that they were contemporaneous with man, and they must disabuse their minds of the opinion that anything said or published by geologists was calculated to destroy any rational belief. They did not and could not assert—because they had no evidence—that man lived 15,000 or 20,000 years ago; but they produced evidence to show that those creatures lived nearer to our own time than had been supposed; whether at the exact chronology of 6,000 years, or thereby, is a matter of indifference.

'On some curious Results in the Water Supply afforded by a Spring at Ashy Down, in the Ryde Water-Works,' by Mr. E. R. J. KNOWLES.

The PRESIDENT stated a curious case that had come under his own notice at Portsmouth Victualling Yard. A supply of water was wanted. On the opposite side of the estuary were two artesian wells, at depths of 250 feet and 280, or thereby, respectively. Taking the advice of some persons who were geologists, the superior officer proceeded to lay out the money granted for water supply in digging another artesian well on the Portsmouth side, naturally expecting to find water at about the same depth as on the other side. At 300 feet, however, in the London clay no water appeared; his superior got uneasy, but was persuaded to go on; at 400 feet no water! Again they went on, but only at 560 feet, or thereby, on getting through into the plastic clay, was water obtained, which rose to within three feet of the surface.

'On the Constitution of the Earth,' by the Rev. J. DINGLE.

'On Slickensides,' by Mr. J. PRICE.

'On a Cave near Montrose,' by Mr. J. BEATTIE.

'On the Remains of Lower Oolites in Urquhart, Elgin,' by the Rev. J. MORRISON.

'On some Basaltic Formations in Northumberland,' by Mr. W. S. GIBSON.

#### SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'List of the Birds of the North of Scotland, with their Distribution,' by Mr. F. JAMIESON.—This paper was laid on the table, but not read.

Dr. LANKESTER read two communications, one from Mr. J. ALDER, and the other from Prof. BUSK, containing descriptions of new species of animals dredged by Mr. Barlee, off Shetland. The papers were illustrated with drawings of all the new species. Mr. Alder described a new Zoophyte, which he named *Campanularia fastigiata*, and two species of Echinodermata, belonging to the Crinoidea and Sipunculidæ, respectively. He also added lists of the rare Mollusca and Polyzoa collected by Mr. Barlee in Shetland. Prof. Busk described several new species of Polyzoa from the same collections.

'On the Disguises of Nature,' by Mr. A. MURRAY.—The author in this paper drew attention to the external resemblances of natural objects, which differed widely in their true structure and affinities. Numerous instances were given of the resemblances between plants and animals and animals and plants. Also resemblances in plants and animals which were widely separated.

The reading of this paper led to a number of remarks on the varied aspects assumed by animals and plants.—Mr. GOULD stated that the birds of warm climates were more brilliantly coloured than those of colder ones.

'On the Mollusca of Aberdeenshire,' by Dr. DICKIE.—The number of species amounts to two hundred and thirty. The hills of Aberdeenshire are singularly deficient in land Mollusca, only three species having been found.

Mr. GOULD exhibited several new species of Birds of Paradise. For these additions to this beautiful family he was indebted to Mr. Wallace, who had succeeded in obtaining a large number of new birds. The species exhibited were *Paradisæa apoda*, from Arru Island, *P. papuana* and *rubra*, from New Guinea, *Diphyllodes magnifica*, *Ptiloris nigricans*, *Parotia aurea*, and *Semioptera Wallacei*, from New Guinea, and *Ciannurus regius*, from Arru Island.

Prof. ALLMAN made an oral communication on the discovery of some new forms of animal life in the Orkney seas. These he named *Laomædea tenua*, *Clava discreta*, *Dicoryne stricta*, and a species of mollusk, which he believed to belong to the genus *Atlanta*.

Dr. LANKESTER exhibited a series of drawings from life of the various species of British spiders by Mr. Tuffen West. They were intended to illustrate Mr. Blackwall's forthcoming work on British Spiders to be published by the Ray Society. Dr. Lankester solicited contributions of living spiders, which might be sent by post, to enable Mr. West to continue his sketches from life.

Mr. H. T. STANTON expressed his admiration of the faithful and life-like sketches of Mr. West.

Mr. HOGG exhibited a species of Phalangista, which had been recently shot in the county of Durham, and which was undoubtedly an escape from a menagerie.

'Remarks on the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy of China,' by Dr. M'GOWAN.

'On the Structure of the Otolites of the Cod (*Gadus Morrhua*),' by Dr. REDFERN.

This paper raised an interesting discussion on the origin of tissues, in which Mr. LUBBOCK, Mr. MACDONALD, Dr. LANKESTER, Dr. OGILVIE, and Dr. DICKIE took part.

'Note on the Method of Production of Sound by a Species of *Notonecta*,' by Dr. REDFERN.—The sound was produced by the scraping together of its fore feet.

'Notes on Different Subjects in Natural History, illustrated by Specimens,' by Mr. PEACH.

TUESDAY.

The various specimens of natural history collected by Mr. PEACH on the coast of Wick, and presented by him to the Museum of Marischal College, were exhibited to the Section.

The Rev. W. S. SYMONDS gave an account of the fish-rain at Aberdare, in Glamorganshire. The evidence of the fall of fish on this occasion was very conclusive. A specimen of the fish was exhibited, and was found to be the common stickleback. A discussion ensued, in which various cases were related of the transference of living objects by the agency of the whirlpools produced by storms.

Dr. ADAMS read a paper containing remarks by himself and his son 'On the Birds of Banchory.'—The paper was remarkable for an eloquent defence of the study of Zoology, not on account of its utility, but for its beauty.

A communication was read from Mr. PRICE 'On the best Method of Capturing, Keeping, and Observing the various forms of *Beroe* and *Cydippe*.'

Two papers were read from Mr. NOURSE,—one 'On the Colour of the Leaves of Plants,' which was severely criticized by Dr. DICKIE, and another giving an interesting account 'Of the Habits and Instincts of the Chameleon.'

Dr. DAUBENY read a paper by Mr. MASTERS 'On Vegetable Morphology,'—in which he endeavoured to assign the relative value to the labours of Wolfe, Linnæus, Goethe, and Robert Brown, in the present position of the science of vegetable morphology.

'On the Temperature of Flowers,' by Mr. E. J. LOWE.—This was an account of a series of apparently carefully conducted experiments on the temperature of the flowers of plants, as compared with the air and the earth in which they grew. The difference of the temperature was so great in some cases that a doubt was thrown out as to the accuracy of the observations.

'Personal Observations on the Zoology of Aberdeenshire,' by Mr. S. M. BURNETT.

Dr. OGILVIE read the 'Report of the Dublin Bay Dredging Committee.'



'On the Aversion of certain Plants to each other's neighbourhood,' by Dr. BUIST.

'On the Bombacææ of Western India,' by Dr. BUIST.

## SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'Reproduction in Gasteropoda, and on some curious Effects in Endosmosis,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

'An Experimental Inquiry into the Action of Alcohol on the Nervous System,' by Dr. MARCET.

'On the Molecular Theory of Organization,' by Prof. BENNETT.

'On the Organs of the Senses, and on the Mental Perceptive Faculties,' by Mr. W. E. C. NOURSE.

'On the Specific Chemical and Microscopical Phenomena of Gouty Inflammation,' by Dr. GARROD.—Dr. Garrod attempted to show that specific chemical and microscopical phenomena *invariably* accompany gouty inflammation; and these consist in the deposition of nitrate of soda, in a crystalline form, within the cartilages and ligamentous structures of the joints; and that such deposition is altogether *nathognomonic*, never being found in any other disease than true gout; and again, that such deposition is probably the cause, rather than the effect, of the inflammatory action. Lastly, the author pointed out the great importance of ascertaining the true nature of the disease, as a means of conducting to its rational and successful treatment.

'On the supposed Distinction between Sensory and Motor Nerves,' by Mr. G. H. LEWES.

TUESDAY.

'A Demonstration of the Muscular Sense,' by Mr. G. H. LEWES.—Mr. Lewes endeavoured to show that this sense resides in the muscles, and that it is so far different from ordinary sensibility.

Prof. SHARPEY expressed his confidence in the experiments of Bernard, showing that the sensibility of the anterior roots of the nerves is not their own, but derived from the posterior root.—Prof. BENNETT thought the public should not be misled, in supposing that the views of Mr. Lewes were new. On the contrary, it appeared to him that he was bringing us back to the times of Aristotle, when it was supposed that the various acts and feelings of the mind were seated in the different organs and viscera of the body. Many physiologists had believed in the existence of a sixth sense; but few in modern times had imagined it to be possible for any sense whatever to exist without a brain. A metaphysical examination of our own thoughts must convince us that there could be no sense or sensation similar to those of sight or hearing, without the consciousness of impression, and that the conscious mind could not exist without a brain. The circumstance of frogs and animals hopping, flying, or performing other adaptive motions after decapitation, he considered should be regarded as belonging to reflex actions, and not as accompanied by sensation. The vagueness with which the author used the terms sense, sentient, sensibility, and sensation was the probable cause of the fallacy which lay at the foundation of his reasoning.

'On the Structure and Mode of Formation of Starch Granules, according to the Principle of Molecular Coalescence,' by Mr. G. RAINEY.

'On the Homologies of the Coats of Tunicata, with Remarks on the Physiology of the Pallial Sinus System of Brachiopoda,' by Mr. J. D. MACDONALD.

'A Second Physiological Attempt to unravel the Perplexities of the Hypothesis of Berkeley,' by Dr. FOWLER.

'On the Sequence observed in the Phenomena observed in Man under the Influence of Alcohol,' by Dr. SMITH.

'On the Comparative Action of Hydrocyanic Acid on Albumen and Caseine,' by M. A. GAGES.

'On certain Subjective Sensations, with especial reference to the Phenomena of Second Sight, Visions, and Apparitions,' by Dr. CAMPS.

'On certain Imperfectly Recognized Functions of the Optic Thalami,' by Dr. CAMPS.

## SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'Notes on the Lower Danube,' by Major J. STOKES.

'Memorandum of Earthquake at Erzerum,' by Consul DALYELL.

'Description of Gbadamès,' by Consul S. FREEMAN.

'Notes from the Zambesi Expedition under Dr. Livingstone,' by Dr. KIRK and Capt. BEDINGFIELD.

'Description of Passes through the Rocky Mountains,' by Dr. HECTOR.

'Rapid Communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, *via* British North America,' by Major SYNGE.

'Notes on the Proposed Railway Communications between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *via* the United States of America,' by Dr. SHAW.—The paper contained a large amount of geographical and statistical information, and showed that the Americans strongly recommend the adoption of the route of the thirty-second parallel by Cpts. Pope and Parke in 1853, from Preston to Pimas Villages; by Major Emory, from Pimas Villages to the mouth of the Gila, in 1848; by Lieut. Williamson, in California, in 1853.

'On the Geography of Southern Peru,' by Mr. W. BOLLAERT.

TUESDAY.

'On the Geometrical Projection of Two-thirds of the Sphere, and its Application to the Representation of the Stars,' by Col. JAMES.

'On the Roman Camp at Ardoch, and the Military Works near it,' by Col. JAMES.

'On the Commercial Resources of Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa,' by Capt. SPEKE.

'On the Native Inhabitants of the Tarai of the Sub-Himalaya,' by Mr. J. B. DAVIES.

'On the Arabic-speaking Population of the World,' by Mr. A. AMEUNEY (a Syrian).—The Arabic has 29 letters, and, with the combinations and the vowels, make about 36. Seven of these letters are, to a foreigner, exceedingly difficult to pronounce. The Arabic being an original language, it has, of course, the masculine and the feminine genders—and the dual. It has more. It has a personal pronoun, and a pronoun attached to the verb, like the Latin *amo*. It has feminine in the singular and in the plural to the verbs—so, if two people happen to be in the next room, and they were talking, you would know whether they be ladies or gentlemen, or whether one be a lady or a gentleman; or whether the speaker be a lady or a gentleman, or whether the party spoken to be a lady or a gentleman. Not so in any other language—partly only in Greek. We have singular, dual, and plural—plural below No. 10, and above No. 10; we have a plural of plurals, and a collective plural and its plural. Let us see what we can do with these roots. Take the word *love*. We want to use it in English: we add *r*, and make *lover*, or *ing*, and make *loving*; or prefix *be*, and make *beloved*; but you have to say the place of love, the cause of love, and the course of love (they say it never runs smooth)! You have *kill*, and a *knife*, and *butcher*, and *slaughter-house*! We have 9 letters, say *a*, *b*, *c*, and, by adding or prefixing one or more of these to the original, we make a word. One for the place, one for the instrument, one for the cause, and one for the passion. Take the word *love*, again, as a verb. You can only say *might*, *should*, or *would*, *love*; cause to love, command to love, ask to be loved, to be passionately in love, and to fall in love (which is the worst, I think). But with us, we have 13 other letters, and, by prefixing or adding one or more to the original word, we change the meaning. We only change the accent of the noun, and make it a verb. You have something like it—a *présent*, and to *présent*, a *récord*, and to *récord*. There are 65,000 words in the English Dictionary. We have 150,000 in the Arabic, and, when the derivatives are added, the language becomes really formidable. There are a few languages in which there is more than 4 or 5 names for an object. You have *sword*, *scimitar*, and *cutlass*, but we have 150 names for this instrument of death. We have 160 for an old

woman, 120 for the hyena, and I should feel ashamed to tell you how many for the lion, the camel, and the horse. It is all very well for a poet, who wants to rhyme his verses, to have many words at his command, but the language becomes very formidable for the scholar and the forger. The Arabs, who, of course, lived at first in Arabia, did not differ from other primitive nations. They traded with, warred against, hated, and loved their neighbours. Their wars were mostly with the Persians and the Abyssinians, for their poems refer to these nations in particular. They had their national assemblies, as we have here now. There was one in particular like the British Association—that is, comparing small with great things. During the month of Moharem they ceased their wars, and they met at Akos, where the great poets recited their poems, and arbitrators decided which was the first, second, and third best. The first was then inscribed in letters of gold, and hung up at the Kaaba. We have seven of these poems (Moallakât), and many other lesser ones. Few nations have ever produced their equal—I speak not lightly of the poetry of other nations. It was my great desire to read Sir Walter Scott's poetry that urged me to learn the English language. They are passionately fond of their country. They have ideas equally as good as these lines,—

Breathes there a man, &c. ;

or,

O! Caledonia, stern and wild.

I have read several of the best poets in English, French, Italian, and Latin, but all appear to me to write too much. An Arab poet says all he wishes to say in a few verses. I am sure all Arab poetry is burning with a strong passion. The nearest to it is Pope's 'Eloisa and Abelard.' The wars of Arabs have ever been either for women or horses, and their poetry is full of expressions about them. The eyes, the lips, the breath, the neck, and skin of a woman have more names than I could tell you of. Terreck! breath of life; wine, coffee, water of life, and paradise. The Arabs in their native simplicity are frugal, can endure fatigue, hunger, and thirst, but the Arab can never become rich, because he is so generous. From the days of Abraham to this day his great delight is to entertain strangers. They have no hotel charges. Brotherhood is one of their strong ties. One becomes a brother either by a present or service rendered. People who live in towns present—give to one of the chiefs, and he can travel amongst the tribes. Antar had made a war on a tribe, defeated it, and was leading the people into captivity. A man called out to him, El Goman, Antar!—that is, The Covenant. Antar asked him, where and when he ever covenanted with him. I was, said the man, once at such a well watering my horse. You came and wanted to do the same, but your rope was too short. Bread and salt is another thing. The refuge another. Yet France wanted others to give up the refugees whom she turned out herself. Whether Christianity ever made any great progress among them we do not know. There are, however, many Christian tribes, specially in Hauran and Korak. But as soon as Mohammed appeared, the Arab mind took a different turn, and they became a conquering race. They, in fact, burst the bounds of their desert, and went out—the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other—either submission or death. After a little while came the tribute, or redemption. People redeemed themselves by paying an annual tax, very small, and they lived in peace. Then they extended to Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Tripoli, to the borders of the Alantire, &c. The Arabs are like the Anglo-Saxons. They conquer, give their language, manners, and customs to the conquered nation, and in a short time they make them Arabs.

'On Chinese Genealogical Tables,' by Dr. M'GOWAN.

In answer to questions regarding the rebellion in China, Sir JOHN BOWRING said that he did not believe there was any one of the leaders of the rebels, or any man holding an influential position, that was connected with the locality in their possession. The rebels have found no support or sympathy from the inhabitants of the quarters into which they have advanced. They live solely upon



plunder, and their progress from town to town and place to place is one track of desolation. They are very ignorant—they have no common bond of union—and wherever the rebellion has been experienced, the progress of education and civilization has been retarded. So far as he (Sir John) had watched the progress of the rebels, it has been marked by barbarism and destruction to property and life. He looked with great apprehension upon the security of China; for where Government was so corrupt, and its laws but so partially obeyed—where justice was so impure, and religion so little thought of, he was afraid in that country there was nothing to be anticipated but great disorganization and increasing misery.

'On Meteorology, with reference to Travelling, and the Measurement of the Height of Mountains,' by Admiral FITZROY.

'On the Laws of Consanguinity and Descent of the Iroquois,' by Dr. W. CAMPS.

Mr. CRAWFURD (late Governor of Singapore), who had presided during the greater part of the day, declared this Section adjourned till next year, at Oxford.

#### SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS. MONDAY.

'Results of the Society of Arts Examinations,' by Mr. J. POPE HENNESSY.

'Some Statistics on Colour-Blindness,' by Prof. G. WILSON, M.D.—Colour-blindness was a term applied not to what he called a disease of vision, but rather a remarkable type of vision. He went on to give an explanation of the nature of this visual peculiarity, illustrating his remarks by laughable instances. "Colour-blind people," he said, "don't see the red in pink—they think it is white; and if we darken red with black, they stop seeing any red in it, and call it black before we do." This peculiarity, however, shows itself chiefly—firstly, in the confounding of red and green,—secondly, in matching or confounding dark red and brown,—thirdly, in confounding red and black,—and, lastly, in confounding different shades of the same colour. As examples of this peculiarity, the Professor mentioned the case of an upholsterer, in Edinburgh, who covered a coffin with scarlet cloth, and of a gentleman who asked a lady with a red velvet bonnet for whom she was in mourning. The earliest case of colour-blindness on record was mentioned in an old number of the *Philosophical Transactions*. A wedding was about to take place, and the father of the bride was about to send the bridegroom home for coming in a black dress. The bride remonstrated with her father, and assured him that it was not a black dress, but what she thought a genteel colour—claret. As regards red and green, colour-blindness in this respect is generally discovered with flowers. Dalton discovered his colour-blindness by hearing parties call a geranium red, which he had thought light blue. Dugald Stewart could not tell a cherry from its leaves—except by the form.

'The Past, Present, and Prospective Financial Condition of British India,' by the PRESIDENT.

TUESDAY.

LORD MONTEAGLE took the chair, in the absence of Col. Sykes.

'On Popular Investments,' by Sir J. S. FORBES.

'On the Trade Currency of China (with specimens of the coinage),' by Dr. MACGOWAN.

'On Decimal Coinage,' by COL. SHORTFREDE.

Sir J. BOWRING hoped he might be forgiven for saying a few words on this subject, inasmuch as, upon a motion of his in the House of Commons, the subject was first taken up of introducing the decimal system, by the issue, namely, of the florin. The introduction of the decimal principle generally would be of the greatest possible benefit as regards the advance of public instruction, facility of keeping the public accounts, and putting into the hands of the people a means of knowledge which they do not now possess. The advance would be as great as that of the Copernican system over the Ptolemaic. At this moment six hundred millions of people—more than one half—of the human race have adopted the decimal system, in spite of all resistance. Though every other old system had had a great hold from public usage on the minds of a

large proportion of those great multitudes, still the power of this principle, represented by the ten fingers, which the Almighty has given us—inasmuch as we carry with us, every one of us, decimal tables—prevailed. He could not but believe that the decimal system would become universal. Lately he had occasion to look into the accounts of the Japanese Empire. In his hands there were communications made in the time of the Stuarts, and accounts kept by Adams and others, and there is not an account but is kept in decimals. Accounts are all kept in decimals in China, and every one knows the great accuracy with which accounts are there kept. They have a small instrument called Sampan, and also the Abacus—known to the ancient Romans—by which all accounts are kept with the greatest accuracy and rapidity. As regarded the opinions of his honourable and gallant friend, Col. Shortrede, it was agreed almost unanimously by the Parliamentary Committee, that the integer to be used must be the pound sterling, which is universally known almost throughout the world. There is scarcely a country with which we trade that does not give us so much of its own currency as against the pound sterling. He (Sir J. Bowring) had come to the conclusion, that the pound sterling should be divided into thousandths parts, which requires only a change in the copper currency—no other than this, that the farthing shall be declared to be the thousandth, instead of the 960th part, and the halfpenny the 500th part of the pound—this forms the only legislation necessary in introducing the decimal system. He should regret if country after country, and even Spain, difficult as she is to be moved—the most prejudiced country, perhaps, in the world—nay, we find even the remotest colonies of Spain adopting the decimal system,—he repeated, he thought it would not be becoming, with all those countries adopting the decimal system, if this country, with all its intelligence and great commerce, should stand alone. How ridiculous that you shall go on adding up one column, and dividing it by four; adding up another, and dividing it by twelve; adding up a third, and dividing it by twenty! That in that system you shall keep your accounts, and not adopt that which is common in other parts of the world, by dividing the integer into hundredths and thousandths. In the Bank of England, as he had been told by one well able to speak, the introduction of the decimal system would lead to the reduction of one clerk in eleven. The introduction of the florin had facilitated the work there so far, that wherever they could, they dispensed with one column of figures. A Report had lately appeared, emanating no doubt from eminent men—it was but justice, however, to say that Lord Monteaule, to whom they were so much indebted, did not concur in it—but a more one-sided Report he had never seen. The Report excluded all evidence in favour of the decimal system, and included every supposable difficulty. He repeated, a more one-sided Report was never presented to Parliament.

'Notes on the Vital and Economic Statistics of Aberdeen,' by Mr. J. VALENTINE.

'On the British Trade with India,' by Mr. R. VALPY.

'On the Progress of Public Opinion with Respect to the Evils produced by the Traffic in Intoxicating Drink, as at present regulated by Law,' by the Rev. W. CAINE.

'On the Arts of Camp Life,' by Col. Sir J. ALEXANDER.

'Notes on Illegitimacy in the City of Aberdeen compared with the principal Towns in Scotland,' by Mr. J. VALENTINE.

'On some Questions relating to the Incidence of Taxation,' by Mr. J. POPE HENNESSY.

'On Decimal Coinage,' by Mr. R. L. JOHNSON.

'Statistics of the Whale Fishery at Peterhead,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

The Section adjourned to Oxford.

#### SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On a New Gas-Burner, and a Method of producing an Illuminating Gas cheaply from the Decomposition of Water,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'On an Automatic Injector for feeding Boilers,' by Mr. GIFFARD.

'On a Helico-Meter, an Instrument for Measuring the Thrust of the Screw-Propeller,' by the Abbé MOIGNO.

'On an Application of the Moving Power arising from Tides to Manufacturing, Agricultural and other Purposes, and specially adapted to obviate the Thames Nuisance,' by Dr. SEGUIN.

'Description of the Granite Quarries of Aberdeen and Kincardineshire,' by Mr. A. GIBB.—The working of the quarries in Aberdeen commenced 250 years ago; but little progress was made for 100 years. The houses in Aberdeen were constructed principally of wood till 1741, when a fire taking place, the town-council ordained that the fronts of the houses should be of stone or brick. In 1764 granite was recommended for paving the streets of London, and was used for Waterloo Bridge in 1817, and subsequently for the docks at Sheerness and London Bridge. There are upwards of twenty quarries supplying the different varieties of granite: the blue, the red or Peterhead granite, the light red, soft grey, and white. The granite, for the most part, lies in irregular masses in the quarries, and generally of columnar structure. The quarrying is principally carried on by blasting. The drainage of the quarries is chiefly accomplished by means of siphons of lead-pipe, from 1 to 2 or 3 inches in diameter. The author suggests the use of a locomotive engine on rails for drainage purposes, as well as for crane and lifting work. The quarries are not worked to any great depth, though the best and largest masses are found at the lower depths; and proper mechanical contrivances for working deeper might be used with advantage. With reference to the durability of the granite, there appears no appreciable decay; on the oldest specimens of several hundred years the tool-marks are as sharp and fresh as at first. The tools used in dressing the granite for a long period were hammers, picks and axes only; but in 1820 steel chisels were introduced, which effected a considerable improvement. Machinery was tried for dressing, but it failed, being in the form of a planing machine, the granite requiring a distinct blow to separate the parts. The number of workmen employed in the quarries is about 500 daily, and the number of horses about 50. About 50,000 tons are quarried annually, of which about 30,000 are exported; and the export is increasing at the rate of 500 tons annually.

'On a New Gas-Meter, with a Description of an Improved Method of obtaining a true Liquid Level,' by Mr. A. ALLAN.

'On the Comparative Value of Proportion, with a Description of a Direct-Acting Propeller,' by Mr. J. ROBB.

Mr. R. ROBERTS maintained that the screw and the paddle-wheel were not so imperfect in their action as Mr. Robb considered them; and he was of opinion that the paddle-wheel with radial floats was more effective than that with feathering floats. He considered a well-made screw as the most effective propeller. Mr. Robb's propeller was not new, and would soon go to pieces.—Mr. OLDHAM had seen the same thing tried and fail.—Mr. W. SMITH said a similar propeller had been made eighteen years ago, when it failed.—Mr. NELSON did not agree with Mr. Roberts as to the relative merits of the radial and feathering paddles. In his experience the feathering wheels were the best.—Sir E. BELCHER said, that the vibration caused by the paddle-wheel arose from the back action on leaving the water, and not on entering.—Mr. OLDHAM thought that friction gearing would be of value in driving the screw in the place of direct acting-engines.—Mr. NELSON had had experience in friction gearing, and approved it. It was exciting much interest among the engineers on the Clyde.—Mr. G. RENNIE stated that he had tried friction gearing in the Archimedes, but it had failed.—Mr. DIXON had seen it tried in some rolling-mills, but it did not succeed.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN thought that it was worth consideration; though he feared that the great pressure necessary would cause much friction on the shaft, and thus waste power.

An experimental illustration of the Gyroscope



was given by Mr. A. GERARD, who endeavoured to explain its action by reference to more elementary principles of mechanics than were usually assumed for the purpose.

TUESDAY.

'Experimental Researches to determine the Density of Steam at various Temperatures,' by Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN.—The object of these experiments was to verify or correct the theoretical formulae and speculations in regard to the relation between the specific volume and temperature of steam. The experiments were conducted on a novel and original principle, applicable to any temperatures and pressures, capable of being sustained by glass vessels. The determinations were made at pressures varying from ten to fifty atmospheres. They uniformly show a decided deviation from the law for perfect gases, and in the direction anticipated by Prof. Thomson, the density being uniformly greater than that indicated by the theoretical formula of Gay-Lussac or Dalton, Dumas, and others. The author hopes at the next meeting of the Association to lay before the Section results which will determine the value of superheated steam, its density and volume, as compared with the pressure, at all pressures varying from that of the atmosphere to 500 pounds on the square inch.

Prof. MACQUORNE-RANKINE and Dr. JOULE expressed their opinion of the great value of Mr. Fairbairn's researches, and trusted that he would continue them.

'On the Steam Machinery of the Callao, Bogota, and Lima,' by Mr. J. ELDER.

'On Surface Condensation,' by Dr. J. P. JOULE.—The author described the experiments he had made on this important subject. A peculiar arrangement he had introduced gave a very increased effect to a given surface. In this arrangement a copper spiral was placed in the water spaces. The spiral had the effect of giving the water a rotatory motion, which was thus compelled to travel over a larger surface than it would otherwise. He also pointed out that he had succeeded in producing a better vacuum than the temperature of the condensing and condensed water appeared to warrant, and that thus a fresh and unexpected advantage was proved to belong to the system of surface condensation.

A discussion took place, in which Prof. MACQUORNE-RANKINE, Messrs. A. TAYLOR and W. SMITH took part; and a wish was expressed that Dr. Joule would continue his important researches and give the results at a future meeting.

'On a Submarine Lamp,' by Mr. RETTIE.  
Mr. C. BARNETT explained the arrangement of his lamp for the same purpose.

'On the Advantages of the 40-inch Metre as a Measure of Length,' by Mr. G. JOHNSTONE STONEY.—The author showed that if a 40-inch metre was adopted it could readily be decimalized and the inch retained, and thus all difficulty in the comparison of the old and new measure would be avoided. The tenth would be 4 inches, which he would call a hand, the hundredth he would call a nail, and the one-thousandth he would call a line. The old yard would thus be nine hands, a foot would be three hands, and one inch would equal twenty-five lines.

'On Gas Carriages, for lighting Railway Carriages with Coal Gas instead of Oil,' by Mr. G. HART.

'On Coal-Pit Accidents,' by Capt. J. ADDISON.  
'On a Deep Sea Pressure Gauge,' by Mr. H. JOHNSON.

Sir E. BELCHER explained an instrument constructed under his direction some years since for ascertaining the depth of water by compression, and also the temperature and the quality. He pointed out the difficulties to be got over in the construction of such instruments, and how he had succeeded in obviating them. His (Sir E. Belcher's) instrument had been tested to 1,200 fathoms, and proved successful.

'On a Patent Disc Pan for evaporating Saccharine Solutions and other Liquids at a Low Temperature,' by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. A. TOPP described various Models of Fire-Escapes, Boats, &c.

'On Indian River Steamers and Tow-Boats, giving an Account of their improved Construction for Light Draft, capability for Cargo, and Fittings conducive to Manageability in Shallow Rapid Rivers, &c., and of the Practical Value of the Dynamometer in showing the Resistance of Vessels in Tow, at Different Speeds and Loads, with the Result of Test-Trials made in England,' by Mr. A. HENDERSON.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The production of the English version of Meyerbeer's Opera of DINORAH having been honoured with complete success, the Management have the gratification of announcing its representation every Evening until further notice. MONDAY, Oct. 10th, and during the Week, DINORAH. Miss Louisa Pyne; Goethals, Misses Pilling and Thirlwall; Hoel, Mr. Santley; Louis, H. Corri; Claude, St. Albyn; and Corentin, Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. A Divertissement, Mlle. Rosalia Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, Mons. Vandenris, Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling, Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. No charge for Booking and Box-keeper's Fees.  
Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre 1s.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Le Pardon' was so thoroughly discussed on the occasion of its production in Paris, and more lately in its Italian dress, that there is no call for us to return on the music now when it is given by Miss L. Pyne's company, to the English paraphrase of Mr. Henry F. Chorley. Enough to say that it is obviously a work more attainable and likely to take root on the English stage than any of the four grander French operas which have preceded it. The execution is throughout satisfactory. Miss L. Pyne is steady and brilliant as the heroine;—Mr. Harrison good as the cowardly Corentin. It will not surprise us if this part, originally contrived for one who is a clever actor but a limited singer, becomes a favourite among tenors, owing to its dramatic colour. The most lovely or loving among them must become weary of perpetual dolour and love-making, and thankful for an opportunity to touch other things.—Mr. Santley has already established himself as a stage favourite by his singing as Hoel. Some practice in acting is of course wanted; but the difference between first and second performance was great and decisive. In the *romance*, in the third act, the young English baritone is in every respect equal to M. Faure or Signor Graziani. His success was decided. The four secondary parts are fairly filled. Of Miss Pilling, the new *contralto*, we must speak on some future occasion; but must not wait to commend Miss Thirlwall for the great purity and steadiness with which she leads the unaccompanied Quartett (now narrowly escaping an *encore*). She is a real acquisition to the English opera-stage, where the fancy used to be to neglect the subordinate parts, provided "the stars" only shone sufficiently.—The orchestra and chorus go well together under the presidency of Mr. A. Mellon. A better presentation of a foreign opera in English (so far as the performers go) is not in our recollection.

ST. JAMES'S.—This aristocratic theatre, which has hitherto been used only for occasional purposes, was opened on Saturday, under a new management, for a regular season. Mr. F. B. Chatterton, the conductor of the experiment, has commenced operations auspiciously enough, if considered only from a theatrical point of view. Mr. Fitzball contributed a new piece, called a comedy, and entitled 'The Widow's Wedding.' We must leave the reader to imagine the peculiarity which pertains generally to this gentleman's compositions, and merely indicate the plot. The hero, *Angus Erle* (Mr. S. Emery), is an apparent gipsy, but a real nobleman, who courts *Lady Grace Erle* (Miss Katherine Hickson), but takes her to a gipsy location and introduces her to the band, for the purpose of testing her love, which proves itself to be invincible against all trials. He then reveals his position as lost heir of the property she holds, and which, except by marriage with himself, she would lose. Mr. C. Young and Miss E. Arden figure in an under-plot, as a pair of lovers, who follow the example of their betters, and get married. The drama was accepted with enthusiasm by an audi-

ence evidently disposed to admire. A burlesque by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, on 'Virginus,' followed,—a subject we should have thought too sacred for travesty. It is entitled 'Virginus; or, the Trials of a Fond Papa'; and served to bring out Miss St. Casse as an effective singer. It is profusely studded with bad puns, and is very coarse in its thread of humour. Miss Lydia Thompson, a *dansuse*, concluded the evening's entertainment in a ballet, that was successful.

SURREY.—The new season at this theatre was inaugurated on Saturday, with, in many important respects, a new company, and also a new drama. The interior of the house has been redecorated in the Renaissance style, and has a very elegant appearance. The new piece is called a tragic play, and entitled 'The Bridal of Beatriz,'—but is, in fact, an adaptation of Lessing's celebrated 'Emilia Galotti.' This work, which paraphrases the story of the Roman Virginia, is cited in his 'Dramaturgie,' as conveying the author's notion of what a perfect dramatic structure ought to be. All the events are links of a chain, and even to the passing of a dagger from hand to hand, all is accounted for. The conduct of the plot is managed with conscious art. In the first scene, we are advised of the arrival of a letter from a discarded Countess, whose portrait and that of her rival are also shown; but the Countess herself, though the action turns upon her interference, does not appear until the fourth act, and then her part is confined to a single scene, constructed with all the simplicity of a Greek tragedy, and containing at once the statement of her wrongs, her sufferings, and her revenge. The entrance of the injured lady is much needed; for by the time she appears the action and dialogue have become so languid that her presence on the scene acts like sudden magic, and gives an impetus that urges on the catastrophe with an unexpected force, and thus ensures the ultimate success of the play. The adapter has compressed the five acts of the original into three, and has, besides, made room for comic and bandit scenes, which carry out in visible action what Lessing had left to recital. To make these the more interesting, mechanical accessories have been called in aid, and they appear to be to the taste of the audience. In the new version, the action of the play is transferred from Italian to Spanish ground, and the names of the characters are, accordingly, altered. The heroine, *Beatriz Novarra*, is prettily performed by Miss Sarah Thorne, and the *Countess Osaria* powerfully supported by Miss Edith Heraud. Mr. Creswick, as the father, *Estevan Novarra*, found a character suited to his style and talents, and made a strong impression. To provide him with an effective death-scene, the *dénouement* of Lessing's play is much altered, and he is made to kill the *Duke de Cardenas* (Mr. B. Potter), receiving himself the mortal wound in the encounter. The Countess Osaria is also again introduced, that the recreant Duke may perish at her feet. The new drama, for the first act and a half, had but small hold on the sympathies of the audience; but then the new turn given to affairs began strongly to interest them, and so far justified Lessing's method in the arrangement of his incidents. The house was inconveniently crowded; and the applause, of the true transpontine kind, vehement and prolonged.

STRAND.—Mr. T. Morton gave to this stage another new drama, on Monday, entitled 'The Great Russian Bear; or, another Retreat from Moscow.' The Princess *Christine*, of Brunswick, (Miss Maria Simpson) desirous of escaping from the Grand Duke Alexis, her affianced husband, who is a brute, is fain to take refuge in an hotel near the frontier. She is preceded by her faithful attendant, who, the better to effect the object, inspires an affectionate interest in the landlord, *Nicholas Peterskin* (Mr. J. Clarke). The same purpose is also aided by one *George Trevelyan*, (Mr. Parsell) a young officer of the Imperial Guard, who loves the Princess, and contrives to mystify the stupid burgomaster, *Slopovitz* (Mr. H. J. Turner), so that he mistakes *Wrika*, the servant (Miss M. Wilton), for the Princess. The latter is thus enabled to pass the frontier, in the disguise of a



broom-girl. *Wrika* rewards the inn-keeper for his service in the affair with her hand. The new drama evidently pleased the audience, which was numerous.

NEW ADELPHI.—'The Willow-Copse,' a drama produced many years ago at the old theatre, was revived on Thursday week, with an alteration in the cast, Mr. Webster for Mr. Hughes in the character of *Luke Fielding*. The honest yeoman, suffering from the dishonour of his daughter, passes through many phases of feeling and passion. Now, this is just such a character as Mr. Webster delights in; and, certainly, he affords us abundant opportunity of admiring his varied talent in the part. No man marks better the nice gradations by which an individual submits to social or moral degradation, until he sinks into helplessness and hopelessness. Miss Woolgar and Mr. Toole have also parts to which a long history attaches;—and have to depict a life and a career, as *Meg*, a bluff rustic, afterwards converted into a London milkmaid, and *Augustus de Rosherville*, who passes from gent to scamp. This last rôle was originally supported by Mr. Wright, with Mr. Paul Bedford, as *Staggers*, for his coadjutor. The latter plays equally well into Mr. Toole's hands; and the drama loses nothing by its present cast. It is, in fact, well suited to the company.

STANDARD.—A new actor from America, Mr. Joseph Proctor, has appeared this week, in the melo-dramatic part of 'Nick of the Woods,' but evidently possessing talents that entitle him to attempt better things,—though he must learn to check a tendency to extravagance. The play is of American origin, and appears to have been written for the actor expressly.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Smith has been bringing Mdle. Tietjens, Signor Giuglini, and the rest of that party, to London, for two operatic performances at Drury Lane, and a performance of the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini at the St. James's Hall.—The vocal concert at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, conducted by Mr. Benedict, went off well. Among the pieces expressly claiming notice, was a setting of 'Ye Mariners of England,' by Mr. Pierson, so pleasing, simple, and spirited in its melody, as to encourage the idea that he has profited by past disappointments, and taken "a new lease" of musical effort. Should more compositions of this quality be forthcoming, he can without question take a good and a popular place among English-born composers,—a place in every respect more enviable than such as can belong to the best second-hand adapter of German transcendentalism.

The fourth season of Sunday music in the Parks is over, and the Report shows satisfactorily that the recreation is mainly self-supporting. Whereas the subscriptions to the music in Regent's Park amounted to 37l., the sum derived from the sale of programmes was 197l. In Victoria Park the disproportion was as great; the subscriptions being 9l., the programme money, 107l.

The new Oratorio by Herr Molique, which is now completed, has for its subject 'Abraham.' The same Biblical story, we observe, has been set by Herr Blummer, whose Oratorio is announced as among the novelties of Berlin, during the coming winter.

Little or no operatic promise arrives from Germany. Politics, no doubt, are made there to play the serviceable part planned by *Caleb Balderstone* for the fire at *Wolf's Crag*, and may, in part, really stand as excuse for supineness;—but certain it is, that betwixt old and new ideas, matters seem approaching "a dead lock" in the land of Mozart and Beethoven and Weber and Mendelssohn.—In one column we read of the success of *this* singer in the sickly 'Stradella' of M. von Flotow,—in another journal, how the *other* basso has succeeded in the stale "beer" song of the mawkish 'Martha,' of the same composer;—signs these that he still rules the musical stage from Hamburg to Pesth.—Herr Carl Formes has returned from America.—There is no present mention of the new opera by Herr Wagner; and, seeing that ten years or thereabouts

have elapsed since 'Lohengrin' was produced—a work, moreover, which has not been universally accepted—it is time, surely, that the oracle should deliver some new message to his congregation. He is at present in Paris, with the view of finding some means of there producing his 'Tannhäuser.'—Herr Albert, whose 'Anna von Landskron' made a certain local sensation, ought by this time to be "up and doing" again; but it may yet be questioned whether a new work from his pen would count as an event; since we have seen extracts from his former opera, which, however evenly written, hardly establish the originality or genius of their composer.—Austria, it is said, in the vindictive spirit of truculent nationality, is about to cut her own throat and to avenge Solferino by abolishing Italian opera in Vienna. This will be bad for the German singers of the *Kärntner Thor Theater* in more ways than one,—first, as depriving them of models more vocal than their own singing examples,—secondly, because they will be put to extra duty to fill the *hiatus*. It is notified further, that they are only henceforth to be permitted to sing during two-thirds of their holidays;—the other third being devoted to compulsory rest.

The latest musical event in Italy has, characteristically enough, been the election to the new Parliament of Parma of Signor Verdi, who has always stood for a *Tyrtæus* among his countrymen. By way of revenge—or as a serious measure of political precaution under terror—Signor Verdi's last opera, 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' is strictly shut out by the Censorship from the *Teatro San Carlo* of Naples. The autumnal and winter prospects of that theatre seem dismal enough. The *prima donna* are to be Mesdames Steffanone and Spezia; the one new opera for the coming season is to be written by Signor Petrella. The attraction of 'Il Trovatore' and 'La Traviata' is said to be worn out. If this arise from opinion and not spite, we hold Neapolitan wit good.—The frequenters of *La Scala* theatre, at Milan, are promised a new opera, 'Ricardo III.,' composed for Milan by M. Meiners,—the 'Lorenzino' of Signor Pacini, and another work, not named. Mdle. Poincet is said to satisfy the public as *prima donna*.—Here we may say that an Italian tenor, whose name is unknown to us, Signor Morini, is about to appear at the *Italian Opera* of Paris,—and that an opera by Signor Braga will be produced there. 'Il Crociato,' by M. Meyerbeer, is also in the programme for the coming winter, without the permission of the composer.

At Brussels the opera-public is said this autumn to have been more than usually belligerent and merciless in deciding on the new artists who aspire to please the public. The party-violence shown on these occasions, as, also, in the provincial towns of France, has grown into a periodical row, under pretext of its being a gathering of votes.—It might have been fancied that nothing could be less mannerly than the *parterre* at Milan, which we heard once sing through an opera with Madame Tedesco in the manly resolution to disconcert and drive a woman from the stage. But the other night, it appears, the frequenters of the beautiful *Théâtre de la Monnaie* were yet more demonstrative, and so perplexed and harassed a poor lady brought out on approval, that she fainted on the stage. Surely, Music would be better served if, with all their boast of intellect and connoisseurship, and out of their Conservatory (which trains skilful instrumentalists) the Brussels public could contrive to get a Belgian opera written for its own theatre, and not be for ever content to remain in the position of a second-hand Paris.

The obituary memoir read, according to custom, at the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* on Saturday last, was that of a musician, by a musician—a notice of Adam, the composer, prepared by the Perpetual Secretary, M. Halévy.

Among coming singers talked of in foreign journals are a Swedish lady, Mdle. Rosa Baumann, who is about to appear in opera at Berlin, and a Swedish gentleman with a tenor voice, M. Schongaard, who is pursuing his studies in Paris.

It may be noted among other signs of our cosmopolitan and polyglot time (when a French and a

Belgian lady are said to be carrying everything before them at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg) that an edition of Lortzing's 'Czar und Zimmermann' is about to be published in Paris.

Here is as peculiar a prize-scheme as was ever put forth to tempt rhymesters and musicians. A benevolent society, in aid of the watermen of the Dordogne (south of France), desires to have an ode, in praise of wine, to be written as follows; to be set to music, and the successful candidate rewarded:—"The ode is to be in seven verses—1st, the plantation of the vine; 2nd, its culture; 3rd, the grape-gathering; 4th, the pressing and fermentation; 5th, the barrelling [bottling is unaccountably left out. *Ed.*]; 6th, the forwarding of the wine by water, and its advantages; 7th, the effects of wine on the health."—It remains to be seen whether a companion-piece to Schiller's 'Song of the Bell' and Romberg's music will come of this. Having laughed, however, attention may be called to the appeal of the benevolent society of the Dordogne, as indicating the spread of part-singing in France.

The wounded self-consequence of the theatrical correspondent of the *Spectator*, who complained that after having been engaged to play "second chair," he had been reduced to the poorer estate of "fifth flower-pot," has been lately recalled to us by a development of French authors' "rights," of which the inimitable Caron de Beaumarchais, who established them, little dreamed. Mention has been made of the plurality of persons who are registered as the proprietors of 'Cricri,' the new fairy spectacle in Paris. The other day yet one more of the authors claimed dues which had been withheld him, in the courts of justice. This was the machinist, or contriver of tricks, on whose devices and transformations the success of the piece mainly depends. Law decreed the claim to be a good one.—Will the *modiste* who gets up an astounding and rare *toilette* for Mdles. Figeac or Fargueil, which also (as every Paris playgoer knows) has no small share in exciting public delight and wonderment, next insist on being one of the "we" entitled to thirds, or fifths, or tenths, in proportion as invention has been weak and collaboration busy?

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*Periodicals by Post.*—According to the regulations affecting the transmission of stamped publications through the post, as laid down in the 'British Postal Guide,' there must be nothing printed on the cover of a newspaper but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, and the printed name and address of the publisher or vendor who sends it. It appears, however, to be the practice of many news-agents in London to have other words than those specified above printed on the covers of the newspapers sent by them through the post, such as "sent by," "from," &c., and there is reason to believe that such newspapers have hitherto been allowed to pass unchallenged. It has therefore, been decided, under the circumstances, to abstain from charging newspapers of this kind with postage until the 1st of January next, and to allow publishers of newspapers and news-agents in London to use up, during the interval, any stock of covers which they may have on hand with the objectionable words printed upon them. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the newspaper regulations will be strictly enforced from the commencement of the next year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. O.—J. H.—M. W.—E. L.—A.—J. S. G.—Nullus—Rear-Admiral FitzRoy—G. & S.—received.

\* \* \* Mr. M. D. Kavanagh seems hardly to have understood a remark we made in connexion with his Latin Grammar. Of course we do not deny—as our language implied—that grammarians often speak of forming certain moods and tenses from others; but what they mean is simply that they *may* be so obtained, by making some changes, not that they are actually derived in this way. It is not reasonable to assume—what cannot be proved as a matter of fact—that relations of thought which, from their very nature, are altogether independent of each other, are expressed by verbal forms related to each other as roots and derivatives. Convenient as it may be for a learner to know that one mood and tense can be got from another by a slight alteration, we protest against his being allowed to suppose that there is any real connexion between them.



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The Bonus Additions have averaged from 26 to 68 per cent. on  
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FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

ON 31st JANUARY, 1859.

Annual Revenue—Fire Department..... £109,179 19 7  
 Do. Life Department..... 80,216 18 8  
 Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds 404,449 3 2

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 Yielding in New Premiums..... 12,555 18 8  
 Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 136,229 5 0

Bonus declared of 11.5s. per cent. per annum on every policy  
 opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1858.

Fire Premiums received in 1858..... £31,345 16 5

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FIRE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED.

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The PROFITS OF THE FIRE BRANCH of the Company pro-  
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 the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after the  
 3rd of October next.

The Assured entitled to participate are those whose Policies were  
 in force on the 6th day of April last (on which day the Profits were  
 declared) and whose Property had been assured with the Company  
 for five complete years previously. Parties applying to participate  
 are particularly requested to bring their Policies with them to the  
 Office, or the last Receipts issued for their Premiums.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.

Bartholomew-lane, London, Sept. 15, 1859.

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 Sewing Cotton Manufacturers, Paisley, beg leave to call attention  
 to the following extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of 20th cur-  
 rent, and to the article copied below, which appeared in the Glas-  
 gow Morning Journal of 22nd inst., in reference to said Sequestra-

tion. FAISLEY, 27th Sept. 1859.

SEQUESTRATION.

"J. & T. COATS & Company, Thread Manufacturers in Paisley,  
 and James Anderson, Thread Manufacturer in Paisley, and  
 George M'Kenzie, Thread Manufacturer there, and also Spirit  
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 as partners of said Company, under a 3d. per quire—Copy Books, 21s.  
 per gross—P. & C.'s Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, is 3d. per  
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Edinburgh Gazette, of Tuesday, 20th Sept. 1859.

"It may be necessary, for the information of non-commercial  
 readers, to remark that the firm of J. & T. COATS & Co., Sewing  
 Cotton Manufacturers, Paisley, which appeared in the Gazette of  
 Tuesday, has no connection with the ancient and wealthy firm of  
 J. & P. COATS, of Ferguslie, near Paisley, and has not even a part-  
 ner of the name of COATS in it. The title of the bankrupt firm was  
 a ruse of the most unjustifiable kind, and one to which the Messrs.  
 Coats have more than once been subjected. They had lately to  
 defend themselves against a similar manoeuvre in America, and  
 were successful. The Paisley concern appears to have quite de-  
 servedly ruined itself by its attempts to impose on the public. The  
 great fame of the Sewing Cotton of the Ferguslie Works is  
 Paisley once is another illustration of the necessity of a registra-  
 tion of firms and partners."

Glasgow Morning Journal of Thursday, 22nd Sept. 1859.



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The philosopher and the poet are here united in one, and there is a dash of humour in them, now and then, which does no discredit to either. What the united singer and commentator here gives is nothing less than "successive impressions of the human profile, from date to date, from Eve, the mother of men, down to the Revolution, the mother of peoples;—impressions taken, sometimes from barbarism, sometimes from civilization, but almost always from the historical life; impressions moulded from the masks of ages." When the whole is concluded, the public will possess a complete collection,—a "gallery of the human medal," showing how with each age the physiognomy of humanity undergoes a change,—the reflects of some of which changes are shadowed forth in the 'Legend of Ages.' The manner of the singer and the song is, perhaps, best indicated by his own words explanatory of the matter in these volumes: "Mankind," he says, "considered as a great collective individuality, and achieving, from epoch to epoch, a series of acts upon earth, has two aspects,—the historical aspect and the legendary aspect. The second is not less truth-

ful than the first; the first is not less conjectural than the second."

Victor Hugo must not be mistaken as placing the legend writer on a level with the historian, —but he insists on a certain place for, and appreciation of, legend in historical matters,—and as a mark of the respective value at which he estimates the writers of history and legend together, he gives it in one sentence,—"*Herodotus makes history, Homer makes the legend.*"

Of course, there is much to be considered before Victor Hugo's conclusions on this subject are accepted; but we leave that consideration to others,—intimating here by the way that some of his own legends, beautiful as the lines may be, are in truth as obscure as that Homeric hymn, 'In Cererem,' for the unravelling of which, as far as it alludes to the Eleusinian mysteries, a learned Dutch Society has offered a modest reward.

The poet's epochs are thus divided:—"From Eve to Jesus"; eight legends, or legendary odes and ballads. In the first we find, in a pretty—save in one phrase, too highly coloured—poem on Eve, the moral that woman is consecrated by maternity. The second, named 'Conscience,' is a striking picture of the vain struggle of Cain to fly from the "eye," which rests on him, shun it as he will,—behind the carpet of the tent, beneath the stone-roof of the ramparted dwelling, or within the brazen tower that could not shut out the "eye" that looked at him, unceasingly, from the one corner of the skies. At length, the wretched fratricide takes refuge in a cave dug out expressly for the purpose of concealing him from the eye that gazes at him, by night as by day, from the heavens. Up to this point the figures and grouping are superb,—relieved, too, by the touching traits of affection of innocent child for guilty father. But, at the end, we have this curious scene:—

Puis il descendit seul sous cette voûte sombre :—  
Quand il se fut assis sur sa chaise dans l'ombre,  
Et qu'on eut sur son front fermé le souterrain,  
L'eil était dans la tombe, et regardait Caïn.

—The whole is spoiled by the common-place circumstance of the way-worn and mind-worn wanderer "taking a chair." Surely, the legend here is not on a level with history.

The third illustration of the period "From Eve to Jesus" is to show that 'Power equals Goodness,' in this way: Eblis vaunts his ability to excel all created things, if the Creator will allow him the same means. All he asks is granted, and all that he can accomplish is—a shrimp; which we take to be more than the fallen angel ever effected. He is described, however, as producing the spider, which he insultingly flings at the Deity,—by whom it is, at a word, converted into a sun! Of the remaining legends of the first epoch, some idea may be formed from what we have said of the preceding. Their great beauty lies in their picturesque detail; this is perfect, and the images remain impressed on the mind, not to be readily forgotten: What they actually teach is another question. The author himself fancies the object he has in view may be too subtle for the world to comprehend; meanwhile, if you cannot comprehend the purpose of the structure, admire its beauty and be thankful.

From the closing subject of the first period, 'Christ at the Tomb' (of Lazarus), Victor Hugo passes to that of the 'Décadence de Rome,' which he illustrates in some crisp lines to the Lion of Androcles,—saying of the beast that he behaved as a man (ought) when men were behaving as beasts. A triad of poems serve to depict Islamism; five exemplify the "heroic Christian cycle"; and three are given to "Knights-Errant," involving, however, above a couple of dozen of episcodical ballads and metri-

cal histories. 'The Thrones of the East' are then raised before us in three pictorial poems, which bring the first volume to a sparkling conclusion.

The Spanish ballads in the 'Knights-Errant,' beautiful as they are, will perhaps be less admired than the Italian stories in the illustrations of 'Italy,' by which the second volume is opened. 'The Sixteenth Century' is equally spirited; in the story of the 'Infanta's Rose,' an artist might find suggestions for a picture in every line. Nearly as much may be said of 'The Inquisition,' and the 'Song of the Sea-Adventurers' is one of the most original lays of the sort ever imagined by poet or chanted by minstrel, and gaily demonstrating how, as the Chorus says,—

On sailing from Otranto  
We mustered,—thirty men;  
But when we came to Cadiz,  
We counted,—only ten.

'The Mercenaries,' illustration of a succeeding age, abounding in truth, satire, and sarcasm, contrasting the eagles of Austria and Switzerland, and rendering sublime justice to the men, as well as to the country, of lakes and mountains, might create a reputation for a hitherto unknown poet, were it not for some of those "audacious" figures of speech in which Victor Hugo loves to indulge. Take, as a sample, the lines in which he grandly warns any assailant, or would-be violator of the liberty of Switzerland, of his danger,—telling him that if he dared lay his finger on the robe of the Jung-Frau, that virgin-mountain, with a hurricane on her shoulders, would "spit an avalanche in the fellow's face":—

Qu'après avoir dompté l'Athos, quelque Alexandre,  
Sorte de héros montre, aux cornes de taureau,  
Aille donc relever sa robe à la Jung-Frau,—  
Comme la vierge ayant l'ouragan sur l'épaule  
Crachera l'avalanche à la face du drôle.

—Amazingly difficult to paint, that!

Probably, the portion of these volumes that will be first looked into with most interest, is that under the heading of 'Now' ('*Main-tenant*'). Here, if anywhere, the satirist and his whip of fire were to be looked for. But the search will be in vain; the present period is illustrated by four brief poems,—'After the Battle,' 'The Toad,' 'The Poor,' 'Words on Trial'; all these contain nothing that can render uneasy the digestion of an Imperial *préfet*. In the first alone, where a hussar gives a draught of water to a wounded foeman, who had endeavoured to shoot the giver as he was performing his task, or duty, of humanity, can we imagine a trace of meaning otherwise than what is presented by the words. *There*, perhaps, the author hints at the melancholy contrast presented on the battle-fields of the old empire, and the last European battle-fields of the new,—fields in which were introduced, for the first time, those African savages, the *Turcos*, whose presence in a fight is said to betoken the massacre of the wounded.

With the 'Twentieth Age' the poet enters on the land of dreams; and with the 'Beyond Time,' advances into a region that belongs neither to history nor legend. To a writer of Victor Hugo's power of imagination, such a journey is of course brilliantly detailed; and as the climax of this singular but able introductory work, the figure of the Angel of the Judgment, at the conclusion, his hand extended towards the summoning trumpet, is in magnificent contrast with the exquisite picture of the dawn, in the opening poem on the 'Consecration of Women.'

In closing the pages of these remarkable volumes, we are reminded by their variety, structure, and strong contrasts, of the resemblance which they bear to the author's own



career. They seem, indeed, and are perhaps intended to be, a reflection of a career even more remarkable than the 'Legend' itself. Nearly threescore years have now elapsed since the author first tasted of this bitter life at Besançon. His mother was a Royalist and Voltairian; his father, a Republican volunteer, developing into an ultra-Bonapartist. Victor was moulded by the tastes, opinions, and prejudices of each of his parents,—tastes, opinions, and prejudices the most violent of their sort. While yet a child he saw many lands, and mused by many a sea, and their impressions are on him still. He was long in Spain, and was on the point of being named one of the pages of King Joseph, but the force of events stood in the way of that honour. Nevertheless, the Spanish ballads and dramas of Victor Hugo are all the more life-like for this long and early draught of Spanish air; and it may be questioned even if 'La Rose de l'Infanta,' the exquisite apologue in the work before us, would have had half its charms but for the nurture of the well-remembered poet. He says, indeed, somewhere of himself, that when he returned to Paris, and dwelt in a solitary suburban house, with no other companions save his mother and an old priest, and no other playing-ground but a walled-in garden, he was serious, haughty, and half Spanish in his disposition. The Spaniard, in fact, has never been out of him, since, at the age of thirteen, he sang of Roland and chivalry.

His home-education entered into another phase at the Restoration of the Bourbons, when his Imperialist father separated from his Legitimist mother. The sentiments of the latter were those adopted by Victor; and, at the College of Louis le Grand, eschewing mathematics for poesy, he composed 'Irtaméne,' a tragedy in the severely classical style, an *à propos* tragedy complimentary to the Bourbons, and in which there was no trace of that revolutionary spirit of romanticism which set wild not only the classicists, but the romantic faction, too.

Again, we find his early peculiarities clinging to him. In the 'Legend' we come wonderfully upon lines of doubtful signification winding up periods of great beauty. It was even so with the poet when, at the age of fifteen, he lost the prize offered by the Academy, because his poem 'On the Advantages of Study' contained two obscure verses.

A true, honest, manly love for a true-hearted, honest, and accomplished girl—boy and girl they were when they first met—was the fountain at which he first quaffed the delicious draughts which gave him strength to grapple with and secure Fame. The tonic has lasted him, hitherto, throughout life; and whenever he has to deal with human affection, the passages seem to us to echo, as in this book, the music of his own old experiences of the harmony of love. Occasionally, there may seem exceptions to this rule; and we are puzzled to determine whether the bard be love-making or writing politics. It was just so in his earlier days, when the pupil of his Voltairian mother and the Author of 'The First Sigh,' or of verses of some such title, seriously, or seeming seriously, declared that in the history of man there is no poesy unless it be viewed from the height of monarchical ideas and of religious belief. Then, too, he cursed the blighting glory of the First Napoleon, shuddered at the liberties taken with the classical rules of poetry by Lamartine, wrote 'Bug Jargal,' and was pensioned by that philosophic sovereign, Louis-Dixhuit!

What, then, was the astonishment of the public, when, now some thirty years since, Victor Hugo, trampling upon rules, unfurled

the flag of Romanticism and tried to sweep from the stage the set-scene and the two chairs, which were the immutable property of the "Unities" and classical tragedy. To establish Romanticism and crush Corneille and Racine, he brought up his pieces as Napoleon did his artillery against the enemy. From 'Cromwell' to 'Les Burgraves,' they were produced on the stage as the Emperor produced *corps d'armée* after *corps d'armée* on the field to overwhelm the foe and gain new triumphs. At every new success of the dramatic poet, the Romanticists were exultant; and it is even said that after the glorious success of one of this new-school dramas, 'Hernani,' if we remember rightly, the friends of the author closed round him in the saloon of the theatre, and danced a wild dance of triumph to the cry of "Enfoncé,—Racine!"

The 'Legend' abounds with writing which reminds us of the glories of the short-lived Romantic Era. Short-lived it may be justly called. It began with 'Cromwell,' was at its brightest and best when 'Hernani' was produced, was laughed at when 'Ruy Blas' appeared, and was hissed out with the 'Burgraves.' The enemies of the school thought the author no longer capable of anything; but his odes and lyrics of this and a succeeding era proved that his magic was potent in whatever direction he chose to wave the wand. Traces of this varied magic thickly mark the pages of the 'Legend of Ages.'

The worst change of all was when Victor Hugo began to mingle politics with whatever literary task he was for the moment engaged in. His novels are free, generally speaking, from this defect, but his 'Rhine' is little more than a political pamphlet, written to found an alliance between France and Germany, so as to defy Russia on one side and destroy England on the other. Meanwhile, the Academy opened its doors to him, in 1841, and four years later, Louis-Philippe, very reluctantly, made him a Viscount.

As Victor Hugo has received honours from all Governments, in equal proportion has he been chastized by all. Charles the Tenth interdicted his 'Marion de Lorme,' and the poet became a zealous Orleanist. Louis Philippe interdicted his 'Le Roi s'amuse,' and the noble Viscount welcomed the Republic as heartily as he had advocated permission for the return of the Bonapartes to France. As a Republican, he opposed Cavaignac, but he warmly supported Louis Napoleon, a man who was a Carbonaro when Hugo was a Legitimist,—plotting for the overthrow of monarchs, when the poet was declaring them divine, writing in the *Progrès* against the alleged withering tyranny of Louis-Philippe, and, by the pen of Walewski, in the *Messenger*, shriekingly insisting on more liberty for "poor France"—when the poet was hailing the King as the sage among crowned heads. The two men, ex-Carbonaro and ex-Legitimist, met at last, as Republicans and equals. Louis Napoleon alone profited by his position, and drove the poet into exile,—an exile which has produced these volumes, warm with all the fire and illumined by all the light of the poet's past life. To those acquainted with the incidents of that life, this work will have a wonderfully increased charm, significance, and intelligibility.

We commit the book to its world of readers, as a work to be studied as well as enjoyed, despite its length as a so-called introduction to a grand poetic system, to follow. They who so read and study it will return to it again and again, for there is matter in it for all humours and conditions of mind. We can fancy an Emperor feeling humiliated that the poetic son of the old Imperialist soldier dare not trust the

Imperial word, and sing his own song in France. Meanwhile, "To France," the poet on our old Norman isle in the Channel, dedicates his 'Legend,' with this touching *envoi*:—

Livre! qu'un vent t'emporte  
En France, où je suis né!—  
L'arbre déraciné  
Donne sa feuille morte.

*On the Meteorology of Newport, in the Isle of Wight; as deduced from Observations carried on during the Sixteen Years 1841—56.* By J. C. Bloxam. (Ryde, J. Briddon.)

Mr. Bloxam is an observer of the class of which Gilbert White of Selborne is the prototype: the class of observers who sit down in one place, keep hold of one subject, and give and take time. To such observers the sciences of observation have been greatly indebted. In the work before us we have not merely minute and elaborate observations, but full descriptions and tabulated results, comparative information, and some attempts at theory. These we must leave to journals which expressly attend to meteorology. The author prefaces as follows:—

"The attempt has been made to accompany the facts with explanations,—to show *how* the phenomena which occur contemporaneously are connected together,—what they originate from—and what they lead to. The danger of thus venturing on hypothesis is freely acknowledged; and it has indeed been felt to be a question whether this branch of investigation might not better have been omitted. Theories, however, may be useful for the purpose of arranging, specifying and identifying facts, when in themselves incorrect;—they may be so, even though they should have as little real or essential connexion with the facts, as the figures representing the signs of the zodiac have with the groups of stars to which they are arbitrarily appropriated: and it was thought that by thus showing a relation between the facts, and giving them a combined meaning, some additional interest might be lent to the otherwise dry detail of meteorological statistics. To leave our store of meteorological facts without any explanation seems too much like placing meteorology on the same footing with astronomy divested of the theory of gravitation—atomy or botany divested of physiology—or a collection of hieroglyphics without an interpretation: he who first attempts the interpretation may do good service, even though he should occasionally go astray;—the first road made through a country may be worth the making, though it should prove to be no more than a help towards ascertaining the course which the road should eventually take. There is a great difference between using facts to support theories, and using theories to explain facts: and the process here had recourse to is, that of pointing out the hypothesis which appears to supply a means to explain, and a bond to unite, a number of concurrent facts, the existence and concurrence of which had been previously ascertained with certainty."

Agreeing with all this, we go further. In the matter of meteorology, there is a large and combined attempt to construct a science in Bacon's manner, which, as is now often acknowledged, never gave any success. We are speaking, of course, not of the mythical Bacon, but of the real Bacon of the 'Novum Organum.' Facts are heaped upon facts; volume after volume of observations is printed; the shelves groan with heavy books setting forth how it blew and rained, how the thermometer and barometer behaved, and what the clouds looked like, in all manner of places, and through all manner of recent periods. According to Bacon, when all the facts are collected, we shall construct meteorology as a person constructs a circle with a pair of compasses, with mechanical certainty, and no need of any sagacity. But meteorology has not emerged as yet: the weather-science seems as far off as ever. A few minor indications of law have been col-



lected, with more or less of doubt about them; but very little in the way of result to show for the patient zeal which has been exerted, and the sums of money which have been spent. The science that is to be, wants its Newton, and an attempt is made to provide him by laying on an unlimited supply of Flamsteeds. The absence of a locomotive is remedied by putting on carriages without end to the train.

What we most need is good attempt at theory from the heads of those who are practised in observation. The thermometer and the barometer may be tabulated, the weather phenomena may be recorded for centuries together without any clue being gained. We are glad, therefore, to meet with a private observer, who aims at the character of a speculator, after good proof given that he is a practised experimenter. In the present state of the subject, any bit of theory which, right or wrong, embodies a parcel of facts is worth volumes of weather records.

*Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical, and Topographical.* By Sir James Emerson Tennent. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

It may be doubted whether any island, considered with respect to its productions, its traditions, and its political history, possesses such various claims upon our interest as the island Sir Emerson Tennent has so amply illustrated. Centuries before the date of Sindbad or Ulysses, Serendib was fabled as being the dwelling of an Eastern Circe. Arabian stories told how our first parents, on quitting Paradise, found consolation among the spice-bearing woods of Lanka "the resplendent." Embedded in the granite rock, six thousand feet high, is shown a rude foot-print, upon which Buddhist worshippers strew rhododendrons, and which Mohammedans reverence, as that of Adam; while Chinese point to the gems that sparkle on the mountain, as "the crystallized tears" of the first man. If sacred documents were rare, and their meaning forgotten or misunderstood, a sacred bo-tree which had been miraculously transported across the sea, was a visible emblem to the Singhalese of the antiquity of his religion; and to remove all doubt, on solemn feast-days the dalada, or sacred tooth of Buddha, was carried about for the view of the Faithful. In the north of the island were rock temples and dagobas, which, in architectural singularity, might challenge comparison with the Pyramids or the mounds in the valley of the Tigris,—painted chambers, illustrated with the exploits of kingly conquerors, in a state of blissful Nirwana, on whose figures lamps shed "a dim religious light," and round which a continuous perfume of flowers made the air heavy. There, too, sacred books recorded the ancient antediluvian glories of Lanka, where there were 25 palaces, and 400,000 streets, and, in a later period, when men had become wicked and commercial, 100,000 large towns. Buddhist poets, borrowing native images, sang of Serendib as "the pearl on the brow of India"; Chinese, "as the island of jewels"; and Greeks extolled it as "the land of the hyacinth and the ruby." Whether known as Lanka, or Serendib, or even as Tarshish, or Taprobane, it was the great resort of ships and the commercial halting-place between East and West. Down the Persian Gulf to Serendib came slow-sailing ships, laden with embroidered shawls, or carpets, or Persian wine,—came wicker-decked vessels from India with horses, or gold sandalwood, or frankincense,—came Phœnician vessels bringing purple robes, and seeking for ivory, apes, and peacocks,—came curiously carved junks laden with silk, and desirous of

pepper and cinnamon. Singular pleasure the old mariners are reported to have found when they first smelled the spice-trees, and dropped anchor in the still Singhalese waters, forgetting entirely the course of time, and engaging with such eagerness in cock-fighting, as even, upon occasion, to wager the joints of their fingers. Until the time of Alexander, classic Europeans knew little of Taprobane. Mysterious tales were then brought back of its elephants, its ivory, and its tortoises. A Roman revenue galley, caught by the monsoon, and blown on to the pearl banks to the north-west of Taprobane, brought, in the first century, the news to Rome of the coral, the pearls, the tortoise-shell, and the important commercial opening there was in Ceylon. Not till Ptolemy's time, sixty or seventy years later, was it that the island, with its headlands, its harbours, its ports and mountain ranges, became mapped out clearly and distinctly for the European trader or scholar. Curious and exceedingly interesting information "regarding the condition of Ceylon, as it presented itself to the eyes of the Chinese," has been collected by the author from twenty-four Chinese authorities. This bears reference to the Buddhist monasteries, to the vassalage of Ceylon to China in the sixth century, and to the commercial products of the island, among which it is remarkable that cinnamon is not even named. Of the Moorish, Genoese, and Venetian trade with Ceylon, and the state of Ceylon down to its occupation by the Portuguese and the Dutch, Sir Emerson Tennent enters into full details. Yet attractive as without doubt its early records are, these appear to us scarcely to reach the interest which the description of actual Ceylon cannot fail to excite in the reader. To say nothing of the natural or physical marvels of the spot,—the flowers, and plants, and trees, which make Ceylon a sort of gigantic, lustrous, botanical garden,—to omit mention of the strange mountain-peaks upheaved in its southern portion, and the palm-shadowed towns nestling under trees, or the grotesque temples carved out of the boulder-like blocks,—to say nothing of the mammalia in its woods, the fish which climb the trees, the leeches which go roving about in quest of fat-armed travellers, the tritonæ which tinkle musically under the water of the lakes, the pearls which make the north-west "a sea of gain," or the infusoria which tinge with vermilion a mile or two of sea,—not to speak of ancient native works, magnificent tanks, and lakes, and canals;—there are marvels of later time which make the history of Ceylon even more remarkable. The kingdom of Kandy has for ever passed away, according to the native proverb, now that bridges have been constructed, and roads cut through arches of rock, and carried to the height of 6,000 feet.

On the cession of the Dutch, in 1796, Ceylon first, or rather its lowland and coast, became a British possession,—the King of Kandy occupying a central capital among the hills, and Mr. North being appointed the first British Governor. With the history of the island subsequent to that date;—with a curious chapter of secret and confidential intrigue, entered into by the British Governor and the native Prime Minister for the deposition of the King of Kandy, upon which intrigue Mr. North's private correspondence has thrown an exceedingly painful light; with the seed of that political intrigue which ripened into the massacre of the British garrison, and unheard-of atrocities on the part of the King;—with details of those wise administrative measures which, begun by Sir Edward Barnes and his able Commissioner, ultimately quelled all disaffection on the part of the people; broke, but without violence, the

power of the King, and henceforward made the island easy to hold and to govern;—with engineering details of the making of roads, the bridging of torrents, and the construction of a broad and effectual highway from sea to sea;—still more with the records of equally successful policy, the abolition of slavery, the extinction of all commercial monopoly, the abandonment of compulsory labour, the encouragement to native industry and enterprise, and the establishment of a charter of justice superseding the arbitrary rule of the chiefs;—with such measures and influences, in fact, as have changed in less than half a century the aspect of the country, and materially altered the condition of the people, the second volume of the work is mainly occupied, as the first is with a complete physical and historical description of Ceylon.

From the official position he filled, Sir Emerson Tennent had peculiar advantages for the collection of material. He had access to unpublished MSS. on Singhalese history; he had the companionship of friends familiar with natural science, and the portion of the work relating to the Fauna, the Flora, the Geology of the country, has been inspected and revised by men eminent in their various departments. Two remarkable facts will strike the reader. He will be surprised to learn that in 1852 so little was known of the interior of Ceylon, that in a map republished by a learned Society, the country lying to the north of the Mahawelligarga and the Kandyan zone, which is by no means destitute of population, and containing the ruins of stupendous monuments, is left blank as "unexplored district." Moreover,—

"The condition of neglect and insecurity which Trincomalee exhibits at the present day [says Sir Emerson Tennent], is painfully irreconcilable with the terms of exultation with which its capture was originally announced to the nation. Then it was extolled, as the sole harbour of refuge to the east of Cape Comorin, Bombay being the only capacious port on the west coast of Hindustan; and projects were in contemplation to render it the grand emporium of Oriental commerce, the Gibraltar of India, and the arsenal of the East. Remembering these exciting assurances, and contemplating the capabilities presented by the locality for their utmost realization; an extreme feeling of disappointment is excited now by looking upon its incomplete fortifications, its neglected works, and its reduced military establishments—utterly unequal to any emergency. These render Trincomalee as insecure at the present day as it was unprepared in the last century for the assaults of Suffrein and De la Haye."

Of the vegetable and animal wonders in Ceylon, the work affords countless details, which will delight the naturalist. There are the avenues of palms waving for hundreds of miles, over the red roads, or the tracts of sand,—there are the thorny imbulu, which drop their silken blossoms, and strew the earth for roads with a flossy scarlet,—there are the banyans and firs, the Thugs of the vegetable world, the seeds of which, dropped by a bird on a palm, throws out a net-work of wood, and at last strangles the tree it has fed upon. On the higher ranges there are families of tall trees that, in struggling up to the light, prop themselves up by strange buttresses of wood projecting from the trunk,—there is the coral-tree, with its close, bead-like berries, like clusters of red coral,—the asoka, with its orange and crimson flowers, and great heavy-flowered rhododendrons, rising to the height of 60 or 70 feet,—not to speak of talipot-trees, and peepul-trees, and iron-trees, with flowers like white roses, and buds and shoots of crimson, nor of cocoa-nut-trees, that spread their coronals of green by millions, and of glowing moon-flowers, and marvellous pitcher-plants, and



odorous troops of orchids and gadding epiphytes, that enjoy that moist, warm oriental air. Then there are the geckoes, which drop from the ceilings, or the flies, which come in a body and put out the lights at dinner; and the snakes, which get into your bed-room or carriage, and the acari, which feed on your books; the fungi, which spread a vegetable lint over your dress-coat or your looking-glass, and the crows, which open your boxes and run off with the valuables, and the leeches, which waylay you in your rambles; the climbing-fish, which filch the sap out of the palms, and that strange pigeon—the neela-cobeya—whose note has such an effect upon the nerves that irritated persons subside into placidity on merely hearing the sound.

One practice adopted by a wealthy native we particularly like—that of keeping a cobra de capello to protect his house, or to deter unseasonable visitors.

One of the strangest native customs is the use of the Pamboo-Kaloo, or snake-stone, used as a remedy in cases of wounds by venomous serpents:—

“On one occasion, in March, 1854, a friend of mine was riding, with some other civil officers of the government, along a jungle path in the vicinity of Bintenne, when they saw one of two Tamils, who were approaching them, suddenly dart into the forest and return, holding in both hands a cobra de capello which he had seized by the head and tail. He called to his companion for assistance to place it in their covered basket, but in doing this, he handled it so ineptly that it seized him by the finger, and retained its hold for a few seconds, as if unable to retract its fangs. The blood flowed, and intense pain appeared to follow almost immediately; but, with all expedition, the friend of the sufferer undid his waistcloth, and took from it two snake-stones, each of the size of a small almond, intensely black and highly polished, though of an extremely light substance. These he applied one to each wound inflicted by the teeth of the serpent, to which the stones attached themselves closely, the blood that oozed from the bites being rapidly imbibed by the porous texture of the article applied. The stones adhered tenaciously for three or four minutes, the wounded man's companion in the meanwhile rubbing his arm downwards from the shoulder towards the fingers. At length the snake-stones dropped off of their own accord; the suffering appeared to have subsided; he twisted his fingers till the joints cracked, and went on his way without concern. Whilst this had been going on, another Indian of the party who had come up took from his bag a small piece of white wood, which resembled a root, and passed it gently near the head of the cobra, which the latter immediately inclined close to the ground; he then lifted the snake without hesitation, and coiled it into a circle at the bottom of his basket. The root by which he professed to be enabled to perform this operation with safety he called the *Naya-thalee Kalinga* (the root of the snake-plant), protected by which he professed his ability to approach any reptile with impunity. In another instance, in 1853, Mr. Lavalliere, the District Judge of Kandy, informed me that he saw a snake-charmer in the jungle, close by the town, search for a *cobra de capello*, and, after disturbing it in its retreat, the man tried to secure it, but, in the attempt, he was bitten in the thigh till blood trickled from the wound. He instantly applied the *Pamboo-Kaloo*, which adhered closely for about ten minutes, during which time he passed the root which he held in his hand backwards and forwards above the stone, till the latter dropped to the ground. He assured Mr. Lavalliere that all danger was then past. That gentleman obtained from him the snake-stone he had relied on, and saw him repeatedly afterwards in perfect health. The substances which were used on both these occasions are now in my possession. The roots employed by the several parties are not identical. One appears to be a bit of the stem of an *Aristolochia*; the other is so dried as to render it difficult to identify it, but it resembles the quadrangular stem of a jungle vine. Some species of *Aristolochia*, such as

the *A. serpentaria* of North America, are supposed to act as a specific in the cure of snake-bites; and the *A. indica* is the plant to which the ichneumon is popularly believed to resort as an antidote when bitten; but it is probable that the use of any particular plant by the snake-charmers is a pretence, or rather a delusion, the reptile being overpowered by the resolute action of the operator, and not by the influence of any secondary appliance, the confidence inspired by the supposed talisman enabling its possessor to address himself fearlessly to his task, and thus to effect, by determination and will, what is popularly believed to be the result of charms and stupefaction. Still it is curious that, amongst the natives of Northern Africa, who lay hold of the *Cerastes* without fear or hesitation, their impunity is ascribed to the use of a plant with which they anoint themselves before touching the reptile; and Bruce says of the people of Sennar that they acquire exemption from the fatal consequences of the bite by chewing a particular root and washing themselves with an infusion of certain plants. He adds that a portion of this root was given him, with a view to test its efficacy in his own person, but that he had not sufficient resolution to undergo the experiment. As to the snake-stone itself, I submitted one, the application of which I have been describing, to Mr. Faraday, and he has communicated to me, as the result of his analysis, his belief that it is ‘a piece of charred bone which has been filled with blood perhaps several times, and then carefully charred again. Evidence of this is afforded, as well by the apertures of cells or tubes on its surface as by the fact that it yields and breaks under pressure, and exhibits an organic structure within. When heated slightly, water rises from it, and also a little ammonia; and, if heated still more highly in the air, carbon burns away, and a bulky white ash is left, retaining the shape and size of the ‘stone.’ This ash, as is evident from inspection, cannot have belonged to any vegetable substance, for it is almost entirely composed of phosphate of lime. Mr. Faraday adds that ‘if the piece of matter has ever been employed as a spongy absorbent, it seems hardly fit for that purpose in its present state; but who can say to what treatment it has been subjected since it was fit for use, or to what treatment the natives may submit it when expecting to have occasion to use it?’”

The scene after an elephant hunt is an exceedingly striking picture:—

“When every wild elephant had been noosed and tied up, the scene presented was one truly oriental. From one to two thousand natives, many of them in gaudy dresses and armed with spears, crowded about the inclosures. Their families had collected to see the spectacle; women, whose children clung like little bronzed Cupids by their side; and girls, many of them in the graceful costume of that part of the country, a scarf, which, after having been brought round the waist, is thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm and side free and uncovered. At the foot of each tree was its captive elephant; some still struggling and writhing in feverish excitement, while others, in exhaustion and despair, lay motionless, except that from time to time they heaped fresh dust upon their heads. The mellow notes of a Kandyan flute, which was played at a little distance, had a striking effect upon one or more of them; they turned their heads in the direction from which the music came, expanded their broad ears, and were evidently soothed with the plaintive sound. The two little ones alone still roared for freedom; they stamped their feet, and blew clouds of dust over their shoulders, brandishing their little trunks aloft, and attacking every one who came within their reach. At first, the older ones, when secured, spurned every offer of food, trampled it under foot, and turned haughtily away. A few, however, as they became more composed, could not resist the temptation of the juicy stems of the plantain, but rolling them under foot, till they detached the layers, they raised them in their trunks, and commenced chewing them listlessly. On the whole, whilst the sagacity, the composure, and docility of the decoys were such as to excite lively astonishment, it was not possible to withhold

the highest admiration from the calm and dignified demeanour of the captives. Their whole bearing was at variance with the representations made by some of the ‘sportsmen’ who harass them, that they are treacherous, savage, and revengeful; when tormented by the guns of their persecutors, they, no doubt, display their powers and sagacity in efforts to retaliate or escape; but here their every movement was indicative of innocence and timidity. After a struggle, in which they evinced no disposition to violence or revenge, they submitted with the calmness of despair. Their attitudes were pitiable, their grief was most touching, and their low moaning went to the heart. It would not have been tolerable had they either been captured with unnecessary pain or reserved for ill-treatment afterwards.”

The fishes in Ceylon not only have the odd habit of climbing, but one of them is musical, as may be seen by the following extract:—

“On the occasion of another visit which I made to Batticaloa, in September, 1848, I made some inquiries relative to a story which I had heard of musical sounds, said to be heard issuing from the bottom of the lake, at several places, both above and below the ferry opposite the old Dutch Fort; and which the natives suppose to proceed from some fish peculiar to the locality. The report was confirmed to me in all its particulars, and one of the spots whence the sounds proceed was pointed out between the pier and a rock which intersects the channel, two or three hundred yards to the eastward. They were said to be heard at night, and most distinctly when the moon was nearest the full, and they were described as resembling the faint sweet notes of an *Æolian* harp. I sent for some of the fishermen, who said they were perfectly aware of the fact, and that their fathers had always known of the existence of the musical sounds heard, they said, at the spot alluded to, but only during the dry season, and they cease when the lake is swollen by the freshes after the rain. They believed them to proceed from a shell, which is known by the Tamil name of (*oorie coboorve cradoe*, or) the ‘crying shell,’ a name in which the sound seems to have been adopted as an echo of the sense. I sent them in search of the shell, and they returned bringing me some living specimens of different shells, chiefly *littorina* and *cerithium*. In the evening when the moon had risen, I took a boat and accompanied the fishermen to the spot. We rowed about two hundred yards north-east of the jetty by the fort gate; there was not a breath of wind, nor a ripple except that caused by the dip of our oars; and on coming to the point mentioned, I distinctly heard the sounds in question. They came up from the water like the gentle thrills of a musical chord, or the faint vibrations of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed by a wet finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself; the sweetest treble mingling with the lowest bass. On applying the ear to the woodwork of the boat, the vibration was greatly increased in volume by conduction. The sounds varied considerably at different points, as we moved across the lake, as if the number of the animals from which they proceeded was greatest in particular spots; and occasionally we rowed out of hearing of them altogether, until on returning to the original locality the sounds were at once renewed.”

The great tank of Padavil, in the north of the island, is a remarkable native work, and the scene in the centre recalls a picture from “The Pelican Island”:—

“Before daybreak we entered on the bed of the tank of Padavil, at its south-eastern angle, and proceeded towards the main embankment, a ride which occupied us nearly two hours. The tank itself is the basin of a broad and shallow valley, formed by two lines of low hills, which gradually sink into the plain as they approach towards the sea. The extreme breadth of the inclosed space may be twelve or fourteen miles, narrowing to eleven at the spot where the retaining bund has been constructed across the valley; and when this enormous embankment was in effectual repair, and the reservoir filled by the rains, the water must



have been thrown back along the basin of the valley for at least fifteen miles. It is difficult now to determine the precise distances, as the recent overgrowth of wood and jungle has obliterated all lines left by the original level of the lake at its junction with the forest. Even when we rode over it, the centre of the tank was deeply submerged, so that notwithstanding the partial escape, the water still covered an area of ten miles in diameter. Its depth when full must be very considerable, for high on the branches of the trees which grow in the area, the last flood had left quantities of drift-wood and withered grass; and the rocks and banks were coated with the yeasty foam, that remains after the subsidence of an agitated flood. The bed of the tank was difficult to ride over, being still soft and treacherous, although covered every where with tall and waving grass; and in every direction it was poched into deep holes by the innumerable elephants that congregated to roll in the soft mud, to bathe in the collected water, or luxuriate in the rich herbage, under the cool shade of the trees. The ground, too, was thrown up into hummocks like great mole-hills, which, the natives told us, were formed by a huge earth-worm, common in Ceylon, nearly two feet in length, and as thick as a small snake. Through these inequalities the water was still running off in natural drains towards the great channel in the centre, that conducts it to the broken sluice; and across these it was sometimes difficult to find a safe footing for our horses."

We have but briefly indicated the encyclopædic variety of this work, which might easily be divided into a library of interesting volumes:

*Theatrical Curiosities, Ancient and Modern, French and Foreign*—[*Curiosités, &c.*] By Victor Fournel. (Delahays.)

A book of anecdotes must always more or less resemble the apple-pie made entirely of quinces, and be apt to satiate by the excess of savoury matter contained therein. Yet every diner-out of the second class will be professionally glad of a book of anecdotes by way of a breviary, while the club-lounger may not object to a page from it now and then to fill up his time till the deliberate person opposite has finished the last words of the evening paper. This book of anecdotes may be expressly commended to the members of the Garrick Club.—Of its kind, it is a good one; dealing, however, principally with French curiosities, fairly well collected, and neatly strung together.—Chapter 1 has to do with the antiquities of the subject;—chapter 2 with stage-decoration. This has had its rise and fall, its flow and ebb, more largely than we in England recollect, because with us it has been a matter of recent growth.—Chapter 3 treats of that germane matter, *costume*. Here, on the other hand, notions of truth and propriety, as distinct from convention, may be described as exclusively modern. Nevertheless, the masks, from under which the Greek actors declaimed, no more spoiled the tragedy and its tears in Athens, than did the hoop, the *tonnelet*, the frizzled *perruque*, hinder Corneille's public from enjoying his grandiloquent and pompous scenes.—To chapter 4, on theatres as constructions, twenty pages of example might be added by any travelled person, even supposing him not of the Garrick Club. Let two be named. The pedantic theatre, built by Palladio at Vicenza, deserved a line. Then, English readers might have enjoyed some mention of the play-labyrinth arranged by topiarian art—long ere the *Pré Catelan* was thought of—in the gardens of Herrenhausen, where the ancestors of our rulers aped French Court festivities for the delight of the clumsy females who were to them objects of entertainment no less precious than were the Montespons and Pompadours to the successors of His Majesty Clovis.—Chapter 5 is

devoted to private theatres, a class of edifices which bids fair to increase and multiply during our times, when, if great actors be scarce, to quote a parodist—

Every drawing-room's a stage,  
And many gentlemen and ladies peculiarly bad players.

Here, the English reader—since M. Fournel professes to talk of English "curiosities" among others—might naturally look for some mention of the past Kilkenny private theatricals, so pleasantly extolled by Moore, and so whimsically satirized in Lady Morgan's *Lord Rosbrin*,—if, even, he delicately stop short of "unlicensed" houses, now open to the zealous *Romeos* and *Juliets* of private life.—The subject of chapter 6, 'Plays in Colleges,' would furnish a book of itself. Appeal to the feelings by oratory and personation was understood as an important lever by the monks, when they dished up the mysteries of Christianity to be exhibited opera-wise in their churches, and for a time, even, allowed such exhibitions to figure among the celebrations of public worship. More or less, its importance has never been wholly ignored, even in our undemonstrative country, since England was rendered averse to all stage-doings by the Reformation. For the moment, "the Westminster play" is our one example left to prove the assertion.—In France, so late as the days of the prudish ex-governess *La Maintenon*, poets no less great than Racine were willing to write original pieces for the great French court seminary, the fountness of which (though she never "cut" *Ninon de l'Enclos*) was too moral to permit any male creature to figure on the boards of St-Cyr. Later still, Father Ducerceau was fertile as an author of French college plays.—Voltaire, too, whose eyes glanced everywhere, may have had a view to this arena, among others, when he wrote his 'Mort du César,' a tragedy without women, which was actually presented at the Harcourt and Mazarin Colleges. The idea of class-theatres as educational, has been philosophically toyed with by more than one enlightened person. The notion of plays for merely male audiences, and presented by men, was among the other notions from time to time defended by Goethe.—In France, this collegiate acting led to scandals some hundred years ago. In the 'Secret Correspondence' (M. Fournel reminds us) mention is made of a storm brewed against the 'Ecclesiastical Gazette.' That journal, in one of its numbers, advertised on seminaries of Paris, who had been taking part in private theatricals in country-houses, during their holiday time. The Archbishop and the Sorbonne complained of this to the King, demanding that the scandal should be substantiated; and, in case this was not done, that the number should be burnt by the executioner. But they reckoned without their host,—the wicked school-boys *had* played the hero, or the fool (as may be), in their own houses, on the pretext of private acting being a wholesome practice in continuation of their studies. The custom, however, fell into desuetude, though M. Fournel assures us it has been of late revived in more than one French seminary of pretension.

We could go further were we to rummage for recollections of Madame de Genlis, that French Royal governess, in her way as great a curiosity as Scarron's widow,—or of such home worthies as Dr. Valpy and Hannah More, whose theatrical proceedings in the cause of education and morals furnished matter for some of her pleasantest pages to that zealous lover of Drama, Miss Mitford; but even, with expatriation on the limited scale which has been already ventured, we are unable to run through the arguments of the remaining nineteen chapters of this amusing little

book.—Usages and traditions,—misbehaviours and riots in pits and boxes,—political services screwed out of the theatre,—the peculiarities, infirmities, and impudences of actors,—their want of memory, their presence of mind,—their contempt of authors, and authors' complaints of them,—their manners and want of manners in society,—their strange side-scene superstitions,—all come under notice in their turn. Every page devoted to them could be interleaved, especially with modern experiences, showing that though Time makes change, Time changes very slowly, if at all, the peculiarities which belong to certain occupations. Seafaring men will, so long as the sea lasts, be the best of good company,—lawyers be as generically anecdotal, given to cross-examine and to exhaust topics in society,—travellers to tell tales,—and actors to act, out of school as well as in school.—The philosophy of these distinctions has yet to be propounded; and though it lies near the surface, is still hard to seize and delicate to define. Let us leave it to philosophers to come.

The literature of French Memoirs, copious in every department, whether art, science, or society be touched, has in this one, as in others, furnished ample materials. Not to speak of such awful personages as Clairon and Talma—*Fleury-fleuri* the clever, and *Mdlle. Flore*, of later days, have confessed on paper, (or acted, shall we not say?) in the form of such full and free, if not fair, talk of their neighbours, as well as of themselves, as furnishes ample and rich matter for any collector of curiosities. Some of it is new, too. Every one has been told of *Mdlle. Mars* and her violets, which subjected her to riotous criticism when the Bourbons were brought home,—every one has heard of her son, one year older than herself (his answer to a question concerning their respective ages),—every one of the cry of the "genteel Contat" when Talma first came on the stage, in the strict classicism of the toga, "*Why, he looks like a statue!*"—but here we find the name of a humbler brother of the craft, which will be new to some of our theatrical readers, even though his deeds be as old as are eccentricity, mimicry, deficient education, and superfluously self-importance. We mean the name of Rosambeau:—

Before he went on the stage [says M. Fournel], his name was Minet. He died some fifteen years ago, after having played, not without talent, at the *Théâtre des Jeunes Artistes*, at the *Théâtre Louvois*, having come out at the *Français*, at the *Opéra*, at the *Opéra Comique*, at the *Palais Royal*, at the *Odéon*, having shown himself in short, in all the towns of France, and in London, Vienna, Warsaw, and Constantinople. \* \* He had so whimsical a character, that it was impossible to count on him. The following, for instance, was the cause of his quitting the theatre of Caen, where he had been engaged for the principal parts. Generally, the actor in this position has a wardrobe of his own, that is, all the necessary costumes. He stipulated, for his first appearance, to play the part of General† in 'La Veuve du Malabar,' and was very well received by the public. The following day the manager "put up" Rosambeau for *Oreste* in 'Andromaque.' On going to the theatre, just before the curtain drew up, he saw an actor parading the stage in the General's uniform. He told Rosambeau to go and dress; the latter replied that he was dressed, and had the right of presenting himself in this costume. When the play began, and he entered, he was hissed. "Gentlemen," said he, to the public, "if my General's uniform does not please you, it is the fault of my manager. Give me leave to read to you my engagement." He drew a paper from his pocket, and read with the greatest seriousness:—"M. Rosambeau is engaged as principal actor, and without any one dividing his business with him, in tragedy, comedy, and opera, to play the kings, the serious lovers,

† A play by Lemierre, on which Dr. Spohr's opera of 'Jessonda' is founded.—*Ed.*



and all the first parts '*en général*.'" At this sally, bursts of laughter succeeded to the hisses. Rosambeau boasted that he had entirely pleased his public.

"There is nothing new under the sun, nor under the grandson," as George Selwyn said. The oddities of the incomparable horn-player, M. Vivier, so notorious and eagerly paraded by himself, his friends and the papers, are not, after all, so unique as those whom they have amused, have delighted to fancy. This Rosambeau appears to have been, of the two, the more masterly practitioner. He was always getting into trouble, it seems, on the "clothes question"—on one occasion, when black silk stockings were wanted for his part, painting his legs with blacking;—another time seducing a *gendarme* on duty to lend him his trowsers for the evening's performance;—forgetting to return the same, and leaving the sentinel shamefully to shiver on his post with bare legs.

But this sample will more than suffice for such of our readers as have no propensity for "lamp-oil and orange-peel." Those who enjoy the stage, the gossip of the green-room while the play is going on, the supper afterwards when the lights have been put out and the *rouge* is washed away, may try this book with safety.—It is a good one, we repeat, of its kind.

*A List of the Books of Reference in the Reading-room of the British Museum.* Printed by Order of the Trustees. (Published and Sold at the Museum.)

*The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences.* Conducted by Charles Knight. Part VI., containing 'British Museum.' (Bradbury & Evans.)

THE 'English Cyclopædia' is a part of the reconstruction of the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' which has been cut up into departments, and each department, augmented by new matter, is published separately. In looking over the letter B of the department of Art and Science, our attention was arrested by the article on the British Museum, occupying thirty-five of the heavy columns of the work. We very soon found that we had got hold of a production of no common character, and by the time we came to the end we had no hesitation in pronouncing the whole to be one of the very best cyclopædia articles we had ever seen. It was clear to us, almost from the commencement, that it was written by some one who has that kind of familiarity with the Museum which can only be gained by daily occupation within its walls; and we made up our minds that either Mr. Winter Jones or Mr. Thomas Watts must be the author;—perhaps both. No author is, however, acknowledged, as we find on inquiry; so that our readers who are acquainted with the writings and doings of the officials at the Museum may amuse themselves, if such be their pleasure, by apportioning the article among those to whom they may find reason to attribute the several parts.

The first of the two works at the head of this article contains, besides the Catalogue, a Preface by Mr. Winter Jones, giving a history of the Reading-room from the commencement, and a particular account of the grand temple of bibliography in which the poorest reader can now command better means than the richest duke in the land; unless, indeed, the duke will condescend to share those means.

On the 15th of last January exactly a century had elapsed since the collection obtained by purchase from Sir Hans Sloane, joined with the Harleian Manuscripts, were first opened to the public—or what in those days they called opening to the public—in Montague House, so well remembered by the present generation.

Sloane's books and manuscripts, with his collection of natural history, form the original foundation of all the collections. In spite of this, the time was when the Trustees did not hesitate to *sell Sloane's books as duplicates*, if they found better copies in their possession. This very day we examined a copy of Riccioli's '*Geographia Reformata*,' a rare and valuable work, stamped with the duplicate sale mark of 1831, and bearing *Bibliotheca Sloaniana*, A. 311, on the title-page. This book very well illustrates the folly of parting with duplicates, now done away with, at least in the case of works of any value; for it contains one of the best dictionaries of Latin and vernacular names of towns which exist: and should on this account be placed in the Reading-room as a work of reference.

The catalogue of works of reference which are made immediately accessible to readers contains about sixty thousand volumes. It is impossible to find this number of volumes of pure reference; accordingly, many works are added which must be described as of the order of utility which comes immediately after that of books of reference. It is impossible that any number of librarians, however skilful, should lay their hands at once on the "upper sixty thousand"; the reader must, by his own experience of his own wants, make a gradual correction of this first attempt at his library of reference. And this is the more necessary, because, even if the librarians should do their work without omission or redundancy, it does not follow that inquirers of every class will find their way to the Reading-room; so that books which are very properly placed on the shelves, on first speculation, may not be wanted for generations. For instance, we find Tanner and Pits on the list, but not Bale. The very first inquirer into old English biography who knows what he is about will have this defect supplied. But, should it so happen that no such person makes his appearance, then both Tanner and Pits are there to little purpose. The literary public must take this library under its own care, and, by gradual suggestions, bring it to the highest point of working utility for the existing Englishman.

But in the meanwhile, and before the reaction begins, there must be a certain action; the librarian must first be the teacher of the literary man. None but those who have grappled with libraries are aware how little it is the necessary mark of a work of reference to be called *dictionary* or *encyclopædia*. A book which no one would dream of placing in the upper sixty thousand may gain a title from a part, aye, even from a page, of its contents. For example, in 1851, the Rev. Franke Parker, a clergyman near Launceston, published, at his own expense we feel sure, a tall folio on '*The Church*.' This is a work of reference throughout, though one would suppose, from the title, that it is only controversial. And it places under the eye, in large chronological tables, which of themselves make it a work of reference, not only the succession of Fathers, and what books of the Old and New Testaments they severally quote, but it even gives a similar list for the Fathers themselves with reference to one another. Here is a marked instance of the sort of work which the inquirer should go to, for help in his approach to original sources. But this is precisely the sort of book which a large class of literary men must be taught to know as a work of reference in spite of its title, and as a provisional guide, subject to correction, in spite of its yet unestablished authority. Taught by the librarian, in the first instance, to know the value of such books, the pupil will, in time, make his master and himself

change places; and will instruct the librarian himself how to fill the shelves with the books which are most necessary to be at hand on all subjects.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of the Museum Library to the literary man in London. What did an author do at the time when, being a man of small means, and working at literature for a livelihood, he wanted books which it was impossible for him to buy? The answer is that he borrowed of his publisher, who was expected to lend. And we may easily imagine with how evil an eye such a man as Tom Osborne, for example, looked on a "hand" who asked for unusual books, instead of confining himself to the common stock. And if—which seems to have some evidence in spite of Boswell—the celebrated assault upon Osborne by Sam. Johnson were made in the bookseller's own shop, with a copy of the *Septuagint* which the author was consulting, it is probable enough that the reproaches which brought on the knock-down blow arose immediately out of the uncommon and expensive book which Johnson had demanded. For it is part of the story that these same reproaches were connected with the slowness of the progress. However this may be, it is certain that the large publishers had to keep lending libraries for their authors; and, whether they always got their books back in good condition, or sometimes failed to get them back at all, or had to redeem them from pawn, are points which must be worked out by some future historian of literature.

That day is now past; and the man of letters, when in need of books, is no longer a borrower. The consequence is, that it is in the power of any respectable man, who can command the bare means of life, to give himself his own higher education, and to prove his qualification, instead of waiting for access to his best means until he is able to persuade a publisher to give him a trial.

There has been a marked increase of accuracy of detail in second-rate works since resort to the Museum Library became common. How, indeed, could it have been otherwise? A compiler is but a repeater, and must cut his coat according to his cloth. Mr. Carlyle, in his evidence before the Museum Commission, spoke with great contempt of the people who "manufacture the stuff called useful knowledge," and laughed at the idea of taking any pains to accommodate them. But, works of fiction apart—though even works of fiction have, in our century, owed much to the increased learning of the writers—how is the great mass of the public to be fed, or how has it ever been fed, except by those who manufacture; that is, compile and adapt, the materials which they find in expensive works, and in undertakings which the crowd cannot appreciate? And here we must observe that a time must come—perhaps is near at hand—when some restriction must be placed upon the right to read at the Museum. Hitherto the principle has been that the Library is *open to the public*. And open to the public it must continue to be; for it is a *public library*. But the time may come when unrestricted admission will *shut out the public*. For one man who actually reads at the Museum there are hundreds who feel the benefit of his reading, in the augmented goodness of the works which he writes. So long as the unchecked influx of readers does not shut out the *readers who are writers*, there is nothing to be said. But when the time shall come—and come it will—in which for each writer who resorts to the Museum there are fifty willing to go there who are *readers only*, common sense points out that a rule of exclusion must be framed; and the same common sense tells us



that the person who wants to use the Library for his own and the public benefit must be preferred to the one who only wants to use it for his own. Many difficulties, many disputes, many heart-burnings, may arise from the necessity of selection; but the laws of space and matter override all others; and, unless the nation is prepared to provide facilities for 10,000 readers, it must be prepared to lay down a rule by which 10,000 may be divided into two parts, a smaller and a larger. At present, a boy of eighteen, preparing for an examination, is allowed to go to the Museum for his dictionary and his *crib*. On this point, Mr. Winter Jones gives a warning, which may be useful:—

"Soon after the opening of the Reading-room it was discovered that some of the volumes of Bohn's Series, and other works, useful as *cribs*, or treating of the subjects for the scholastic and other examinations now so prevalent in London, had been taken away. Some of these volumes re-appeared on the shelves after the Examinations. In order to check a practice which might end in placing a young student in the felon's dock at Bow Street, a plan has been introduced by which the books in the Reading-room are examined every morning, during the hour from 9 to 10, and a record kept of such as are missing. These precautions have fully accomplished the desired object."

Let every young gentleman who may think that there is no great harm in *just* taking a book for a day or two stand informed that the law must measure offences by their dangers and their consequences, and that every liberty taken with the magnificent collection to which such easy access is given is a serious difficulty put in the way of a great national object.

Is any one inclined to think our estimate of the future number of readers exaggerated? In 1820 there were about 30 readers a day; in 1858 there were 424. At this rate, there will be 6,000 before A.D. 1900, without allowing an accelerated ratio, that is, shutting our eyes on a strong probability, which is almost a moral certainty.

We shall not enter into any description of Mr. Jones's Preface, or of the article in 'The English Cyclopædia':—the first is short and interesting, the latter of very easy access; and both are of official accuracy. Mr. Jones gives a fac-simile of the original pencil-sketch which Mr. Panizzi made of his intention for the Reading-room, dated April 18, 1852. Mr. Panizzi has, indeed, achieved a success, which places his result at the head of its kind as clearly and undeniably as in the case of the Great Exhibition and Rowland Hill's Post-office plan. His name leads us to that of his predecessors; and, by mere casualty, we find that every alternate Principal Librarian has been a foreigner. We have—1. Gowin Knight; 2. Maty (Dutch); 3. Morton; 4. Planta (Swiss); 5. Ellis; 6. Panizzi (Italian). Reasons might be given why this accident should become a law. In a library which is to be kept up successfully, and in the absence of omniscience in human heads, an alternation of domestic and foreign knowledge might be useful.

The first of the librarians, Gowin Knight, is a person of whom, the article says, little is known. This is strictly true as to ordinary sources of knowledge. Knight is an *unreferenced* man. Nevertheless, he was well known in his day, and his scientific reputation still exists. Nichols has collected nothing more of him than that he found by accident, in his lodging, a curious letter of Warburton to Concanen, which was printed by Malone; that he received a gift of 1,000 guineas from good Dr. Fothergill, when in difficulties; and that he died. But Gowin Knight was, in his day, the famous maker of strong magnets; and he was

the first who had decided success. He kept his secret, and supplied the Admiralty; and Canton was first incited to magnetical experiment by his inability of purse to purchase a set of Knight's magnets. He also invented some kind of azimuth compass; and his compasses, furnished with his strong magnetic needles, were ordered to be used on board all ships of war. After his appointment at the Museum, and certainly as late as 1758, probably later, he continued to inspect and certify every compass which was furnished to the Navy. The great magnetic battery, of which he made use in the preparation of his needles, has been long in the possession of the Royal Society; and, though injured by a house in which it was placed taking fire, still requires a force of more than a hundred-weight to separate the armature from the magnets.

Gowin Knight also published, in 1748, a curious speculation on molecular attraction. His work preceded the similar work of Bosovich by ten years. Some curiosity about this work has been excited, in recent times, by the character of some of the speculations. But *caret vate sacro*; that is, he has not found a biographer. Gorton is the only one who has mentioned him; and all he can say of the personal life is, that Knight was of Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1742. To his college, then, we remit him, as a proper object for a little research.

We are told by the article that there was a candidate for the appointment which Knight obtained, of whom, had he succeeded, it would never have been said that the first librarian of the Museum was a man of whom little was known. This was no other than the celebrated Dr. Hill,—Sir John Hill, as he called himself on the strength of a Swedish order of knighthood. We should much like to see the article before us made the nucleus of a goodly octavo volume, containing, besides serious information, all the gossip which can be collected relative to the swarms of well-known men who have been in any way connected with the Museum. What a queer article might be made upon Sir John Hill! In his own day, his refusal to obey the restrictions of the *Pharmacopœia* made him a quack in the eyes of his medical brethren, and helped Garrick to nail him to the barn-door. For he wrote plays, and was vastly incensed with the great manager for not administering them—*exhibiting* is here quite the proper word—to his audiences. So Garrick made the once well-known epigram,—

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is,  
His farces are phsyic, his phsyic a farce is.

Some of his plays, we think we remember, were actually produced. But his other works are in number beyond our specification. Hill has been charged with making more than books; with making species to put into them. Thus says J. C. Fabricius, in his systematic entomology:—*Damnanda vero memorie John Hill et Louis Renard, qui insecta ficta proposuere*. It is said, however, that Cuvier actually found in nature some of Renard's fishes, which had been pronounced to be mere authorcraft, and this may throw a doubt upon Fabricius. Hill's Dictionary of Astronomy is most amusing tattle about common things, without a single numeral figure from beginning to end. But his great work is his 'Review of the Works of the Royal Society of London,' first published in 1751, and again by his widow (the sister of Lord Ranelagh) in 1780. Of this work Maty, who succeeded Knight as Principal Librarian, says, in his *Journal Britannique*, "Il n'est pas toujours équitable, et ne manque jamais d'insulter." It

is a criticism on the older writings in the *Transactions*, and it exposes a considerable number of what afterwards turned out to be errors and absurdities. This is done with a sly and poignant humour which would have made the fortune of a satire directed against things generally understood. It was very much felt by the Society; and Mr. Weld acknowledges that shortly after its publication the *Transactions* possess a much higher scientific value. But with this he would have us think that its humour is coarse and poor, which it certainly is not; and his predecessor, Dr. Thomson, proved himself to have been a man incapable of finding out humour, by starting this notion. But none of the historians of the Royal Society have seen that this attack of Sir John Hill is one of the greatest of the Society's honours. Striking out some attempts at twaddle, which was becoming too frequent a feature in the published papers, and taking the bulk of the matters which Sir John Hill exposed, they prove that the Society was careful to record the observations of men of good character for knowledge and intelligence, without stopping to ask the questions, How will this turn out? Shall we be laughed at? No such error is committed in our time. The Society has long been too great to risk itself on forlorn hopes. *Ibit qui zonam perdidit*;

Let him storm castles who has ne'er a groat.

Accordingly, the *Transactions* are all but filled with the developments of safe truths, and very rarely, indeed, do they venture upon inquiries which may turn out to be laughably wrong.

We have been led far away from our subject by the idea of a volume, which might do for the Museum what Boswell did for Johnson; ranging wide for matter, and setting all proprieties of plan at defiance, at least in the notes. Such a volume is the true way of making the whole mass of the educated public aware of the manner in which the Museum is connected with our literature, from its own commencement onwards; for such a volume will be *read*. The list of names which might be selected from the article before us, of persons who have actually been officials, would be rather striking. Besides those we have enumerated, we find the names of Ayscough, Solander, Woide, Baber, George Shaw, Beloe, Robert Nares, Douce, Manrice, Otley, König, Robert Brown, Children, Leach, Noehden, Cary, Garnett, Rosen, &c.; not to mention any who are now living. Many names might be added of those whose connexion with this institution, though not entirely official, is still striking; and the names of Trustees who have taken active part in the management should not be forgotten.

A hand seems to begin to point to the division of the Museum into two great repositories: one, for books, manuscripts and all that relates to study of men's thoughts; the other, for collections of objects which are to excite inquiry, but do not, of their own nature, contain the record of thought. Much discussion is fated to ensue on this point, let it end which way it will. We do not intend to enter upon it here; we shall only suggest the alternative on which the result may possibly depend. Which will grow with the greater rapidity, the collections at the Museum, or the nation's sense of its own corporate duties towards the promotion of human happiness by spread of wholesome knowledge? If the first, then will the separation take place, and there will be two Museums; if the second, increase of space will be gained at any cost, and time will see the national buildings spreading as far as Russell Square, and all the way round it.



*German Convent Cookery-Book of Three Hundred Years ago; containing a considerable Number of long-forgotten yet most palatable Receipts—[Dreihundertjähriges Kloster-Kochbuch, &c.].* Edited by Bernhard Otto, from a Manuscript discovered amongst the Relics of the Dominican Convent at Leipsic. (Leipsic.)

THE above unpretending little volume belongs to the amenities as well as the curiosities of literature. The Editor describes the circumstances which have led to its again seeing the light of day as follows:—"Although modern times have produced a countless number of excellent cookery-books, no professor of the culinary art has yet been in a position to initiate his fair clients into the mysteries of the far-famed monastic kitchens of three hundred years ago. The venerable MS. here published was accidentally discovered upon pulling down some outbuildings occupied, at the time of the Reformation, by the refectory and kitchen of the Dominican Convent of St. Paul at Leipsic. The little volume was found in a somewhat dilapidated condition, walled up in a niche close to a lofty bow-window, and in close proximity to an earthenware lamp and an iron cooking utensil of antique construction. The authorship, therefore, may reasonably be ascribed to the reverend *chef* of the above monastery's kitchen.

Before introducing this newly-acquired treasure to the dining public, the Editor prevailed upon several of his lady friends to test the value of certain of the most likely recipes. The result surpassed his most sanguine expectations, and decided Herr Otto at once to proceed to publication. The entire novelty of the various compositions and their extreme piquancy seemed to touch a long-forgotten chord in the epicurean soul. After the lapse of so many generations the spell yet worked. The magic formularies so long unspoken had lost none of their potency to conjure up the disused sweetnesses of olden times. The mysteries of the monkish *cuisine* were once for all unravelled,—and, in terms of honest and patriotic rejoicing, the Editor alludes to the fact, that whilst his countrymen of the present day meekly stoop to confess the superiority of the French kitchen, there yet existed, three long centuries ago, in his own German Fatherland, a native system of cookery, which any modern Gallic *artiste* might be proud to copy.

The entire work comprises 216 different receipts, arranged under four headings. The first of these divisions the worthy brother, naturally enough, devotes to the important subject of Fish. He gives the finny tribe the precedence on account of the frequent fast-days in which they were called to play so important a part. We cannot profess, with M. Otto's fair friends, to have tested the excellency of any one of these highly-seasoned dishes; but we are free to admit that simply to read them over has a most appetizing effect.

The brethren evidently loved well-spiced and toothsome compounds,—and doubtless the hospitable boards of the Monastery of St. Paul of Leipsic could easily have beaten the vaunted fish-dinners of the Trafalgar and the Artichoke (saving the whitebait, of course) entirely out of the field. How long shall we be condemned to those tasteless preparations or rather unsavoury crudities of boiled fish, which are amongst the inseparable preliminaries of every well-appointed dinner-table of the present day? To the monks, condemned as they were to a large proportion of fish diet, the palatable dressing of the inevitable jack, or carp, or perch, or whichever of the finny tribe it might chance to be, was a matter of serious importance. The talented cook of St. Paul's must therefore have been no small

personage in the eyes of his fasting brethren. Under his transforming manipulation, we can easily understand how the most insipid freshwater fish assumed a relish and a tastiness to which we are utter strangers. Thirty-four receipts are specially devoted to the scaly drove.

There is an amusing and at times grotesque quaintness throughout the work; but the language is so perspicuous that we should in our simplicity imagine that, by closely following the author's instructions, it would be next to impossible to make a mistake. Some of the writer's more favourite and choice dishes are distinguished by brief and pithy encomiums of the following kind:—e. g., "Ist ein treffliches Herren Essen" (Is a sumptuous repast for a nobleman); "Ist ein hoffliches Essen, etwan für einen Bischof oder Abbt" (Is a courtly dish fit for a bishop or an abbot). Our author winds up his directions for the preparation of a delicious "Stuffed Crab" with the sapient and salubrious caution, "Man soll sich aber in diesem Gericht nicht überessen, weil es bass schwer zu verdauen ist" (Care must be taken not to over-eat of this dish, inasmuch as it is particularly hard of digestion!). So much for the Fish! Our author next devotes 39 Articles (!) to the cookery of Fowls in general, including game-birds of every kind. To No. 6. of the list he appends the following note:—"N.B. Ist von meiner Muhme Walpurgis Hartzmannin an mir gelanget, so eine feine Kocherin" (Sent to me by my Aunt Walpurgis Hartzmann, such a rare cook!). In a note to No. 12. the worthy writer asserts, upon the authority of a certain Dr. Negrini (he being himself of course quite inexperienced in such matters), that his preparation of minced fowl is a dish particularly adapted to the digestive organs of newly-married people. No. 24, again, ("Woodcocks and Ducks in Onions") is stated to be a particular favourite with a certain grave syndic of the name of Gustavus Körner. Then, again, we are assured that "Capons in Rose-water" make a "capital dish for a poor ecclesiastic or even a splendid meal for a young nobleman." A certain "Brother John" is stated to have brought back No. 3, with becoming forethought, from Silesia. We are also informed how the Holy Father in command of the kitchen of the Benedictines of St. Veit of Oldisleben courteously furnished "Brother Kämpfen with the receipt for a savoury preparation of venison to be served with Thuringian Sauce, when he sojourned under the hospitable roof of the convent. The above-named brother had, it seems, a keen eye to business of this nature when on his peregrinations, for he is again mentioned as having procured at least one more admirable receipt from his kind entertainer at St. Veit's.

There are no fewer than 66 different receipts under the third category, viz., of Venison and Meats. But the monks of Leipsic liked their sweets, conserves, and minor condiments, as well as their more substantial courses of fish, flesh, and fowl. The delicacies of this kind, therefore, form a very important item in the Monastery's standing bill of fare. For one of these, viz. a "baked confection of figs," a certain Right Hon. Bishop John is stated to have entertained an especial weakness. The original instructions for making it came from the far East. A holy brother brought it with him from Palestine, and upon his return imparted it to the gratified prelate. The Infidels, we are told, make abundant use of it during their periodical fasts. Notwithstanding, our pious author however sees no reason on this latter account why good Christians should not also partake of it with a clear conscience. "Die Stücklein hat der Hochwürdige Bischof Johann

sehr geliebet dem es ein frommer Bruder so aus dem Lande Palästina widerkehrt, mitgetheilet. In Asien essen es die Arabier und Ungläubigen in der Fasten, aber braucht sich kein fromm christlich Gemüth darob zu entsetzen."

Our author's epilogue is eminently curious, as affording no little insight into the methods of and appliances for cooking in the various establishments of his day. He tells us that it was customary, as with the lower orders in our own country at present, to carry their Sunday's dinner to the baker's early in the morning of that day, by which means they were provided with a hot meal at a very small expense!

The writer shall speak for himself:—

This much may for the present suffice about Cookery. Should any one, however, light upon any dish of particular merit, let him be so obliging as to make a note of it, and transcribe it herein, as Brother Kämpfen has again and again done. And be it remembered that Cookery is one of those illimitable sciences which are continually affording scope for learning something new. In a word, *Spartam nocturnes, hanc orna*,—that is, he that devotes himself to the art must be contented to follow it up, to make it a lifelong study, and always to add to his stock of information. The children of this world act upon the above principles. They are perpetually revolving their projects in their mind, seeking to outvie each other in excellence, and not only to acquire a reputation and rest content with it, but evermore to push their inventions to the highest point of perfection attainable. It is sufficient, however, for my purpose, that I should here set down some portion of the science, and indicate *sedes ordinarias materiarum*, in order that he that comes after may find somewhat to improve upon, and thereby add to the comfort of his domestic arrangements. It is a common saying, "Iendlich sittlich," i. e., every country has its own peculiar customs, even to the roasting of meat. In some places the office of roasting is performed by men. This involves the expense of hiring a scullion, or turnspit (*Bratenwender*), to stand constantly over the fire, and superintend the revolutions of the meat upon the spit, and this latter plan is productive of much inconvenience. Expenses mount up to pay the turnspit, expenses for coals and wood, expenses incurred by damages done to the viands through carelessness. Sometimes the fellow lets the spit take care of itself, and, of course, it soon comes to a standstill, one side of the meat being burnt to a cinder, the other remaining completely raw; or, on the other hand, if perchance the meat be properly cooked, in taking it off the spit he gives it an unlucky jerk, and slings it far away down among the ashes. Sad havoc is also made amongst the pots and pans by burning the bottoms out, and other wanton mis-usage. The cook's assistant, in his overseer's absence, perhaps, devours the dripping or spoils the gravy by dipping sops into it. Not unfrequently it happens that the turnspit himself, to the great detriment of his health, gets as completely scorched and roasted as the meat. In other places dogs do the roasting, and are so perfectly acquainted with their duties that they run in a wheel, and thus make the spit go round. Elsewhere they have flues constructed for baking in the stoves. The food is placed in a dish, and the aperture is closed by a tin door. This, doubtless, is a capital contrivance, especially during the winter. It creates, however, an overpowering effluvia, or odour (*starcken Stank oder Geruch*), in the room, which every head is not able to endure. In some localities, again, the bakers heat their ovens early on the Sunday morning, and folks bring whatever they have to be baked, for a charge of two or three pence (*um zween oder drei Pfennig*), without further trouble or expense. This is the way things are done. And now I commend thee to the safe keeping of the Triune God and his dear Saints. Amen!

With the above appropriate extract we conclude our notice.



## NEW NOVELS.

*Raised to the Peccage: a Novel.* By Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This is a novel written apparently after some approved receipt handed down to the authoress; but the ingredients are not well amalgamated, and there is a cooked flavour about the story which takes away any possibility of believing that things ever really happened as they are represented to have done. The whole story is fictitious and improbable to the highest degree, and the authoress has not the skill "to make seeming true." There are abundance of what are technically called "dramatic situations," and the personages of the story dress and place themselves in attitudes which would serve as models for an illustrated tale. There is a good deal of talent in the authoress, which, if she could trust to nature, would enable her to do better things; but this novel is so entirely made up of artificial materials and stage properties, not only in the matter of dress and decoration, but in mind and morals also, that the reader becomes weary and provoked. We have read worse novels, but seldom one that palls so disagreeably or so thoroughly. The mother of the hero is represented as a tender mother and a tolerably good woman,—but she is made to perform actions of such unmitigated villany that anywhere except in a novel they would entail very unpleasantly practical as well as poetical justice. The hero is a weak young man, who earns his miseries, and obtains what he deserves; but criticism is idle upon creatures made out of canvas and cardboard, and coloured with rouge, charcoal, white lead, and lamp-black, and with no intermediate shade.

*The Count de Perbruck: a Historical Romance.* By Henry Cooke. 3 vols. (Newby.)—This "historical romance," we are told in an advertisement to the reader, is founded on one of Soulié's novels in nine volumes, but that the "original plot has been materially departed from, and the tale considerably condensed." To the above notice all that we have to add is, that in departing from the original Mr. Henry Cooke has not improved upon it, and in the condensation he has produced a complication of comings and goings which would bewilder a member of the Geographical Society. The subject of the romance is the conspiring that preceded the war in La Vendée. The intrigues of false friends and true patriots, midnight meetings, hurried journeys and narrow escapes, make up the material of the story; but all is so confused that the reader gives up the vain attempt to solve the difficulties. It is all the more hopeless as the author, or adapter, does not appear to hold the clue with any steady hand,—at times it appears as though he forgot who was who. The action, which in the original had more space to evolve itself, is under the present circumstances hopelessly huddled together,—what might have been made an interesting story is left in what housewives designate as "all in a muddle." If Mr. Cooke advises himself to take any more stories from the French, we counsel him to be content to translate them, and nothing more.

*Wreck and Ruin; or, Modern Society.* By Kinahan Cornwallis. 3 vols. (Newby.)—Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis deals in cataclysms instead of catastrophes. Nothing but wholesale and entire destruction will satisfy him, and no incident beneath an earthquake or a universal conflagration has any charms for his genius. 'Wreck and Ruin' is simply what it announces itself. At one point of the story (if story that can be called which is incessantly interrupted by some crisis of the most lively and agitating nature),—a number of the personages who have figured on the pages are gathered together and happily married each to the object of his or her affections. The wedding breakfast is allowed to go off brilliantly; but they are all sent away by a railway train, and in less than an hour those who are not killed are frightfully injured, and those who survive die of grief. Banks break into the smallest conceivable assets for the creditors; if there is a wedding it is ten to one but it is a bigamy; returned convicts run about the pages, and are quite as good as any neighbours they meet with. If a man makes a voyage he is certain of shipwreck or some disaster at sea, which necessitates being starved to death and feeding on friends and companions. The stabbings, poison-

ings, and plottings are of the deadliest, darkest; the conspirings "to do grievous bodily harm" to somebody or other are too numerous to mention. Being only mortal critics, we cannot cope with such stupendous incidents, and we fling down the pen.

*Freshfield.* By William Johnston, M.A. (J. Blackwood.)—There is interest in this story; but the style is somewhat vulgar, and the incidents have done duty so often that they cannot be called novel,—still it may be supposed that unless they had been found to answer and to possess good substantive qualities for washing and wearing they could not have lasted so long. There is an artless girl, with an unknown father,—a lover in a superior rank to herself,—an intriguing mother-in-law, who plots against her and successfully turns for a while "the course of true love" into a very contrary direction,—and there is, of course, a villain, who does all the dirty work; but all comes right at last, after the reader has been made as wretched as circumstances will admit or the sensibilities of his nature enable him to feel.

*The Dennes of Daundeleyon.* By Mrs. Charles J. Proby. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—'The Dennes of Daundeleyon' evinces a faculty of observation, a power of speech which is often amusing, and sometimes sarcastic. The sketches of character have the look of being drawn from the life. They are portraits of individuals, rather than types of character. The incidents are much like things that have actually occurred; even the spiritual appearances and quasi-supernatural passages convey the feeling that, if not within the experience of the author, she still is telling the tale as it was told to her. All these are good indications for a novel of life and manners; still, the novel is not a good one. There is a need of coherence. The story requires being gathered together and held in hand. The interest of the reader is frittered away and wearied in minute details, which lead to no general whole. After occupying many pages of elaborate description an incident or a character is left, and heard of no more. Of plot there is absolutely none; of story almost less. When the reader closes the book there is left on his memory only a confused impression of rambling details of the life of a family of girls and boys; of their different governesses in the schoolroom, and of their visits and vanities when they leave it; with a fine old uncle in the background, who has a fine old place in Kent, which he is finally obliged to give up to his creditors, because he has speculated in hops, which was by no means his "calling." We do not say that a skilful bookwright might not have made an interesting book out of these same materials, but then Mrs. Proby has not the craft of authorship, and a novel will not grow wild. It is an artificial production, and needs as much care and design as if it were a small world to be created and provided for, and an author ought always to be capable of playing the part of Providence or guardian angel to all the personages with whom he peoples the world of his invention. Mrs. Proby has capabilities,—she can describe well whatever she sees and knows—no mean qualification for a novelist, and we doubt not that in her next book she will have the art to frame a coherent consecutive story; but it is an art she must be at the pains both to study and to acquire before she can write a good novel.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Roman Orthoëpy: a Plea for the Restoration of the True System of Latin Pronunciation.* By J. F. Richardson, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Rochester. (New York, Sheldon & Co.)—The author of this work is entitled to more attention than a mere theorist who points out the erroneousness of our mode of pronouncing Latin, without suggesting any remedy that has been put to the test of practical experiment. He has introduced the system he advocates among his classes for some years, and, in spite of some opposition from without, professes himself well pleased with the result. Hence he calls upon others to imitate his example. It is impossible not to feel some sympathy with him. If we are forced to abandon the hope of ascertaining the

exact pronunciation of every sound in use among the ancient Romans, there is no doubt we can approximate much nearer to it than we do. The only difficulty is to prevail upon all—or, at least, most—scholars to make the necessary change; and this is a difficulty, we are firmly persuaded, far greater than Prof. Richardson is disposed to admit. Because he has found the change easy and convenient in his own classes, he seems to think the practicability of its universal adoption proved beyond dispute. But a little consideration is sufficient to show that he is mistaken. In the first place, it would be no easy matter to induce all, or even the majority of, Latin professors and teachers to adopt his system of pronunciation. And even if that could be accomplished, it would be still more difficult, or rather impossible, to get those who have been taught upon the present system, which is associated in their minds with all the fond recollections of youth, now to abandon it for another which, however nearly correct, labours under the fatal disadvantage of being altogether foreign. Apart from all sentimentalism, the double process of unlearning the old and learning the new system would involve more labour than most would be willing to undergo. The present practice has at least the recommendation of convenience, and is supported by the prescription of centuries, which with Englishmen is an argument of greater weight than Americans may suppose.

*An Accentuated List of British Lepidoptera; with Hints on the Derivation of the Names.* By the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge. (Van Voorst.)—It is very proper that if Cambridge and Oxford study entomology they should, not like the unlearned, pronounce the Latin names of the genera and species of insects correctly. It is also very proper that the few men who study natural history at Cambridge and Oxford should make their Latin and Greek useful in the direction of teaching the Philistines how to pronounce. It is not unlikely, we think, that the objection of the intelligent public to the technical names of natural-history objects is as much their feeling of inability to pronounce the words correctly as against the words themselves. The fact is, the written syllables of all languages are very much alike, and it is pronunciation that creates the difficulty of acquiring them. The knowledge of pronunciation constitutes the learned and polite man all the world over. Here, then, we have a most benevolent attempt on the part of Cambridge and Oxford to educate the vulgar butterfly-hunter in the mysteries of pronunciation. The book is very well done, containing a list of great entomological authorities, with notes on their lives, and remarks on the names of butterflies. We can imagine the interest with which our artisan entomologists (of whom there are hundreds) in London, Manchester, Nottingham, and other large towns will con over the pages of this volume. But why get Mr. Van Voorst to publish it? he has never published a cheap popular book on natural history at all. Men without a Latin and Greek education cannot afford to buy his books. If this book had been printed more economically and sold for one or two shillings, it really might have done some good, but we fear, under present circumstances, the class for which it was intended will not get hold of it.

*A Handbook of the Microscope and Microscopic Objects.* By W. L. Noteutt. (E. Lumley.)—Introductions to the use of the microscope are becoming very numerous, and lead to the belief that the use of this instrument is becoming very general. This has undoubtedly arisen from efficient instruments being now manufactured at a much lower price than formerly. For this the public is mainly indebted to the prize offered for a cheap microscope by the Society of Arts. We understand that the house which obtained this prize has sold above 1,500 of these cheap microscopes, besides others of a somewhat higher and lower price. Quite as many have been sold in the same time by other houses, so that really good working microscopes in this country are now sold by thousands in the course of the year. Cheap microscopes require cheap books for the guidance of their possessors, and for those who cannot afford the more expensive works of



Quckett, Carpenter and Beale, we have such handbooks as the present. One hundred and fifty pages of letter-press, with twelve coloured plates, are offered for 2s. Surely this will come within the means of all who possess microscopes. The letter-press is very good, and contains a large amount of useful information, written in a sensible, intelligent manner. We cannot say very much for the execution of the plates, and in this work they are in every way secondary to the letter-press.

*Text-Book of Elementary Chemistry, for the Use of Schools and Junior Students.* By J. P. Bidlake, B.A. (Allman & Son.)—Of all the natural sciences, chemistry seems best supplied with text-books and elementary introductions. Although not at present entering into the course of instruction in our elementary schools, there must yet be a vast amount of chemical teaching of one kind or another going on, as these text-books would hardly be published if not sold. This promises well for the future introduction of the elements of this useful science into all our schools. For those who wish to instruct a class, or are engaged in self-education in chemistry, Mr. Bidlake's book will be found very useful. It is an unpretending little volume, but contains the elements of the science, and is sufficiently practical to be used in directing an experimental class.

*An Account of the Life, Lectures and Writings of William Cullen, M.D.* By John Thomson, M.D. 2 vols. Vol. I. first published in 1832. Vol. II. commenced by Dr. John Thomson and Dr. William Thomson, and concluded by David Craigie, M.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The work, completed by Dr. Craigie, is of interest to the medical profession exclusively. It is, throughout, professional and technical. It is no more addressed to ordinary readers than a treatise on the possibility of asthenic inflammation or a discourse on the phrenic centre. We have, therefore, little to do beyond announcing the appearance, at length, of a second volume. The first was published twenty-seven years ago. Dr. Thomson was then, and continued until 1841, Professor of Medicine and General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. While thus engaged, his leisure time was employed, with that of his eldest son, upon carrying his favourite work to a conclusion; but both died before the completion of their labours, which were subsequently taken up by Dr. Craigie, and we have now the result. The two volumes contain an immense mass of sifted scientific detail, accompanied by important illustrations of the historical progress of medicine during the last century. It claims a place in all well-selected professional libraries.

*Universal Dictionary of Practical Life for Town and Country.* Edited by G. Bezeze. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—In this elephantine manual an attempt is made to do more than compress the Alexandrine Library within a nutshell. M. Bezeze and his coadjutors have proposed to teach the nations, the French especially, how to live. Accordingly, they furnish instructions, with explanations and commentaries, upon a thousand and one topics. They set forth, in well-written and practical articles, the modern system of religion and education, with special reference to France. Next, they treat, in detail, of the framing and administration of the laws,—this part of the work being necessarily so coloured that it will need, at a future day, whenever the catalepsy of a great people ceases, much retinting and purification. Thirdly, the vast subject of finance branches into an appropriate number of categorical essays. Then, in the order of their relative importance, we have commerce at large, domestic and rural economy, recreation, exercises; so that not Monte Christo or Crichton could be supposed to inhabit this earth with better grace than one who has mastered the lore of MM. Hachette's 'Dictionary.' Though a classification of subjects is marked on the title-page, the arrangement is alphabetical, beginning with the letter A in all its public, business, heraldic or courtly uses, and ending with *Zwanziger*, "a piece of German money worth twenty kreuzers." The Hachette Library of Encyclopedias now contains one of History and Geography,—one of Science, Arts and Letters,—one of French Synonyms,—one of Philosophy,—one of

Contemporary Biography,—and the present, which is among the best and most valuable. We have found it ably executed, intelligent, and exact in every part that we have examined, and doubt not that it will become a work of general reference.

*A Handbook of Folkestone, for Visitors.* By S. J. Mackie, F.G.S. (Simpkin & Co.)—A local guide-book, executed in a superior style, with an abundance of neat woodcuts. Visitors, through its aid, may be thoroughly Folkestonized, topographically and historically, and discover that they might have tarried in far countries without being so pleasantly interested. In manuals of this character the general world dwindles within a very small circumference.

Very elaborate biography, easy to write and difficult to read, is a poem setting forth a sea-romance of modern times, *The Mutineers*, by John M'Gilchrist, M.D. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) Byron's 'Island' is to be superseded by this new Odyssey, since it was not founded upon the necessary documents, and Dr. M'Gilchrist has endeavoured to be technically correct. The history of Bligh and Christian, of the Bounty, Otaheite and Pitcairn's Island is sung with tedious formality, the colouring being that of the stage and the apostrophes of highly Caledonian texture—plaid-patterned, if the similitude be recognizable. We do not learn for what condition of readers it has been written.—*Joseph: a Poem*, by Sharon. (Ward & Co.) It may be inferred that "Sharon" kept the Sunday-school, short-peticoated, well-whipped and lipping public in view. If so, the narrative may answer its intention; but the style is that of the worst chapel-hymn grafted upon the most monotonous ballad.—It is needless to say more of *Verses*, by a Country Curate (Masters), than that they are unpretending and devotional, the major part being translations from St. Ambrose and other rhythmical divines.—*Light in Life's Shadows* is the title given to a collection of "Hymns for the Sorrowing" (Haddon) from the pens of various writers, old and new.—*Poems*, by Mona (Kent & Co.), introduce themselves in this fashion:—

"The indulgence of the reader is requested for the following poems, all of which were written between the ages of ten and fifteen." More indulgence might bedue if the publication had been a necessity; but who is responsible for the indiscretion? Either the verses were thought worth printing and circulating or not—whether by the writer itself—the writer being an infant in the eye of the law—or by friends whose "indulgence" resembles a feast of cloying excess to a party of spoiled children. The stanzas have evidently been touched up by family egotism.—Resonant and fierce, like the music of a military band, is *Hugh O'Neill, the Prince of Ulster*, a Poem, by Eden O'Neill. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill.) This is but a preliminary canto, detailing the barbarities of England perpetrated on the Irish; but how far the minstrelsy shall extend is left to imagination or fate. Hitherto Mr. O'Neill has not established any violent interest in the destinies of his dramatic personages.—The same nationality, though not the same spirit, fires another minstrel, Mary M'Dermot, who, having formerly published her 'Early Dreams,' now appears with *Lays of Love* (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill), ornate and glowing lyrics, bold, passionate and eloquent, the writer's obvious talent committing itself to a good deal of mediocrity.—Mr. John Collett, in *The City of the Dead*, and other Poems (Hardwicke), labours through vast spaces of idealism, repicturing the Egypt of antiquity, reproducing in serial and fantastic shapes a city of the Pharaohs, and adding to this Epicurean restoration a variety of minor pieces, sentimental, humorous and sacred.—Strongly Scottish and full of Burns-worship are *Poems*, by Robert Macleod. (Kent & Co.)—The second series of *Poems*, by L. (Whitfield), presents, like the first, a number of religious lyrics mingled with others of a miscellaneous character.—Not inelegantly wrought *Poems*, by Henry Ribton (Dublin, Hardy & Sons), are fiery, magniloquent and melodious; but they are, beyond ordinary example, imitative and purposeless. The writer wastes his faculty in shallow, yet time-worn and exhausted channels.—Mr. William Whitmore, author of *Gilbert Marlowe*, and other Poems (Macmillan & Co.), is introduced

in a preface "by the Author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.'" He is, we learn, a young man; a house-painter by trade, who has earned his bread by daily labour since he was ten years old, being slightly taught at a Sunday-school. His verses are finely polished; the utterance is free and energetic; often, the ideas are originally conceived. Many poetical readers who relish that which is artistic yet unconventional, will be glad to read 'Gilbert Marlowe,' with its companion poems.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Babri Fabule Asiæ, ed. Lewis, Second Part, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.  
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Carter's Curiosities of War and Military Studies, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
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Christ in the Covenant, 32mo. 1s. cl.  
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Cullen (W. M.D.), Life of, by Dr. Thomson, Vol. 2, 8vo. 9s. cl.  
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, 8th edit. fc. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
Ency. Met.—Rankine on the Steam-Engine, post 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
English Churchman's Signal, The, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Eugene's Key to the French Pronunciation, 12mo. 1s. cl. swd.  
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Little Tour in Ireland, by an Oxonian, 2nd ed. imp. 16mo. 10s. 6d.  
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Moore's British Ferns, Nature-Printed by Bradbury, Vol. 1, 42s.  
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Wood's History and Antiquities of Eym, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

65, Paternoster Row, October 12th, 1859.

Sir,—Mr. Griffin, in his letter, in the *Athenæum* of the 8th, alleges that we refuse to give a disclaimer of our connexion with the critiques attached to some advertisements of the 'Family Doctor' sent out by Messrs. Maxwell on the 22nd of September. We have to state, in reply, that Mr. Griffin is perfectly aware that we had no previous knowledge whatever of the issue of the advertisements in question; that the moment he pointed out the error to us, we not only took instant measures to correct it, but both verbally and in writing offered every explanation and reparation in our power. In Mr. Maxwell's letter, published in your own columns of the 1st instant, there is sufficient evidence of this desire on our part. Mr. Griffin, however, with that "hot impetuous haste," so characteristic of him, and notwithstanding that he expressed himself satisfied with our verbal explanation, sends us a violent letter in the morning, another in the afternoon, and follows it up with one from his solicitor in the evening, threatening an action at law, the burden of each of these epistles being a demand for a large sum of money by way of *solatium*. Having thus drawn the sword of the law against us, we had no alternative but to seize hold of the shield, and so the door of arrangement became closed, save through the medium of the respective solicitors. We need not say that we totally repudiate the very idea of giving any such adventitious aids to our publications such as Mr. Griffin points at in his letter and advertisement. If our books cannot win public support by their own intrinsic merits they must fall. Not a single line of advertisement shall be allowed to be issued in our names that does not convey the candid truth. Let us entreat Mr. Griffin, ere he again rushes into print, to study a little 'Manual on Composition,' published by us. In the "warning" attached to his advertisement [*Athenæum*, page 475] he ludicrously makes the very critiques he is so angry about apply to the 'Family Doctor'! In the very grandiloquent style in which he concludes his letter, we may exclaim, are individuals who thus forget their antecedents to be permitted to publish unworthy insinuations against their neighbours, and yet come under no responsibility to the laws of outraged grammar? According to Lindley Murray and common sense—No. We are, Sir, yours truly,

HOUDESTON & WRIGHT.



## THE AUTOGRAPH OF MILTON.

The Woodlands, Norwood, Oct. 6th.

My attention being called to a paragraph in the *Athenæum* of last week upon the subject of certain receipts of the Poet Milton for monies received by him on account of 'Paradise Lost,' permit me to notice, that I believe there will be not much difficulty in eventually ascertaining by whom these receipts were, doubtless by procuration, signed. The Poet was at that period perfectly blind, though at the same time he might have been quite able to sign his name, as any blind person accustomed previously to the exercise of his pen might with facility do.

The receipt which was lately sold for an exorbitant sum, at the sale of the collection of autograph letters formed by the late Mr. Dawson Turner, was, I believe, never shown by that gentleman as the genuine autograph of Milton.

On comparing it with the fac-simile of the original document (then in the possession of Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1822, it is very evident, from minute yet important variations, that the Dawson Turner receipt was a copy of the original there fac-similed.

I should not have trespassed upon your columns upon this subject, had I not been engaged for several months past in preparing a *brochure* upon the general autograph of Milton; in the illustration of which I have been permitted to make, among others, fac-similes of seven pages of that most interesting volume containing the "Juvenile Poems," in the autograph of the Poet, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

I herewith have the pleasure of forwarding to you one of the fac-similes from that volume. It is a portion of the Poet's original design of 'Paradise Lost,' written about thirty years before the work was published. You will there see that the writing was that of one whose mind was more attentive to the subject than to his pen; consequently, the specimen does not display any of that excellence in penmanship which is found in other existing documents, proving that Milton, as Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was not unskilled in the execution of what was very essential to his public position—"a good hand."

S. LEIGH SOTHEY.

The fac-simile referred to presents three several lists of "The Persons" in his *tragedy* of 'Paradise Lost.' The first two are scratched through with a pen. The third stands thus:—

"PARADISE LOST. *The Persons*.—Moses *προ-λογίζετ*,—Justice and Mercie, debating what should become of man if he fall—Wisdom—Chorus of Angels sing a hymne of y<sup>e</sup> creation. Act 1. Heavenly love.—Evening starre—Chorus sing the marage song and describe Paradiſe. Act 3. Lucifer contriving Adams ruine—Chorus feares for Adam and relates Lucifers rebellion and fall. Act 4. Adam, Eve, fallen—Conscience cites them to Gods examination—Chorus bewails and tells the good Adam hath lost. Act 5. Adam and Eve driven out of Paradiſe—Presented by an angel with Labour, greife, hatred, Envie, warre, famine, pestilence—Sicknesse, Discontent, Ignorance, Fear, mutes to whome he gives three names, likewise Winter, Heat, Tempest, &c.—Death, ushered into y<sup>e</sup> world—Faith, Hope, Charity, comfort him and instruct him—Chorus briefly concludes."

A memorandum on the same page refers to "other Tragedies," namely 'Adam in Banishment,' 'The Flood,' 'Abram in Ægypt.'

## ON THE DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS IN IRON SHIPS.

October 3.

IN the important discussions that have arisen out of the difficult subject of Deviation of the Compass, it appears to many practical seamen that their immediate and urgent want on board a small iron ship which has not a reliable standard compass,—namely, the means of correcting or allowing for the deviation of perhaps the only steering compass,—has scarcely been enough appreciated by competent theoretical mathematicians, excepting

the Astronomer Royal. Unquestionably, every means should be taken to verify or to check the compasses on board any ship, whether used as standard or otherwise, however placed, and by whatever method understood to have been corrected, verified, or examined. But in a small vessel a standard compass cannot always be conveniently placed for use, even if on board; and, in such a case, only the steering or binnacle compass is available.

As nights, and even days,—perhaps several nights and days—may be passed at sea without a chance of verifying or even checking the compass by any heavenly body or terrestrial object, a practical method of approximate correction is indispensable when there is no reliable standard compass available.

Such a correction, by means of fixed or adjustable magnets, has been provided by Mr. Airy,—and answers well when used properly.

It is scarcely sufficient to provide seamen with a rule for use in fine weather. They require instruction how to steer,—how to correct the compass in critical times, when fog, clouds, snow, or rain obscure the view. A standard compass, with a table of recent deviations, is a luxury beyond the means of a small iron coasting vessel; and even on board a large iron ship, it is not so convenient for current hourly use as a good compass corrected by adjustable magnets.

Some iron vessels have extraordinary deviations. It is extremely difficult to place a steering compass so that it will not be many points in error on board such structures of iron, embarrassed perhaps with heavy guns, shot, and blindages. But such cases must be met, and treated practically, on sound principles, as well as the familiar ones of small iron coasters having only one compass. And under such special circumstances, it is submitted that Prof. Airy's system is alone applicable. In what difficulties would not such vessels be involved—their compasses deviating many points from the proper direction—if they had no corrector?

Differences of opinion as to details—in adjustment of magnets or correction of compasses—do not affect the general principle. To tell seamen that they are in no case to avail themselves of correcting magnets, because errors have been caused by their improper use, seems like prohibiting a gun for fear of accident. Every check and precaution may and should be used with magnets, as well as without them; while their application should be accompanied by proper cautions and directions. For coasters, and such other iron ships as do not change their latitude considerably, such as Baltic, North Atlantic, and Mediterranean vessels, fixed magnets are extensively used;—and for southern voyages—in the tropics or in southern latitudes—the Astronomer Royal has suggested adjustable magnets, with suitable instructions for their use, which are to be obtained from the professional adjusters of compasses.

ROBT. FITZROY.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, October 5.

NEVER did Grandame Fiesole look down more pleasantly on the turreted descendant at her knee than last night, when, according to yearly custom, the ancient Etruscan dame had wreathed her venerable brows with a coronal of illuminations for the Feast of St. Francis, the good lady's patron-saint. It was a genuine *festa* evening; one of that calm and cloudless sisterhood of autumn evenings which form perhaps the most delightful phase of the Tuscan year, so temperate is the warmth, so transparently still the air, so unfaded the summer richness of the landscape. It is many a year since the patronal festival of Fiesole has seen such a gathering of gay towns-folk and buxom *contadine*; the latter, if maidens, showing off trim waists, broad straw-hats at the back of smooth braided hair, and voluminous petticoats, on the arm of brother, father, or *damo*; if matrons, displaying their long strings of cut coral, or pearl necklaces of many rows, clasping the throat above the neck-erchief; their silk aprons, and heavy pearl-studded earrings, all which are marks of the well-to-do among the peasantry.

I wonder whether the "highly respectable," but strictly anonymous "Tuscan," was at Fiesole today who wrote a few days back such a pathetic account to the *Times* of the dilapidated moral and physical condition of his poor country, which he represented as inarticulately moaning (gagged, of course,) under the iron rule of a self-styled *liberal* Government, and piteously invoking with his prayers the uprising of the douce black and yellow banner, instead of that badge of a factious few, the flaunting tricolor. I should like to know if he made one of the ten thousand persons who are calculated to have visited, in the course of the day and evening, that queer terraced piazza of Fiesole, where the grim old Cathedral, part of it patched on to an ancient Roman edifice, stands in the dip between two rocky hills broken with vine and cypress and olive to two-thirds of their height. Did he sit and glower at the Cross of Savoy floating from the Palazzo Vecchio as he looked over the edge of the gaunt Fesulan city wall, half made up of mighty cyclopean blocks heaped there two thousand years ago by a race who come down to us in white tunics and straight black hair, angularly attitudinizing on terra-cotta vases?

How he must have turned up his "highly respectable" nose at the baskets of crisp white *brigadini* (a sort of wafer-cake), stamped with "Vittorio Emmanuele, nostro Re," and a very rudimentary sketch of the royal features, which were sure to be set out along the crest of the old wall to tempt the fair-goers, in company with piles of little dark green "*verdino*" figs and heaps of bounteous Muscat-flavoured "Salamanna" grapes. Why the very look of those grapes must have been wormwood to the suffering Tuscan of *codino* tendencies, for the vine blight has been merciful this year, and the autumn sun has toasted one side of their rich clusters brown and crisp and tempting beyond their wont, in very defiance of the "*Beatitudine di Nostro Signore, Pio Nono*," who, ever and anon, relieves himself of a little indirect excommunication against this distracted wilderness of Tuscany! And late in the evening, when the illumination lamps (shameless tri-coloured lamps!) were lit, and the crowds trudged down the long Fiesole road, or away along the winding hill-paths to distant farm or village, I can hardly bear to think of the profound disgust with which the anonymous martyr must have listened to his poor enslaved fellow-sufferers feigning a light heart under their sorrows, and enlivening their starlight walk home with snatches of such vile anarchical ditties as the following,—

Up with the tri-coloured banner!  
One kingly chief shall right us;  
One glorious hope unite us;  
And God shall lead us on!

for, of course, poor wretches, under the present system of grinding tyranny they dared not give vent, as they would have wished, to their yearning reminiscences of the Austrian hymn.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, a quaint pencilling of Florentine life might have been jotted down in the courtyard of that huge pile of building called, *San Barnaba*; formerly a wealthy convent, now a hive of artists' studios. There might be seen a decently dressed admiring crowd, gathered round a bevy of street urchins, whose leader, a ragged little *gamin*, some seven years old, with bare feet, a curly pate, and a turn for rhyming, was improvising verse after verse on the political topics of the day with imperturbable gravity, amid the shouts of the bystanders, while his tattered chorus broke in at the close of every stave with the following burden, also of street manufacture,—

Then sing, the tree is dead,  
And never more will bloom,  
*Codini!* get to bed,  
For *Babbo* won't come home.

It was strange to hear these sucking politicians adroitly "touching up" the weak points of those high personages whose names are most familiar in the mouth of the people, especially where, to the great delight of the audience, the song alluded to the arguments said to have been used by Prince Josph Poniatowski in his late fruitless mission on behalf of our would-be Grand-Duke Ferdinand, who, he declared, would in all probability, if



allowed to come back, graciously permit his ministers to do what they pleased with the country, and confine his royal attention to other and more pleasurable pursuits than constitution making or mending. But, in truth, there is no city where the *gamin* has a sharper eye and a readier tongue for the verbal caricaturing of public men and matters than Florence,—and he showed his aptness for it just as plainly four centuries ago, when Pope Martin, disowned by the Council of Basle, owed a temporary home in Florence to the favour of Cosimo *Pater patrie*, and happening to displease the *popolani*, had his penniless estate celebrated in doggerel by the urchins of the city, who tauntingly sang under his windows—

Papa Martino  
Non vale un quattrino!

—which may be roughly Englished thus:—

Here lives Pope Martin,  
Who's not worth a farden.

So much for the parti-coloured bubbles of our popular life here. A more serious and far more important sign of the times is the legal marriage of two Tuscans, converts from Catholicism to that form of Protestantism called the Italian Evangelical Church, at their Italian place of worship in Florence. This union of two obscure individuals, under the full protection of their country's laws, in defiance of the Church of Rome, which has hitherto declared all such marriages invalid and the offspring illegitimate, strikes a severer blow at the insolent domineering sway of Rome, than all the coquetting of practised diplomats, or the hollow kettle-drumming of recalcitrant princes, standing out for privileges, and haggling over concessions with the "Father of the Faithful."

This notable change in the marriage-laws of Tuscany is among the first-fruits of the project of ecclesiastical reform undertaken, as I mentioned in a former letter, by Cav. Salvagnoli, with equal skill and firmness of purpose, to limit as far as may be the grasping power of the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, an organized religious society holding doctrines somewhat similar to those of our Plymouth Brethren, has for some years been steadily gaining strength in Tuscany. Until the 27th of last April, however, its public worship (to speak paradoxically) was kept as secret as possible to avoid the persecution which attended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. Since the Revolution has given us full liberty of creed, a place of worship has been opened, and is fully attended every Sunday. This first Protestant Tuscan marriage was solemnized in presence of a large number of persons, and assuredly marks an era in this eventful time.

I am told that in Romagna the new converts may be reckoned "by thousands," and that the number of them is the greatest among the middle and lower classes. The absence of any organized priesthood in the new creed forms one of its chief attractions in the eyes of a population long accustomed, alas! to couple the idea of priestly power with every species of outrage and oppression. It seems that the elders have no sort of power beyond the four walls of their church; and even within them every one of the Brethren has an equal right to offer up prayer or instruct the congregation "if the Spirit give him utterance." It is easy to conceive the dread and disgust with which so simple a form of religion must be regarded at Rome, for shrewd Cardinal Antonelli knows too well that such a foe steadily and silently at work among the Papal subjects is far more to be feared than conspiracy or insurrection, and can neither be furnished with a passport and legally bowed out, as was the Piedmontese ambassador at Rome after his King's reception of the Romagnole delegates, nor hacked to death by Croat and Austrian lavishly paid and smuggled into the disguise of the hideous Papal uniform.

The decrees, which I mentioned in my last letter as on the eve of being issued by the Tuscan Government, are now in full force. Passports and custom-houses are done away with between the States of the League and Piedmont. The arms of the House of Savoy were set up last Friday on all the public buildings, amid the firing of cannon and the crashing peals of a tremendous thunder-storm. Friday was especially chosen for the purpose, be-

cause, being market-day, the Piazza was sure to be crowded with *contadini*, who were among the lustiest shouters in honour of the union with Piedmont; so that it will probably be now alleged that Piedmontese bribery is as rife in the country as in the cities of Tuscany.

The *Nazione*, of to-day, publishes the appointment of a Commission for the execution of several works of Art, which are to adorn the principal towns, and to be paid for out of the revenues of the State. Two bronze equestrian statues, of Victor Emmanuel and the French Emperor, are to be placed on the Piazza dell' Indipendenza. Two more, of Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel, are destined for Leghorn. Other statues of celebrated men are to be presented to Siena, Pisa and Lucca. Besides these, a number of pictures are to be ordered, representing the leading events of the late war, and busts and portraits of some of the worthiest among the patriots of Tuscany, dead and living. Giusti, the poet-satirist, and Niccolini are expressly named. The designs for the statues, &c., are to be chosen by the Committee from sketches and models, which will be sent in before the 23rd of November, and exhibited to the public at the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*.

This haste of the Tuscan Government to exercise its patronage in the world of Art has been severely commented on by foreign journals, and from the stand-point of English notions it is, perhaps, difficult to defend it against all such criticism; but some allowance is to be made for the tendencies of public opinion among a people in the lives and thoughts of every class of whom Art, and all belonging to it, holds a much larger place than among our more utilitarian selves. TH. T.

Royan, September, 1859.

EVERY weary body and brain—no matter what its age may be—must have some time or other felt the necessity of change imply the second necessity of finding some unhackneyed place, containing much to observe but nothing to see,—none of those merciless excursions, to decline which, be the weather ever so frowning, subjects the recusant to the contemptuous pity of the Alpine Club,—none of those indispensable picture-galleries into which Love of Art must enter, out of which it too often brings a bewildering headache, and no distinct addition to the picture-galleries of Memory.—In such a mood the less beaten districts of France may be safely tried; and the further south is the trial, I fancy the more numerous become the chances of success. Suppose we begin at La Rochelle, now directly accessible by the Paris and Bordeaux railway; a branch of which turns off to the Huguenot town at Poitiers, through a country agreeable to those who do not disdain French landscape, and round St.-Maixent, meriting a warmer epithet.—The air of amenity and quiet prosperity, the excellent cleanness of La Rochelle, are inviting. Every child has learnt that the town has its port and its fortifications. The former is warded by two burly old towers, and winds away into the cheerful town, made fresh by trees, and poetical by its grand gateway and old churches, peeping over the house-tops, at high-water as pleasing an evening scene as painter could desire.—The main streets slope and wind somewhat, and are built on irregular low arcades; not without a sprinkling of black and white frame-houses, quaint corner turrets, decorated gables, and grotesque spouts, to rescue the perspective from badness. The court-yards of the houses are full of bright flowers carefully tended. The people are handsome, clean, and civil; a welcome contrast, let it be noted, to the folk of Rheims; among whom, on St. Louis's Day, I met more drunken men than I ever did, during the same time, in any English town; falling in, further, with a bloody and brutal boxing-match betwixt two of the drunkards.—The liberal table of the *Hôtel de France* at La Rochelle is warrant for the abundance of its market; but the market itself is worth a visit, not only for the sake of its sumptuous provision of fish, fruit, vegetables, but that we may bargain with the old wives, brown and brawny, as arrogant as *Meg Dods* herself, capped with those wide, flat structures of snow-white linen and lace

which we began to notice at Poitiers. Among these may be seen, as a rarity, the more delicate head-tire of the Sables women—a peaked white cap, richly trimmed with double lace, and a transparent cockade, perched up behind its apex, which male fingers can draw but not describe. Then, the old fortifications devised by Vauban, now mouldering, and planted with trees, furnish abundance of strolls and picturesque episodes for the sketcher. The country inland, in one direction, is smiling, populous, and friendly; in another, it promises sport on marsh and moor. The sea has always a charm (apart from "fishing privilege"), even when it is watched from among the arid dunes of Holland. Here it is less desolately set. There is a handsome provision for bathing within easy reach of the gates. In every point of view, La Rochelle may content the weary as a halting-place, peaceful, not stagnant. It might prove eligible as a temporary residence.

The fine old English gentleman who, believing that our natural enemies will be at Shooter's Hill before St. Crispin's Day comes round, buries his plate in his back-garden (such men have absolutely lived not three years ago), would lose his temper at Rochfort, where much state ship-building is going on;—but what humour would not be soothed by a voyage up the Charente to Saintes, on a glowing September afternoon?—These minor French rivers have a placid grace of their own: witness the Erdre, from Nort down to Nantes,—witness this same Charente, the winding course of which lies among wooded meadows, with a rich hem of flowers and water-plants. Here and there is an upland, with a peaked pavilion-roof among the trees.—The divisions of the fields are now traced as with a film of coral, so plenteous are the berries on the hedges. Nor is the Charente without its "stations." First comes Tonnavy-Charente, where we pass underneath one of those lofty wire-bridges peculiar to France, as frail-looking as if *Arachne* had been the engineer, with its long arched approaches, and where we look out for the Château de Montemart, the family-house of that most insolent, most brilliant, and most beautiful of the women who ruled *Louis Quatorze*—*La Montespan*. Secondly, comes St.-Savinien, a sketcher's village, in its jumble of houses, staircases, shrubs, trees, and archways hanging over the stream, and the enticing ruins of a convent in the second distance—thirdly, Taillebourg, with its ivy-grown castle, and, withal, high above the houses, a bastion, with tall trees, the battlement of which suggests a terrace, like the well-known walk at Haddon. Nor is the river dead as regards human creatures. The cubically piled *forage-barges*, and the loading of them, give character and animation to the water. The labourers and boat-folk are busy, cleanly, and comely—the women not without touches of costume. The perpetual yellow and red handkerchief twisted round the head in succinct folds, which a sculptor might study, groups well with those wondrous machines of starched muslin we have been admiring, and adds character and colour to the group loitering on the bank, or lolling over a wall, as the boat creeps on its way up the stream.

Saintes, again, above which no steamer can pass, is a good halting-place, standing well on a ridge, by the side of the pleasant Charente,—with its Roman arch and amphitheatre, the spire and crypt of its church of St. Eutrope, and the heavily buttressed pyramidal tower, belonging to St. Pierre, by way of "lions." Capital and cheap inn-quarters of the old French kind in respect to succulent French cookery, but *not* of the old French kind in respect to chamber uncleanness, are to be found in the *Hôtel du Bureau de Vapeur*;—and if the traveller happens to alight there on the first Monday of the month, his talk may well be "of bullocks" for many a day after. Finer specimens of the quadruped could hardly be found than in the droves which clear midway and causeway on the monthly market-day. Who could have expected from such rough, teeming bustle and life to have been whirled back, as by *Harlequin's* wand, to Italian opera-houses, and footlights, and *buffo* singers? But I was so at Saintes;—for there, in the midst of the men in blue, and the women capped with white or yellow, and the fawn-coloured beeves, sat



the prototype of Signor Ronconi's *Dr. Dulcamara*—in the identical opera-gig, and with the very lean horse, and the very footman in hussar dress beating his drum, and the very booby on the step, nervous at having his tooth drawn in public,—at whom we have laughed so often in London!

Long as these notes are already, one more must still be added, in regard to a third halting-place on this zig-zag French journey,—Royan, at the mouth of the Gironde, three hours and a quarter distant from Saintes. When I spoke in Bordeaux, as I wrote for England, three years since, in admiration of Arcachon,—"Ah, but you should see Royan!" was the reply.—Since then, as Mr. Weld the other day mentioned in his book, the rivalry of the two bathing-places has become something like a neck-and-neck race. But the English, who are pleased with what is characteristic in Arcachon, will not give it up as first favourite. The situation of Royan, it is true, is delicious—curving round a fine bay, ending at the mouth of the Gironde by a headland of yellow cliff, tufted with pine-trees. The sands are ample and tempting, and the rocks furnish numberless tiny inlets or bays in which a melancholy *Jaques* might dream away the day unmolested. There is estuary, not sea-lake here; and, of course, bolder storm-pictures and waves in bad weather than at Arcachon.—But Royan has that confirmed, watering-place aspect which, be the air ever so bland, or the situation ever so winning, looks to town-wearied Englishmen somewhat haggard. Buildings are springing up everywhere,—smart new houses without number,—a *Casino*,—a *Bath-house*,—hotels to be finished against some future season, when it is to be hoped they will be kept better than I am assured is the rule of Royan at present.—Who does not know the attempts at small amusement of such places by heart? After looking out at night over the sea for the revolving rose-coloured fire from that fantastic lighthouse across the bay, Le Tour de Cordouan,—the lover of quiet has to thread his way homeward through a file of lit-up booths stuffed with watering-place trumpery, as busily alive as any *allée* at Baden-Baden,—astir with ladies in feathered hats, and hoops as grand and circuitous as those in our well-known print of the Pantiles at Tunbridge, which shows us Richardson and Johnson and *Mrs. Frasi*, the singer,—noisy with young claret-merchants, got up in the loveliest sea-side fashions for the month,—with children making Darby and Joan turn round in the hopes of a prize of *gauffres*,—with diligence-conductors and *lorettes* doing their bit of petty gambling for trashy crockery,—with a *Bordelais* version of *Aunt Sally* in all her glory, and *Punch* on a scale which would do no discredit to the Elysian Fields of Paris. Moving as these delights be to the mind of the French many, Royan is hardly to be commended as a resting-place for the English few to whom this letter is addressed, flourishing though it be, charming as is its natural situation, and deliciously light and winning as is the air.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

IN the fifty-sixth year of his age, Robert Stephenson has gone to his rest. If the years of his labour have not been, as compared with those of some other men, many, they were years altogether of labour only, and within their limits he achieved sufficient to render the names of a dozen aspirants to fame renowned for ever. His story is too well known to need recapitulation. He began, a poor boy at the knees of a poor father; but boy and father were of rare intellect, and they may be said to have aided each other in reaching that supreme position from which they can never descend. In every quarter of the world Robert Stephenson has raised imperishable records of his genius; and the stupendous result has been all accomplished within a quarter of a century. In the British Isles alone he effected enough for one man's lifetime, and many are the lines and majestic the monuments which we now possess in place of his presence. He built the "type" engines for this country and America, invented the tubular bridge, and raised the longest and loftiest viaducts that the world had ever seen. Europe is impressed by his mark, from Scandinavia to Italy. Asia marvels at the iron project by which she will be aided on the route to civilization.

Africa sees her ancient Nile bestridden by this giant; and America has a memento of his power in the Victoria Bridge. What was the poor man who piled up the loftiest Pyramid, to such a son of toil and triumph as this? He died on Wednesday morning, after a brief but severe illness; mourned by his friends, honoured by all. This death is set down as a consequence of too hard work,—but of that wholesome regimen no man ever died. It is by the anxieties which are the cost of greatness that men's hearts are shook and the threads of life are snapped. Outward influences tell fatally on health, and taken at disadvantage the mightiest worker is smitten down by an assault on his system, of which at other times he would scarcely have been conscious. But to die under a good as well as a great name,—to have it said that the heart equalled the head, and that feeling made bright the one as intellect illumined the other,—this is not to die before a fitting time. At all events, such a death is some consolation for this malady and struggle of life.

The Philosophic Institution of Edinburgh will commence its new session on the 4th of November, when Prof. Aytoun will deliver an inaugural address on 'The Popular Traditions and Poetry of the North of Europe.' The succeeding lectures include the subjects of Early Scottish History and Literature, by Mr. Carruthers,—The Elizabethan Age, by Dr. Daniel,—The Huguenots, and Protestantism in France, by Dr. Hanna,—and The English Puritans, by Dr. Tulloch. In the miscellaneous section, there will be lectures on 'China,' by Sir John Bowring,—'Japan,' by Mr. Oliphant,—'Volcanoes,' by Mr. Jukes,—'The Phenomena of the Superficial Formations,' by Mr. Robert Chambers,—'The Poetical Literature of the Elizabethan Age,' by Mr. M'Donald,—'Abstract Science in Relation to Industrial Applications, with Illustrations from Chemistry,' by Prof. Playfair,—and 'The Electric Telegraph,' by Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Garnett writes:—

"British Museum.

"Although the Anonymous Corrector's substitutions of 'cheers' for 'chats' in 'Coriolanus,' act ii. sc. 1, and of 'cheer' for 'chair' in act iv. sc. 7, are certainly none of the happiest, he deserves our thanks for having directed attention to the corrupt state of both passages as now read. The first, I think, will be easily set right. Instead of

your prattling nurse  
Into a rapture lets her baby cry  
While she chats him ['Coriolanus'],

let us read—

While she claps him,

and we obtain a clear and excellent sense by a very slight and simple alteration. The second passage runs:—

So our virtues  
Lie in the interpretation of the time,  
And power, with itself most commendable,  
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair  
To extol what it hath done.

The corrector mangles these fine lines most pitifully, without lighting on the real source of the error. *Chair* is put by metonymy for the insignia of authority in general. Had the action of his piece passed in a monarchical state, Shakspeare would doubtless have written *crown*. I think the passage will be best amended by reading—

Hath not a *fouque* so evident.

Power may well require a tongue 'to extol what it hath done'; the applicability of a *tomb* to that purpose is not quite so obvious. While on this subject, may I call attention to what seems to me a very corrupt passage in 'Timon of Athens'? In act iv. sc. 2, one of Timon's servants says—

Lead'd is our bark,  
And we, poor mates, stand on the dying deck,  
Hearing the surges threat; we must all part  
Into this sea of air.

I, for one, can neither understand the phrase in italics nor correct it. I am, &c.,

"RICHARD GARNETT."

The Peers, and Lords by courtesy, are busy with the pen, and to some promise, at least, and to some purpose, we hope. Under Mr. Murray's auspices, the Duke of Wellington is about to give the Correspondence of his father while Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1807-9. The Earl of Westmoreland, turn-

ing from music, in which he has had little success, has been occupied on 'Memoirs of the Great European Congresses, from 1814 to 1821'; and if this work be done after the fashion of the gossiping "Prince" who wrote 'Le Congrès de Vienne,' it will be one of the most readable books of the season. Lord Wrottesley, too, has given his thoughts expression, and is about to publish them in 'Thoughts on Government and Legislation.'—Mr. Bentley announces the concluding volume of 'The Life of Fox,' by Lord John Russell; and the Messrs. Longman promise, as forthcoming, the final two volumes of Baron Bunsen's 'Egypt's Place in Universal History.' Of biographies of men of note, the Bentley series of 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' by the Rev. Dr. Hook, is one to be noted; and the announced Life of Bishop Hurd, of Worcester, will take us back to the scholars and courtiers of the days of George the Third. The whole history of the Court of that day is, however, to appear as a complete work, by Mr. H. Jesse. The Diaries and Correspondence of the once famous, and lucky "Hon. George Rose," give warrant of agreeable gossip and novel revelations. What this book effects with regard to the sayings and doings of one prince, will be done for a long line of royal highnesses in the 'Lives of the Princes of Wales.' The Murray list of biographies is as rich as Bentley's, including Lives of Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, Thomas à Becket, Robert Nelson, and Swift. From the same house we are to have a fragment of biography in the "Journal" kept by Sir Robert Wilson, when employed on a special mission at the head-quarters of the Russian Army, at the period of the French invasion; and a biography and something more in 'The Life of Reynolds and some of his Contemporaries,'—a posthumous publication, the work being by poor Leslie. But the crowning book in the Murray list is Capt. M'Clintock's Journal,—in the details of which we are all intensely interested. In the list issued by Messrs. Longman, we particularly distinguish 'The Life of Schiller,' a translation from Pallese, by Lady Wallace, and the concluding volume of the series of "Sacred and Legendary Art" in the 'History of Our Lord,' by Mrs. Jameson. With such promises, the prospect of the coming winter is of the very pleasantest.

Ladies are becoming formidable competitors in poetry and art: Miss Isa Craig won the prize on the Burns festival; the author of the Prize Ode for this year's September festivals at Brussels is again a lady, Mdle. Pauline Braquaval, teacher at Warcoing (Hainault). The composer of this Ode, M. Radoux, of Liège, has won the prize of composition, which consists in the great travelling stipend, 2,500 francs annually for four years. The Academy of Fine Arts has awarded the prize for a history of the Art of Engraving in copper in the Low Countries to the end of the fifteenth century, to M. Renouvier, of Montpellier, and the prize for a history of carpet weaving in the Low Countries, to M. Pinchart.

Madame Dubois-Davenne has been entrusted with the execution of Béranger's bust in marble, for the sessional room (*Salle de séance*) of the Academy.

Of M. Victor Hugo's newest work 'La Légende des Siècles,' three thousand copies have been sold in the first few days, though the price is 15 francs.

The Academy of Fine Arts, at Paris, held a solemn meeting on the 1st of this month, for the distribution of prizes for painting, sculpture, architecture and musical composition. M. Gotteaux was president; M. Halévy, secretary, spoke on the works of the pupils of the French painting school at Rome. After this the prizes were distributed; then M. Halévy spoke on Adolphe Adam; after which the solemnity was closed with the execution of the scene that had won the first great prize of musical composition.

M. Pauwels, a rich manufacturer at Brussels, long cherished by Belgian artists as one of their greatest and most liberal Mæcenases, has given commission to M. L. Gallait to finish in oil his picture, 'The Pestilence at Tournay.' The price stipulated for the work is 100,000 francs.

The entrance of the Museum at Berlin will receive a second door, one on which Art has been at work for thirteen years, and which is said by



Berlin critics to surpass the celebrated doors of the Church of the Madeleine and of the Pantheon at Paris. The design of this work is by the architect Herr Hüler.

There has been no lack of the solemn tragedy of ocean life and adventure of late,—witness the lifting of the veil which hid the fate of our North-Sea discoverers,—witness the details of the wreck of the Dutch ship *Constant*, which out-do in horror all that we have read since the narrative of the loss of the *Wager*. Yet at this moment Folly is ringing her bells loudly over a sea-farce for the benefit and notoriety of M. A. Dumas. A *Cette* journal was the other day full of this new yacht, built at Syra, with which the Author of 'Monte Christo' means to scour the waters in discovery of new books. It is manned by a Greek captain and six Greek sailors, who are shortly to show themselves in Paris in all the glory of Greek costume, broided jacket, and fustanella, since the yacht is to be brought to Paris that its cabin may be decorated by the choicest French artists!

The Provisional Government of Tuscany, in spite of its anxieties, does not forget literature and science. Three *literati*, under the direction of the home ministry, are commissioned to prepare a complete edition of the works of Macchiavelli, at the expense of Government. The equestrian statues of Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon the Third are ordered, and are to be erected on the Piazza dell' Indipendenza; six more statues for public places, at Florence, Siena, and Livorno, are on the list of works to be done immediately. Besides these, Government has ordered twelve large pictures, representing episodes of the Italian history and battles of the last campaign; likewise six portraits of distinguished Italians of the last Decennium, and two engravings, one of the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, and the other of the poet Niccolini.

"The guide of Vesuvius," writes our Correspondent from Naples, "*par excellence*, by name Cozzolino, thinks it worth while to send me the following notice:—'For full a month loud noises have been heard within and without the crater, and violent movements felt,—so much so that the whole mountain trembles, and even the houses in Resina are shaken. The lava on the sides of the mountain falls in large masses to the base. On some days the crater throws out in one direction fiery stones, and on the 4th inst. they were particularly brilliant. The crater has now formed two mouths, from each of which are thrown out "saette" and red-hot stones. It has been opened with many fissures, and the lava is destroying the land and the houses of Novelle, obliging the population to fly and to remain in the roads. This eruption, for its long continuance and for the injury it has inflicted, is one of the most extraordinary on record in modern times.'"

Nearly all the German towns of any importance are making preparations for a worthy celebration of Schiller's centenary birthday. But not only in Germany, but in every country where Germans live, these preparations are going on, proving one pleasing fact,—that although German unity in politics is still a dream, and may be a dream for a long time to come, yet there is one unity, wherever the German language is spoken, in the love for their great poet. Most of the *programmes* which we have seen fix three days for the festivities (the 9th, 10th, and 11th of November), and only vary in the choice of the dramatic representations and the poetical and musical performances, which last now set many pens of poets and composers in motion. The Festival Ode at Paris, for instance, with words by Herr Pfan, will be composed by Herr Stephen Heller. The Committee of the Schiller Festival at Philadelphia have invited a German poet living in London to make a poem for the occasion; which, when composed, will be performed in all the towns of the United States in which the Festival will be celebrated. The Berlin *programme* is as follows:—On the first evening, in the Royal Theatre, Schiller's first drama, 'Die Räuber,' will be performed. On the second (the birthday), 'Wallenstein's Lager' and 'Das Lied von der Glocke,' besides that beautiful Epilogue of Goethe, which was first spoken at Weimar, on the 10th of August in the year when Schiller died,

and which was repeated ten years later, on the 10th of May 1815. With more beautiful words and deeper feeling never poet honoured the memory of poet. This evening, as of the principal day, will be wound up with some other act of solemnity in the theatre. On the third evening, Schiller's last drama, 'Wilhelm Tell,' which A. W. von Schlegel pronounced to be his most excellent work, will be performed.

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## SCIENCE

*Dura Den: a Monograph of the Yellow Sandstone and its Remarkable Fossil Remains.* By John Anderson, D.D. With Illustrations. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.; London, Hamilton & Co.)

Dura Den is classic ground to the Scotch geologist, and must have been a fashionable resort for Old-World fishes. Topographically it is in Fifeshire, not far from St. Andrew's. It has few pretensions to scenic beauty, for it shows only low round hills, a church, trees, and sandstone quarries. All its celebrity is due to its stony contents and primeval condition, when billows broke upon the now sealess beach, and the little brook that runs wimpling through the glen was represented by the wide, deep floods. Geologically it is situated in a district which has been the theatre of striking displays of plutonic action. Here are tokens of subterranean movements, crushing and grinding the solid strata into fragments, parting them asunder like forest leaves or crumpling the tougher and more unyielding beds into complicated folds. As the storm raises the sea into lofty, curling billows, leaving long, narrow troughs and yawning chasms beneath,—so here, all over the surface has the earthy crust been broken up, and the mineral masses agitated and tossed like wrecks upon the waves. They have subsided into ridges, whose broken edges have been rounded off in the interior of the country, and are now covered with soil, and amongst these are broad, tabular masses. The tremendous disturbances of pre-historic ages have led to the present diversifications of broadly pastoral uplands, richly alluvial straths and valleys, deep, loamy hollows and green hill-sides, eminent fertility in agricultural conditions, and abundant deposits of lime, iron, and coal. In so pleasant a place has our Presbyterian clergyman a comfortable manse, an adequate stipend, an admiring flock, and a repertory of fossil ichthyology sufficient for a lifetime of honest hammering, even if he had no other fish to fry.

The term Old Red Sandstone, so familiar to the readers of Hugh Miller's popular book, suggests the idea of beds of dark brick-red hue, like the thick deposits of Herefordshire. But though the formation is the same, the parts of the series are different, and in Dura Den the sandstones are yellow, with red layers near them. They are peculiarly related, and "it may be safely averred," says the author, "that in no quarter of the world yet examined is there a group of rocks similar to those of Dura Den, unequivocally attested or asserted to belong to the coal-measures. But the Fossil Remains in all their types and characters are clearly sufficient in themselves to determine the question." It is only, however, of late years that zealous geologists have caught fishes here. A quarter of a century ago Dura Den was a sealed book, its letter-press unread, and its treasures of instruction unsuspected. A few quarrymen marvelled at the strange figures they occasionally met with in the rocks; but these were assigned

to witchcraft or the occult sportiveness of Nature. Doubtless, hundreds of specimens which would have made a hundred collectors happy have been broken up and gone to the roads to be trampled under foot. A lady of ancient lineage was the first to find and fondle a creature of lineage still more ancient, and to place it in the Perth Museum. Fish-scales had been thought to be odd oyster-shells; but a new light shone when, at a meeting of Presbytery in 1836, Dr. Anderson was called out of the midst of ecclesiastical colloquies by a mason, who showed him an entire fossil fish, plump and round, which he affirmed had "leaped into his hands" at the opening of a slab in Dura Den. This was the first figured specimen of *Holoptychius*, and it was but fair that it should receive the *agnomen* of *Andersoni*. It has very nearly the proportions of a carp.

Fossil fishes had now a market; they did not crumble under cart-wheels, and workmen got "white siller" for strange stones. Dr. Anderson visited quarries as well as his flock, found sermons in stones, and, it is to be feared, thought of stones while studying sermons. If quarrymen destroyed fishes, he menaced them with an admonition from the Presbytery. Nevertheless, on the 19th of March, 1839, he himself witnessed a horrid crime at Clashbennie quarry, where a workman smashed a fin of great size and beauty. Caution was given, reward promised for preserved fins and fishes,—and the very next day a splendid specimen was discovered; but, alas! a stray visitor was luckier than the Doctor and basketed the fossil, which now reposes, "the observed of all observers," in the British Museum.

Readers of this volume will find ample details respecting the anatomy and scaly armature of *Platygathus*, *Glyptopomus*, *Glyptolemus*, *Glyptolepis*, *Phyllolepis*, and *Diplopterus*,—and the whole *Holoptychius* family. Names so familiar surely require nothing but an introduction to the circle of our acquaintance! It should be mentioned that the Doctor has another title to fame in the "*Pamphractus Andersoni*," taken from a spot which was literally blackened by the shoal of "frog-like creatures," as the workmen termed them. One slab contained eleven fossil impressions. A wonderfully rich deposit is this Yellow Sandstone, for in it alone are the fossil remains of nine genera and eleven species; and a considerable space of rock, when last year cleared of superficial detritus, displayed nearly a thousand fishes in their stony bed. Let no adventurous collector, however, delude himself with the vain expectation of securing good specimens by visiting the locality,—for we ourselves, after a long sea voyage and days of daring, found that we were a day too late for the fish, and that Scotch lairds and ladies as well as Presbyterian priests had fenced round the preserves and monopolized the supply.

Amongst the interesting speculative questions which might be asked as we stand upon the pisciferous sandstones of Dura Den, none more readily suggested itself than this—What relation does such a deposit as this bear to geological time? The views now entertained by most geologists of the lapse of years during the deposition of sedimentary strata, suppose a scale of increment which hardly seems applicable here. The current estimate embraces an inconceivably lengthened and almost bewildering series of periods. The calculation proceeds not merely by hundreds or thousands, but even by millions of the terms of our numerical notation. If the fossiliferous beds of Dura Den form a part and proportion of this series, we must allow an immense length of time for their deposition. On the other hand, the position



of the fishes in the rocks points clearly to the conclusion, that they were suddenly and simultaneously buried in the sands and the silts of the period. Number, entireness, and perfection of preservation demonstrate that they were overtaken by one and the same cause of destruction, and instantly dropped to the bottom of the waters; for there never occur naturally dislocated or shattered fins, or confused and displaced scales; nor are there evidences of transportation or great agitation. All the indications are those of immediate inclosure in soft sandy sepulchres, and of a rapid process of silting up in the depths to which they sank. The fishes lie in narrow layers, as if in Egyptian mummy pits; and beyond these for hundreds of feet in vertical thickness, up and down through the rock, not a fragment or scale of a fish is to be discovered. Such a mass is completely non-fossiliferous, although it consists of several varieties of materials. From all which it seems impossible to avoid the inference that no long time could have elapsed during the progress of accumulation, for within a protracted period many organized creatures must necessarily have perished, and their remains must have been inclosed in the rocky bulk, which, however, as just observed, is blank and recordless.

Here, then, and likewise in similar pisciferous deposits of the same and of more recent ages, we appear to have a brief chronology by the side of one of enormous extent. How shall we account for the juxtaposition of two scales of time, so widely diverse, so incapable of comparison? Is it not as if on the broad dial of geological time there were two hands moving simultaneously in pre-ordered but distinct measurement—one being the hour hand, and pointing only to the passage of vast epochs; the other the minute hand, noting the lapse of shorter periods, like those of the imbedding of the fossils, and the silting up of Dura Den waters? May we not even conceive of a third hand, moving upon a dial of seconds, and indicating the brevity of the catastrophe that suddenly destroyed a natant family of fishes, and calmly, but instantly, consigned them to the bottom? Even in such a limited space as this there are themes for far-reaching thought and profound investigation.

The author has written carefully, and sometimes even eloquently, in the present and in his previous books on similar topics. It is singular, however, that none of the Scotch geologists have the pictorial and playful power of Hugh Miller's pen. Dr. Anderson is always solemnly stratified. If it may be for once a light illustration dawns upon him, he seems suddenly to hear the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly exclaiming in tones of dignified rebuke,—"Brother Holoptychius! this levity does not become one of your order. It is with pain I remark that your fins are too fanciful, and your tail too waggish. You see that brother Glyptopomus is infected by your levity, and is shaking in his scales." After such an admonition, no wonder that fins become formal and tails rigid as the Yellow Sandstone itself.

The coloured illustrations to these pages are truly beautiful and remarkably faithful, as any one may see who visits geological museums where Dura Den fishes are exhibited. Two or three misprints in names offend the geologist's eye.

## SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 1.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., in the chair.—The Baron de Chaudoir, and R. W. Pereday, Esq., were proposed for admission as Members.—Mr. H. W. Bates, who has lately

arrived in England, after spending the last thirteen years in investigating the entomology of the region of the Amazons, was present, and warmly received by the Meeting.—Mr. Bond exhibited the larva of the female of *Drilus flaviseens*, which he had lately found near Folkestone.—Mr. G. Lewis exhibited a living example of *Chlænus Shrankii*, one of a number he has lately taken at Lucombe, Isle of Wight.—Dr. Wallace exhibited a specimen of *Deilephila lineata*, taken by Dr. Burkitt at Tremore, in Ireland, and some Lepidoptera, which he had lately found near Waterford.—Mr. Mitford exhibited some fine Lepidoptera from Folkestone, amongst which were *Trochilium chrysidiformis*, *Timandra pratensis*, and *Spilodera palealis*.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited some Lepidoptera taken near Forest Hill.—Mr. Westwood exhibited a mass of the empty cocoons formed by the larvæ of *Ilythia sociella*, found by Prof. Harvey in the stomach of a cow, which he conjectured must have swallowed with its food the nest of some species of *Bombus*, in which these larvæ are found.—Mr. Tegetmeyer described a practical application of Shirach's discovery of the power possessed by bees of raising a queen from neuter or worker grubs; by means of which the contents of old hives can be taken without destroying the bees or sacrificing any brood. The plan consists in driving out the queen and about half the bees in the spring, and establishing them as a new swarm, when the bees remaining in the old hive have to raise a new queen from a worker grub; from the time required to accomplish this it follows that no eggs can be laid for about three weeks; by this time all the worker-producing eggs laid by the old queen will have been hatched out, and the cells filled with honey, when the whole of the bees are to be driven out, and the honey (which by these means will be found perfectly free from brood) retained for use. The plan had been very successfully worked at the bee-house of the Apiarian Society, and specimens of the results were submitted to the Meeting.

## FINE ARTS

*Art, and how to Enjoy it: a Reply to the Question, How shall I know a Good Picture? Addressed to Amateurs interested in Painting.* By Edward Hopley. (Low & Co.)

THIS is a small book full of small amateur thoughts on Art, that have grown out of a lecture delivered at a private conversation. It is chiefly remarkable as a proof of the want of books, good or bad, on Art. There is always a demand in the world for anything that professes to supply what is unsuppliable,—to cure what is incurable,—to give to the mind what cannot be given to it; so we suppose there will be a public even for the modest author who promises to teach his readers how to know a good picture. The modest author, who, in sixty pages, professes to supersede Art-critics, and lays down Art canons and first principles for the benighted world, may fully be depended on, especially when he enunciates such exquisite drawing-room axioms as—"By fortifying our natural instinct for the beautiful with judgment, we are enabled to enjoy the beautiful with discretion." Why, lo! here is a second Daniel come to show us the Art lions, and come with judgment; and we indeed see Daniel in his full magnitude when he declares—

"That so long as the knowledge of the proper qualifications of a fine picture or statue remains the privilege of the few rather than of the many, so long will false criticism abound, and inferior Art flood the market and the drawing-room."

Nature, study, and practice make a man an authority, says Aristotle. We should have rather said, assurance, readiness, and smartness,—for these are Mr. Hopley's special gifts. Quintilian says, no one but an artist can judge of Art, and Mr. Hopley quotes him,—so we presume Mr. Hopley is an artist (certainly not a known one). An outpour of greater spite and nonsense about Art-critics we never met, and all turning on a trivial mistake of the *Times* about Lord Methuen's Raphael. But, to do him justice, on the one subject of Art progress our rash author is sensible enough, as, for instance:—

"We may be sure, however, when the demand for elegant haymakers, unimpeachable market-girls, interesting ankles

crossing babbling brooks, fascinating barmaids administering unexceptionable sherry-cobblers, and soft mezzotints of young ladies with too little drapery on one portion of their frames and too much on another;—when such trash as this shall yield place on our walls to elevated moral and historical triumphs; to records of noteworthy achievements (and our history is full of such, and particularly rich in sacrifices of the gentler sex); when, in short, intellectual works shall be more generally demanded by the educated classes for the instruction of their families and the decoration of their homes; then we may be sure the real Art-power of England will respond to the call, and our country prove herself as illustrious in elevated Art, as in Commercial, Scientific, and Manufacturing ability. Painting must cease to be considered a pleasing superfluity, before it can be acknowledged in its true dignity. Noble works of Art, either originals or fine engravings from fine originals, should befit necessary to every home. Until this sentiment becomes general, dogs and cows and horses must continue to eclipse Apostles and Benefactors and Heroes. Until our Governmental and Spiritual teachers recognize the power of Art, to inculcate virtue and morality—the followers of Art, with us, will continue in much the same position in which Raphael would have found himself had the higher walks of his profession been interdicted him: he would, perhaps, have fallen back upon the canine or equine department, without equalling our renowned Landseer or Rosa Bonheur, after all. It is certain that there is not at this moment, in England, any gentleman greatly celebrated as a scriptural painter—the religious element with us notwithstanding."

Now saying that good Art will rise when rubbish ceases to sell, means merely that good Art will come when good Art will sell. The demand produces the supply, as every one knows; yet still in Art sometimes just before the turn and change a supply produces a demand. With genius, for instance, that produces exceptional and hitherto unknown works, the supply creates a demand; if genius waited for the demand it were no genius. There was no demand for railways; no demand for the New World; no demand for balloons. Art in houses has never yet been considered anything but a luxury. What is the first expense men curtail in hard times? Why, books and pictures. The great time of Art will be when pictures and engravings become almost necessities of life, just as frescoes and altar-pieces were in Raphael's time. Let Art-critics alone, Mr. Hopley; they will rise as pictures rise,—and be sure that if another Raphael appears (perhaps this time in some dim nook in Pentonville) critics of his own calibre will arise to judge him.

In the author's enumeration of the necessary tests which must be applied to a picture,—i. e., 1st. Invention, or Creation,—2nd. Expression, or Language,—3rd. Composition, or Grouping,—4th. Drawing or Proportion,—5th. Colouring, or Surface Painting,—6th. Handling, or Manner,—and, 7th. Grace,—we partly agree; but yet a great picture may be weak in half these attributes, and yet be a great picture. Michael Angelo had no colour, and Rembrandt no grace; Giotto no handling, Claude no invention, and Gainsborough no drawing; yet they were all great men. Photographs have no colour, yet are surpassing in chiaroscuro, which is the basis of all colour.

Now the danger of Mr. Hopley's sort of writing is, that it tries a young Art aiming at originality, and at things not yet done by the test of bygone schools and dead ideals. Raphael's ideal was a Roman Catholic ideal, turning chiefly on Virgin worship,—therefore, is not for us. Michael Angelo's was naked gladiators,—now, nude pictures do not sell—therefore, are not for us. Claude's was artificial landscape—we are content with real,—therefore Claude is not for us. Poussin was all bas-reliefs and statues,—he is not for us. Rembrandt was all light and shade,—we prefer sunshine and colour: we do not want Italian nature, history, and religion, but English history, religion, and nature, and no Raphael has yet touched either of the three.

On the mission of Art in England, as the cant phrase goes, Mr. Hopley is more sensible, and shows less of the amateur. He says:—

"We feel confident that the nobility of the profession of the true artist has been manifested, and that it ought not to be permitted that so honourable a pursuit should be less esteemed in our age of progressive refinement than it was during that mediæval period when the countries of Europe had barely broken through the thralldom of the dark ages. Artists were of importance then, as they might be now, to the governing powers. Raphael was, at the time of his death, about to be elected as a lay Cardinal, by Leo X., for the great services he had done the Church. Leonardo da Vinci expired in the arms of Francis I. Titian was created, by the Emperor Charles V., a count Palatine; and Henry III. of France, coming from Poland, could not go through



Venice without visiting him, of whom all the poets of the time sang praises. \* \* And this leads us to that division of our theme which more than any other relates to the gentler portion of our readers—the ladies of England. It appeals to them in their proudest position, that of superintending the education and training of the rising generation. How much depends upon the mothers and daughters of England infusing into the younger branches of the community elevated ideas of the delightful science we have been considering! For in theory, both painting and music are sciences. Science is said to be the regular development of any branch of knowledge. The artist cannot know too much. The progress of perfect Art is ever towards Truth; and its perfection is the ideal of the Beautiful. Its mission is, or ought to be, to record whatever is noble, honourable, lovable, engaging, chivalrous, and grand. It appears to appeal loudly to those who guide, instruct, and nurture us, mentally and bodily. And to whom, more than to the women of England, should pure Art turn for patronage? Is it not for them to banish all things offensive from their walls, and to encourage there everything pleasing, beautiful, and worthy?"

We do not stop to notice the numerous mistakes of the book, as, for instance, where the author says every great artist has been a good man; but we cannot allow his dictum on colour to go unnoticed. Mr. Hopley calls good colour "florid," and bad colour "refined;" and adds:—

"We may remark, that Critics of sensibility never object to that delicate abstinence from positive hues frequently practised by Scheffer, and which is so advantageous to the ideal character of his works."

Now, who does not know that Scheffer's "delicate abstinence" was an utter incapability to appreciate colour?

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—There is a pleasant prospect for purchasers of engravings whose tastes do not incline towards dogs, horses, and other zoological subjects, of which there have been of late years so many. We had begun to fear that the day for engravings of large historical pictures had gone by; but, we are happy to say, there is good assurance to the contrary. Mr. E. M. Ward's celebrated picture, the 'Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple,' is about to be placed in the excellent hands of Mr. S. Cousens, R.A.,—an engraver worthy of the artist. The original picture was bought, from Mr. Ward's easel, by Mr. Newsham, of Preston, whose liberality with respect to it deserves a word of notice. Mr. Newsham has already lent it three times for exhibition; and he has now, disinterestedly, consented to part with it during the necessarily lengthened period which will be required to fitly execute the engraving.

The Raphael and Michael Angelo drawings have not yet returned to Oxford. They are still at the South Kensington Museum, and have been removed to a lower room, with a much better light upon them than they had during their occupation of the galleries, which are now filling with the modern pictures from Marlborough House. Students seem hardly sufficiently aware of the importance of these Oxford drawings, and of the comparative ease with which they may be seen.

The Paris Academy of Fine Arts has this year, as usual, selected classical subjects for competition in Painting and Sculpture.—Coriolanus for the one, and Mezentius for the other. At the Exhibition for the awarding of prizes, a picture by M. Clément, who is now studying at Rome, was remarked as displaying more than ordinary promise.

An Exhibition of the paintings of M. Court, whose ambitious compositions are familiar to all frequenting French modern galleries, has been opened this week.

An Exhibition at Courtrai is exciting some attention, the contributors being artists from France, the Low Countries, and Germany. The journals state that the number of pictures sent thither has been three times what was expected, so large is the patronage of Art in the frontier manufacturing towns.

The central spire which has sprung up on Notre Dame of Paris with the rapidity of a tropical flower, will be thought by many not to add a beauty to that solemn cathedral, though, possibly, it may have been reared according to the strict letter of the original plan,—for in these things the French are exact, and not given to indulge the private judgment of modern imagination. It is too taper, too toy-like,—as if it were the mere protruding pinnacle belonging to some more huge and massive composition submerged far down; and—being

in no respect more significant or solid than the spire of *La Sainte Chapelle*, which shoots up not far off, in perfect proportion to its own building—it suffers from the neighbourhood of its sister. Seen from a distance, too, it fills up the opening betwixt the impressive and massive western towers frivolously rather than effectively. But we have elsewhere been struck with the anti-climax which the designers of these grand Gothic churches permitted themselves. As an instance, the design of Cologne Cathedral, known to be authentic, merely shows a comparatively low lantern at the centre of the cross, which *must* (supposing the gigantic western towers and their spires ever raised) have the effect more or less of something inferior, impoverished—falling short, and crouching for concealment behind the gigantic features of the *façade*. If it weren't heresy to examine such matters in place of "wondering with a foolish face of praise" at whatever our ancestors did, or omitted to do, we should be glad to see this subject taken up in all its bearings by some of our architectural authorities, with regard to the question (a difficult one) of harmony in proportion.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The production of the English version of Meyerbeer's Opera of *DINORAH* having been honoured with complete success, the Management have the gratification of announcing its representation every Evening until further notice. **MONDAY, Oct. 17th,** and during the Week, *DINORAH*, Miss Louisa Pyne; Goatherds, Misses Pilling and Thirlwall; Hod, Mr. Sandley; Louis, H. Corri; Claude, St. Albyn; and Corentin, Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. A Divertissement, Mdlle. Rosalia Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, Mons. Vandriss. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Doors open at Half-past seven, commence at Eight. No charge for Booking and Box-keeper's Fees. Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre 1s.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL MONTHLY CONCERTS.**—Under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLIAH.—THE FIRST CONCERT will be given on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, November 18. Prospectuses may be had at the Hall.

#### THE AUTUMN OPERA SEASON IN PARIS.

IN redemption of the promise lately made to offer some notice of the novelties talked of and lately produced in Paris, we begin without preambles at the *Opéra Comique*.

There some activity is obvious, both in the form of new appearances and new works.—Our neighbours have accepted their 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' the tale showing how *Queen Elizabeth* displayed her love, in a tavern, to *Shakespeare*, when the playwright was drunk—with subsequent adventures no less probable—from MM. Leuven and Rosier, and with the music of M. Thomas. That marvellous opera ran its hundred nights ere it was laid by. It has just been carefully revived, to introduce a new *prima donna*, Mdlle. Monroe. Another artist from the school of M. Duprez—of a stage family, and thus, it may be said, born to the theatre. Mdlle. Monroe has a good *soprano* voice, least good in those topmost notes which all *soprani* will insert when and wherever they can, in spite of the terrors of the modern pitch. Her execution is generally firm—her appearance is pleasing. There is nothing at present to fascinate in Mdlle. Monroe; but everything to promise another of those firm, intelligent, available singers who are only to be found in Paris. Her right place may ultimately prove the *Grand Opéra*.—M. Montaubry, the tenor, has improved, having grown more of a singer and less of an imitator of M. Chollet than he was. M. Warot, an accessory tenor, sings his *romance* with such an agreeable voice and good taste, as to prove himself a charming artist of the second class.—The first autumnal novelty, 'La Pagode,' has a poor *libretto*, by M. St. Georges, built on the hackneyed story of an European officer who falls in love with one whom he thinks a Brahmin priestess. This has been set to music as essay-piece by a young composer, of whom it will suffice to say, that he seems to have attempted little, and perfectly to have fulfilled his attempt. The new ladies who appeared in 'La Pagode' are unusually poor, their place of exhibition considered.

The *Théâtre Lyrique* has duly opened for the season, and the promises of its manager, as stated in the papers, for the coming campaign, are a new

opera by M. Semet for Madame Ugalde, Gluck's 'Orphée,' with Madame Viardot; further, three-act operas by MM. Maillart, Poise, Reyer, Gounod and Clapisson. When a list is so liberal, it is safe to read "or" instead of "also," even in the case of a management so indefatigable as that of M. Carvalho.—His theatre deserves honourable support, were it only for its revivals.—For the first time in our musical memory has Mozart's 'Enlèvement' been well represented. As it stands originally, the opera of 'Die Entführung,' written for exceptional persons, is beyond the capacity of any ordinary troop of singers,—its beauty impaired by tediousness—and its story prolix and silly. The French *librettists* who have touched the book have not made it wise. They have been compelled to bring about a sudden solution of a difficulty added by them to make it interesting; but the drama now *moves*, and may now be accepted among *buffo* operas.—That which has been done by the music is judicious. The position of one or two pieces has been changed: some few redundancies have been taken away,—one of the tremendous *soprano bravuras* has been transferred from the part of *Constance* to that of *Blondine*,—the local colour has been enhanced by the melodramatic repetition of Mozart's Turkish music, to support the stage-business. Then, by way of *entr'acte* to the second act, Mozart's 'Rondo alla Turca' has been scored, and so irresistibly, by M. Gounod, as to get its nightly *encore*. The purists have been thrown into great wrath on the occasion, forgetting that Mozart set the example, by scoring one of Handel's *Musettes*, to occupy an analogous situation in 'Acis.' Wrath or no wrath, the fact remains unaltered that Mozart's comic masterpiece has been successfully restored to the stage under conditions different from those of unauthorized tampering, such as we have seen (to our shame) in London; and such as *were* the rule in France with regard to foreign operas, when men like M. Castil-Blaze undertook to pull to pieces, to eke and to amend them. The performance at the *Théâtre Lyrique* is very good. The action now mainly lies on Madame Ugalde (*Blondine*), who sings the murderous *bravura* referred to with great firmness, shirking neither *roulade* nor *altissimo* note, and who acts with due assurance and vivacity—and on M. Battaille, who is *Osmín*. This gentleman is about the most accomplished stage *basso* we recollect. His voice, never very sonorous, may have lost some power, but it is still perfectly under control within its extensive register,—even—flexible, and at the service of musical skill. Whatever passage can be written for such a voice, whether the same be grave or gay, M. Battaille can present like a real artist. His *Osmín*, too, in its dry stupidity, veined by suspicion and jealous ferocity, is a piece of acting which may rank with the best of such men as Lablache and Signor Ronconi. The other parts in the 'Enlèvement' are fairly filled, and the opera, as it stands, should, we repeat, and we fancy *will*, keep the stage.—Mdlle. Sax, a new *soprano*, having a voice more powerful than is common in France, made, the other evening, a good first appearance at the *Théâtre Lyrique* as the *Countess* in 'Figaro,' which masterpiece goes very well in its French dress,—the concerted music and stage-business with greater neatness and animation in union than are attainable out of France.—The next revival will be that of 'Orphée,' the superintendence of which, we are glad to learn, has been confided to M. Berlioz. Owing to the large number of impurities in the copies, and of variations in the French and Italian versions of the opera, the task is one requiring no common patience, sagacity and knowledge of the master. Meanwhile, production has not stood still at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.—Two good subjects, the rise and progress of Lulli, and our English national hymn, (here attributed to the Italian *marmiton*, of course, in utter defiance of Mr. Chappell), have been thrown away in 'Le Violon du Roi,' a three-act comic opera, the first of M. Carvalho's novelties. The composer is Mr. Deffes, who never gets beyond prettiness, and as seldom shows any of the skill of a trained artist. One or two of his melodies, the slightest of the slight, are good-humoured, without being vulgar. The book is equally flimsy, and had not the execution been good, 'Le Violon' might be described in the



same words as 'La Pagode.' There is no novelty in such productions, save the names of their writers, compared with whom such forgotten melodists and musicians as Philidor, Monsigny, Delaigrac and Della Maria, would be novelties indeed. —The city of Paris has claimed the *Théâtre Lyrique* with a view of driving some new street through the corner of the Boulevard where it stands. A new theatre in its stead is, we understand, to be built in the Place du Chatelet.

Last on the list—how changed since the days when it took the lead!—comes the *Grand Opéra*. The earnestness with which the supporters of this state establishment dwell on the "improbable height," the luxurious "developments," and the few deep notes of *Mdlle. Vestvali*, is melancholy. It was only yesterday that the same sworn praisers were declaring that Madame Borghi-Mamo was indispensable to the theatre. Bellini's weak and sickly opera could not keep the French musical stage, even if its *Juliet* and *Tybalt* were the graceful singers that Madame and M. Gueymard are *not*.—In his *feuilleton* on 'I Montecchi,' M. Berlioz contributes a word to modern *memoranda* on Shakspeare-operas by commending in detail Steibelt's music to the tragedy, spoiled though the tale was, for Steibelt, by some incompetent *librettist*. We are inclined to trust this commendation: having long felt that Steibelt, as a composer, has been too indiscriminately underrated. He was a melodist, besides a fancier of finger-wonders, as the tune to which Keats wrote the song—

Hush! hush! tread softly,

and the well-known 'Storm' *Rondo* may remind those who care to seek no further. He was more than a melodist in some of his duett *Sonatas*, there showing no common expression and passion, which latter rose every now and then to grandeur—often intolerably prolix, it is true—sometimes needlessly mechanical—but generally starting from some clear and characteristic idea. Such a composer ought not to be so entirely laid on the shelf, as seems, for the moment, Steibelt's case.—To return from a good composer to a bad singer: the opera of Bellini and its *Romeo* are found failures by the public. The lady seems unequal to the French repertory adapted to a low female voice; and there is talk of fitting her with new parts: such as *Jeanne de la Hachette*. A resetting of the story of Dido is also among the rumours. Ere either feat can be accomplished, some newer *cantatrice* may be found, more improbably tall, otherwise more attractive, and even less of a singer, and the plan accordingly be laid by. Meanwhile the theatre is falling back (falling to pieces one might justifiably say) on the Italian repertory. 'Semiramide,' patched up with dances by M. Caraffa, is to be prepared for the introduction of the sisters Marchisio. M. Gounod has been commissioned to produce a new work at the *Grand Opéra*, on a subject no less ambitious than 'The Deluge.' If the tale be true, the choice of subject, we cannot but think, is a mistaken one.—The wonderful tenor who is always to come out has not yet come; but M. Michot has been summoned by State-édict to leave the *Théâtre Lyrique*, and try his fortune in the *Rue Lepelletier*; and it is said, seriously, that M. Roger has the painful intention of re-appearing on the stage with a false arm—having for that reason declined two official appointments which have been offered him since his accident. Then, besides a wonderful tenor, there is always a wonderful woman to come. This year the *bulbul* that is to be is no noble lady—nor has she a hump on her back, but she is an escaped *Odalisque*—Sersafras Hanum, by name,—who has escaped from the gilded grate and the *arabiah*,—so strong has been her passion for the Christian musical stage, and so incomparable is her voice.—Meanwhile, the swoop on the land facing the end of the *Rue de la Paix*, which is to open a wide street up to the Norman railroad, and to imply other of those wholesale changes so numerous in Paris during the Second Empire, is to give the city a new grand opera-house, it is said. The work of demolition has, at all events, commenced, and with it the filling up of the *Rue Basse des Remparts*, the existence of which, as we pointed out some time since, is next to incompatible with a theatre requiring liberal means of access and exit.

PRINCESS'S.—The little drama of 'Le Gant et l'Éventail,' under the title of 'Love's Telegraph,' originally produced at this theatre under Mr. Maddox's management, was revived on Monday. Mr. Harcourt Bland undertook the part of the Princess's Secretary, and thus asserted his claims as an actor in the school of Charles Mathews; but he wants the lightness and airiness of that gentleman. Serious characters would better suit, we think, his talent and appearance. Mrs. Charles Young, as the Princess, acted with grace and feeling, and Miss Kate Saville merits praise for the neatness and *naïveté* of her style. The plot of this piece is ingenious, and, in a stage sense, telling. The telegraph alluded to in the title consists in a plan invented by the two lovers, for deceiving the Princess, according to which the lady twirls her fan, and the gentleman twiddles his gloves, when addressing each other in the presence of the Princess, who thinks all the discourse is intended for herself. This is a mechanical arrangement which is sure to be effective, and might have been made even more amusing than it is. The conclusion of the drama is unsatisfactory. Love sacrificed to state-policy forms a most unromantic *dénouement*.

An opportunity was found to display Mr. Widdicombe's humour to better advantage, by transplanting 'The Two Polts' from the Surrey to the present stage. Both as the itinerant hawker of Bath-post, and the assumed Grenadier, the comedian is irresistible;—and will probably soon be thoroughly understood by his new audience. Mr. Widdicombe is not merely a "low comedian"; we intimated that he was something better than this when speaking of the thoroughly "sensible" way in which he enacted the Gravedigger in 'Hamlet.'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Smith is utilizing his Italian Opera company by giving three nights of performance, with *Mdlle. Piccolomini*, Signors Belart and Aldighieri, at Drury Lane Theatre this week.

Dr. Wythe announced his cheap 'Messiah' at the *St. James's Hall* on Monday last, having got the start of Mr. Hullah, who does not commence his concerts till the 18th of next month. What a power is there in this work! There is no taking up a week's file of our provincial papers without finding it advertised. It might be averred without exaggeration, that not a week of the year passes without its being performed in some part of England or other. No analogous "run" has ever existed in the annals of music,—“a run” which Time seems to increase, not to slacken.

A prospectus is abroad, the object of which is to do honour to Mr. Cipriani Potter, on his retirement from the Presidency of the *Royal Academy of Music*, by founding a scholarship there, which is to bear his name.—There is not, we believe, a more honourable man in the profession than Mr. Potter. He is a skilled musician; and, as a composer, as we have more than once said, he is more excellent by many a bar than many of the more inflated aspirants of modern days. A testimonial is the due of such a Professor. It is a pleasure to help it; but if regard for private worth is to take the form of crutching-up an establishment which has no real existence, the lovers of musical education and progress in England may be allowed to express a wish that some other and more durable form might be chosen; since the Academy, being no school, so much as an establishment depending on a charter, and a small amount of aristocratic patronage, turning out no pupils,—cannot *live* in its present state.

The "whirligig of Time" may always be trusted in the case of real men. Philidor is now getting his turn. Only a few months since this popular and successful French composer was cited in the paper read before the Society of Arts as a remarkable example of that power of abstraction and combination which has distinguished so many great musicians. By some among the English audience, who should have known better, he was merely remembered as the chess-player who beat at one sitting Count Bruhl and Mr. Mazeres, making a drawn game with Mr. Bowdler, his third adversary. The Handeliens had forgotten that the French calculator was said to have set

Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast' during his residence in England (a tale the clearing up of which may be recommended to any musical antiquary)—albeit their contempt for French opera—though somewhat mitigated within the past quarter of a century—extended, of course, to his theatrical works, which divided "the rule of the town" in Paris. Now, however, the lover of musical reading may be recommended to a monograph on Philidor, by M. Pougin, which has just appeared in the *Gazette Musicale*.—There is in it a letter from Diderot, concerning the identical chess-tournament which has been mentioned, too characteristic of French appreciation in all its forms to be overlooked.—Philidor had written home, that to prepare for such an extreme mental effort as the three simultaneous games, he had been compelled, for several previous days, to adopt a strict physical regimen. On this Diderot commented thus:—"I am not surprised, Sir, that in England every door should be shut to a great musician and should be open to a skilled chess-player. Yet we are not much more reasonable here than they are there. You will grant, nevertheless, that the reputation of *Calabrois* (a celebrated chess-player of his time) will never equal that of Pergolesi. If you have played three games at once without profit having any share in the matter, so much the worse. I should be far better disposed to pardon you such perilous experiments if, by making them, you gained five or six hundred guineas. But to risk one's reason and talent for nothing, is not a thing to be comprehended. Its madness to run the chance of becoming idiotic because of mere vanity.—Yet more, suppose one were to die after the close of such an effort!—But, consider, Sir, that you might be for some twenty years an object of pity. Is it not better worth while being, during a like period, an object of admiration?"—The reader may care to be reminded that "Music won the cause,"—and that, after his chess-triumph, Philidor virtually adopted the counsels of his correspondent, returned to Paris, and became famous in the theatres. He attempted sacred music from time to time with less success. We are assured by M. Pougin that a setting by him of the 'Carmen Seculare,' "had much success at London." Does any one recollect a note of the success?—or has any setting of Latin words (as distinct from hymns) of any great length ever succeeded anywhere? The grotesque part-song, 'Nominativo hic,' by Carissimi, is heard from time to time,—'Dulce Domum' belongs to every home which sends an English boy to a public school,—but we cannot believe generally in alcaics and iambics as propitious text for music. Here, again, is another text for classical antiquaries and musical gossips.

The *Gazette Musicale* declares that the Swedish *dilettanti* boast of having found a second *Mdlle. Lind* in another national songstress, *Mdlle. Roeske*.

A Correspondent of the *Times* states that a French opera is about to be established at Berlin. Other journals announce relintings of Austria in the case of foreign opera, and declare that Signor Salvi has been privileged to open any theatre he pleases with Italian performances. The one winter novelty all Germany over will be 'Dinorah.'

"The Church," which ebbs and flows in the matter of musical severity as belonging to its ritual, has been just seized with one of its restrictive moods in Vienna. Foreign journals state that a reform is to take place there in the solemnization of the Mass, from which instruments (save the organ) are to be forthwith excluded. If this be more than a passing spasm, the Masses of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Hummel are virtually abolished by such edict.—Those interested in this subject may be referred to a late *feuilleton*, by M. d'Ortigue, in *Le Journal des Débats*, which is full of sagacious remark, touching especially on the strange transposition of styles in Music. It is noticeable, as the writer observes, that while every endeavour is now made to lighten, vary and secularize modern service-music expressly composed for the rite,—composers who present devotion scenically, otherwise as taking part in scenes of stage-emotion, produce that which is so solid and severe as to befit the gravest days of Church composition. This is borne out by instances cited from 'Herculanum,' 'Faust' (in which the organ symphony is



of the highest quality), and 'Le Pardon,' from which opera by M. Meyerbeer 'The Church' has been very glad to transplant the chaunt of pilgrimage into its less profane choir-books. There is something in such a measure savouring of expediency at variance with good taste and true reverence;—even if it be urged that as Opera began in religious houses, religious houses are justified in furnishing themselves from the stores of Opera whenever it shall suit them so to do.

The Hull Theatre was destroyed by fire a few evenings since.

#### MISCELLANEA

*An Early Dutch Exhibition.*—When the European world was younger by a couple of centuries, it was not quite so exacting with regard to its amusements. Its plays were performed without scenic and antiquarian accessories; its conjurors were grinning jack-puddings, and not grave professors surrounded by the productions of the highest mechanical art, and aided by all the appliances of advanced science; its theatres were barns; its exhibitions were simple and unrefined; and its museums were mixed collections of the most discordant elements. To those who have seen many Expositions of the Industry of All Nations, who have made the "grand tour" within the last ten years, or who have "read up" the attractions of foreign cities in the ample pages of countless guide-books and travelling records, a leaf taken from an old catalogue of the "choicest rarities in the publick theater and Anatomie Hall of the University of Leyden" (about 1699) may not prove uninteresting. Amongst forty-two articles that "might be seen in the entrance," I find such anatomical curiosities as the "skeleton of a young whale cut out of the old one's belly,"—"the bone of the hinder part of the head of a large old whale,"—"the snout of an unknown fish, from Brazil,"—"Two horns of an Outlandish Ox,"—"and the halbard of the snout of a saw-fish." Mixed up with these animal relics are a number of garments, such as—"A pair of Polonian boots,"—"A pair of Laplan's breeches,"—"A Muscovian monk's hood, and a Muscovian shirt,"—together with "a Lapland's cunger drumme and a pair of Shooes, given by Everhard Gnootsman." India is represented in this division of the collection by "some Dats"; Norway, by "a house built of beams without mortar or stone"; the "Straites of St. David," by "a leather'n boat"; the Chinese, by "warlike arms," including "a great fashion, or hooked sword"; and our own country, I am sorry to say, by "A Modell of a Murthering-knife found in Engeland, Whereon was written, Kill the males, rost the fameles, and burn the whelps." Above this entrance-hall, in the "Anatomie Chamber," were "some monstrous bones,"—"the teeth of a whale,"—"and the skeleton of a bear"; while about the circle of the theatre were "placed these following rarities":—"The 'skeleton' of a cow, a wolf, and a baboon,—the 'skeleton of an Asse upon which sit's a woman that killed her daughter,'—the 'skeleton' of a hog, an ape, a tiger, a buck-goat, another bear, a hart, a dog, a horse, a sheep, a ferret, a greyhound, an otter, and a 'patridge Dogg,'—the 'skeleton of a woman of 17 years old who murdered her son,'—The skeleton of a gardiner that hang'd himself,"—"The skeleton of a Pirat,"—"of a 'sheep stealer of Haerlem,"—"of a 'Captain servant hanged in the Hague,"—"of a 'woman called Catherine of Hamburg, strangled for theft,"—"and of a 'man sitting upon an ox executed for stealing of cattle." To these sights in this Dutch Chamber of Horrors are added "two blue coat souldiers, in their skins," and the "skeleton of a Lepus Marinus, a fish inhabiting the mud-diast part of the sea, and casteth" [mucus] "out of its mouth." About the "beames and wal of the theater" were the following rarities, amongst many others:—"The skin of a Man Tann'd,"—"An unknown Sea-fish,"—"The bladder of a man containing four stoop (which is something above two Eng. gallons) of water,"—"The skin of a man dressed as parchment,"—"An arm, legg, and the scull of a thief hang'd,"—"The effigies of a Prusian pesant, who swallowed a knife of ten inches length which was cut out of his stomach, and he lived eight years. afterwards,"—"The entralles of a man of

which is made a shirt,"—"The skin of a woman perpar'd like leather,"—"Two peeces of the beard of a young whale, caught before Zirickzee,"—"4 or 5 China songs,"—"and the 'stomach of a man, and of a hogge." In the "Presse A. on the North Side" was a much greater variety of "rarities." Amongst many other articles displayed were, "Six stones taken out of the bladder of old Professor Joh. Heaun,"—"A pot in which is China beer" [most probably tea],—"A Roman lamp which burnes alwayes under Ground,"—"A mushroom above 100 years old, which grew on the bank of the Haerlemer Meer,"—"An hand of a Mermaide,"—"A foot of a sea monster,"—"the hand and foot of a Mumie,"—"a thunderbolt, a Persian tobacco-pipe, and a petrified toad-stool." In the "Presse B." there was "A Man whole in his muscles and tendons very curiously set up by Professor Stalpert vander Wiel." In the "Press C," the "Case D," the "Cupboard E," and the "Case F," there were a number of "skeletons" of animals,—"A little box, wherein is some bloud of a Cocodile,"—"A piece of bread of a new and unknown meale,"—"A Mallet or hammer that the Savages in New Yorke kill with,"—"A stone taken out of the Stomach of a goose, brought from the Straites of Magellane,"—"a very curious collection of animal bladders,—a few more animal skeletons,"—"A drinking cup of the skull of a Moor, killed in the beleaguering of Haarlem,"—"A Shepheard's pipe from the Iland Maltha,"—"A wooden Effigies of Osiris, whom the Egyptians worshipped as a god, it's now almost consumed with age,"—"Two ears of a thief hanged,"—"and 'The tongue of a thief hanged." Passing over "Press G," "Case H," "Case K," and coming to "Case I," we find "A young thief hanged, being the bridegrom whose bride stood under the gallows, very curiously set up in his ligments, by P. S. v. Wiel, the younger." In "the great Cupboard L. on the north side of the Anatomie," were a "pair of Russian shoes,"—"a 'pair of slippers from Syam,"—"A box of white powder, with which the Indians and Italians use to make the haire fall off,"—"A pair of shoes made of man's leather,"—"A Roman lamp which burned eternally,"—"A piece of rhubarb grown in shape of a dog's head,"—"The liver of a man in which is grown a stone like a ball,"—"A basket wherein are Crocodile's eggs,"—"Another basket in which is Muscovian and other Country money,"—"and "a loaf turned into stone." Passing over "Cupboard M," in which are more skeletons, and the "great case underneath the Circuit," in which are "all sorts of beasts, as cats, doggs, rats, moles, squirrels, &c.,"—we finish with a "small chamber in which is a French Nobleman who murdered his sister, was beheaded in Paris, and bestowed on the Anatomie by D. Bils,—the skeleton of a man on horse-back,—the head of a sea-horse,—three fondelings in their skins,—and a man beheaded at Gouda very curiously set up, by Prof. Nuck." What place such a motley collection of "rarities" ought to take in the history of national Exhibitions, I leave more competent authorities than myself to decide; but I cannot help thinking that this old catalogue, if rightly read, has given us some glimpses of the state of Dutch science in 1699. The ignorant, simple wonder with which the commonest foreign articles are regarded, and the notions seemingly held as to foreign manners and customs, do not say much for the educational advancement of our swampy neighbours at the close of the seventeenth century, who at that time took rank amongst the first maritime powers of the world. J. H.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. I. M.—F. C. B.—E. R.—W. J.—C. W.—R. S.—R. H.—I. D. F.—A. P.—received.

\* \* Mr. Kavanagh asks for another "last word," in order to "show that not only is there a connexion between the imperfect subjunctive and the infinitive, which you deny, but also to show that the imperfect subjunctive is derived, though not by a direct process, from the infinitive. I do not know," he adds, "any reason to doubt that the *re* of the infinitive is the element of the verb *to* be, which appears in Latin as *esse* and *seyn* in German. Zumpt may insist that the *r* in *Amare* is the same *r* as in *Amarem*. Of course it does not follow that *Amarem* was immediately generated from *Amare*; it is more probable, says the learned Dean of Faculty of Arts and Laws of University College, London, that from *Re* came *Rem*, the *Amare* was made out of *Ama* and *Re*; *Amarem* out of *Ama* and *Rem*."—We have nothing to add: *Dirigitur*!

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The amount of Capital was 1,621,550l. 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, 809,646l. 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from Premiums on 15,262 existing policies, is £247,693 1 1

Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862 .. 50,113 0

£197,581 1 1

69,850 7 1

Add interest on invested capital .. .. £367,431 8 2

Total net annual income .. £367,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th Nov. 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was .. £1,000,000 16 6

Assets in Class IX. .. 1,345,125 0 5

Surplus or profit .. £345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5

.. 5 years .. 1847 .. 86,122 8 3

.. 5 years .. 1852 .. 232,061 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 .. 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of OCTOBER are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 94 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

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"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no porrigæ mass but what contains aleas; yet we knew that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aleas, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydroguee purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like other aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1669.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

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man-square. The LECTURE SESSION will commence on the  
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Pupils recommended by members, 1l. 1s. annually, or 10s. 6d.  
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and Lectures.

**SCHILLERFEST.—Am 10 November soll der**  
HUNDERT-JÄHRIGE GEBURTSTAG SCHILLER'S im  
CRYSTAL PALACE auf würdige Weise gefeiert werden. Zur  
Ausführung dieses patriotischen Zweckes hat sich ein Comité  
gebildet, das je den Deutschen in London hienüt einladet, sich  
diesem zur Mitwirkung anzuschließen. Namen und Adres-  
sen sind an das Comité des Schillerfestes, Seyd's Hotel, 39, Fins-  
bury-square, E.C., zu richten.

**SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—CRYSTAL PALACE.**  
—THURSDAY, the 10th of November next, being the Hun-  
dredth Anniversary of the Birthday of the great German Poet  
Schiller, it is intended to celebrate the occasion by a FESTIVAL  
in the Crystal Palace, on a scale and in a manner worthy of the  
Event.  
The idea has originated with a Committee of German gentle-  
men resident in London, who have opened communications with  
the Directors of the Crystal Palace.  
The Programme will be duly announced.  
By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.  
Crystal Palace, Oct. 19, 1859.

**SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—CRYSTAL PALACE.**  
—Several distinguished Artists have already volunteered  
their services, and all Artists, both German and Foreign, are  
invited to give their co-operation on this interesting occasion.—  
All communications on the subject of the Festival should be  
addressed to the Committee of the Schiller Festival, Seyd's Hotel,  
39, Finsbury-square, E.C.

**EDUCATION in FRANCE.—CALAIS.**  
—Mlle. WARNER begs to inform her Friends and the  
Public that her SCHOOL, No. 312, Rue de la Tête d'Or, Calais,  
was RE-OPENED for Pupils and Lady Boarders, on the 1st of  
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*The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton.* By Gilbert J. French. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

THE 3rd of December 1753 was rather a notable day in our social history. In the morning seven felons were hanged at Tyburn; in the evening a prize of 10,000*l.* was drawn in the State lottery; while at some unchronicled hour in the day, in a farm-house at Firwood, near Bolton, Betty Holt, the wife of one George Crompton, farmer, carder and spinner, brought her only son into the world. The twelve months immediately preceding and following that apparently insignificant birth were rich in social events. The Society of Arts was founded; the British Museum established; the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated by royal charter; the New Style was definitively arranged; Benjamin Franklin discovered natural electricity, and Clive began the conquest of India. But of all these events the birth of that poor farmer's son was destined to be of the most importance to mankind.

The Bolton of that day was very different from the Bolton of the present day. No tall chimneys or giant manufactories darkened the air or blackened its waters then; but long green bleaching meadows sloping down to the Croal—as yet a pure stream with trout and grayling in its quiet pools, and marsh marigolds and water violets on its banks, left quite a rural beauty fresh upon the land. In every house stood the old-fashioned spinning or carding machine; and every man was a small manufacturer in his own right. Belfast sent the linen and cotton yarn, which the Bolton men and women wove into the calicoes and muslins, fustians, herring-bones, crossovers, quiltings and dimities that were sent to market every Monday in wallets flung over the shoulder and balanced by baskets of eggs and butter, for the small manufacturer was most frequently a farmer as well, and spent the evening at his weaving when it had got too dark for hoeing or ploughing in the fields. The cotton goods then sent were just rough from the loom, and invariably unbleached; and the rugged Bolton men generally pitched their goods carelessly into the open street or piled them up under rude piazzas in front of the shops. There were warehouses and market-halls as well, but the open-air bargaining belonged to the time. The buyers arranged all about the bleaching, which was, however, always given to the Bolton men to do; and whosoever owned one of those long green crofts stretching to the Croal was pretty sure of plenty of work in bleaching and dyeing. Times have changed since then; since every man, no matter what his trade, worked at the weaving loom as well, and every field blossomed out into a bleaching-ground; since merchants travelled on horseback with pistols at their holsters and highwaymen ever before their eyes, and the manufacturers trudged ankle deep through mire on foot, with their goods strung up in wallets on their backs; and since men knew so little of the laws of health, and money was so scant of circulation, that one cow a week was the average slaughtering for the five thousand and odd hundred inhabitants of Bolton. Now, machinery has taken the place of men, yet more men are employed; manufacture and capital have centralized themselves into a few colossal centres, yet there is a wider flow of wealth and a far wider flow of luxury and comfort; and where a few Boltonians feasted on that one hebdomadal cow, eighty or a hundred fat oxen scarcely satisfy the weekly appe-

tites of the present generation. And all this change has been mainly brought about by that "wee bit wien" lying in its cot in the house of George Crompton, farmer, at Firwood.

The Cromptons were down-gone people, of good origin; the "clan" tracing back as far as Henry the Third, and declared by the College of Heralds entitled to use armorial bearings at the Visitation of Dugdale in 1664. But at present they were nothing but poor farmers, to whom it was hard work enough to get their daily bread without stint or debt, and who were content to live as tenants on the estate which for many generations they had held as landlords. But worse days were in store for them; for when Samuel was but five years old the father died, and poor, rough, honest, passionate Betty Holt was left with her three children to struggle with the world as she best could. And she did her best, and that bravely; kept on the farming and the carding and spinning as in her husband's lifetime; was made overseer of the poor, which brought her in a few yearly pence as per-centage; gave her son the most liberal education open to her; took care that her butter got a top price at market; that her elderberry wine was first-rate, and her honey unsurpassed; and so, by her industry, cleverness, strength of character, austerity of virtue, and true Northern pride, acquired a certain influence among her neighbours, which was no bad introduction for her son when he came to play his part in the important world of Bolton. Between love to-day and a hearty thrashing to-morrow, young Samuel grew up to man's estate; and we first find him, at the age of sixteen, living with his mother and his lame, pious, orderly uncle Alexander, at the fine old mansion called Hall-in-the-Wood. His life there was strict. All day he worked steadily at his loom, and in the evening went to learn algebra and mathematics at the night-school at Bolton; stealing moments in between whiles for sundry scrapings on the fiddle, which proved in after-life one of the greatest blessings and comforts he possessed. About this time a great demand had arisen for fine muslins, in imitation of the India muslins which had suddenly become fashionable, but which were both too scarce and dear for general use. Weavers everywhere were doing their best to produce these muslins; but were stopped as much by the want of good yarn as by their own incapacity or the clumsiness of their machinery. To remedy this "state of starvation for yarn"—for the weavers had to go about collecting it in ounces or half-ounces from the cottages, or remain idle half their time—Hargreaves, one of the martyrs of scientific industry, invented the jenny in 1767; "and two years afterwards, when only sixteen years of age, Samuel Crompton spun on one of these machines, with eight spindles, the yarn which he afterwards wove into quilting."

The grand old Hall-in-the-Wood was a favourable place for thinking. River, wood, and rock without; within, large old darkened rooms, quaintly decorated with "post and plaster-work," and dimly lighted by latticed windows, which were once of curiously stained glass; the stern mother, grimly abhorrent of even innocent pleasure, and carrying out her idea of conscientious work into a very fanaticism of religion; the crippled uncle, with his austere piety, his patience, and his clear intellect; music as his solace, learning as his pride, solitude, beauty and faith—there was enough here to develop any poetry or genius the youth might have. And he had both; yet for all that his great invention was a simply utilitarian machine, and his name connected only with manufactures

and mechanics. His thinking came to good end. In 1774, when twenty-one years old, he began his first essay in a new spinning-machine, which at the first was called "Hall-i-th'-Wood Wheel," or "Muslin Wheel," but finally grew into public estimation and public adoption, under the name of the "Mule," "from its partaking of the two leading features of Mr. Arkwright's machine and Hargreave's spinning-jenny." It took him five years, and every sixpence he had, to perfect his idea, working as he did alone, without help of sympathy or aid of any kind; and only able to work far into the night, when his regular day's weaving was over. This night labour, the odd sounds heard in that large upper room of his, and the untimely lights seen glimmering through the casements at uncanny hours, got the Hall the reputation of being haunted; but when it was discovered that it was none other than young Samuel, who was "fashioning himself over bits of wood and iron," the rumour changed, and he was soon pointed at as a "conjurer": "conjurer" being the cant term of the time for any man who gave his time to new inventions. And conjurers were not often popular with the workmen, as the lives of Kay and Hargreaves are sufficient to prove. Perseverance, a long head, a clear eye, a clasp-knife, brought things to a happy conclusion. In the mean time, when his funds were utterly exhausted, he hired out himself and his violin to the orchestra of the Bolton Theatre, and by the munificent remuneration of eighteen-pence a night was enabled to procure such tools as he wanted for his new work in mechanics; till, at last, the labour and energy of five years was crowned with success, and the "mule," with the spindle-carriage, which was "the corner-stone of the invention," was complete, and fairly at work. Thus, the art of spinning had gone on receiving progressive improvements; first, by the fly-shuttle made by Kay, of Bury, who got mobbed out of the country for his invention, and finally died abroad in poverty and obscurity; then by the rollers patented by Paul, but really discovered by Wyatt; next by Arkwright's skill in adopting and adapting, and improving on the schemes and inventions of others—for Arkwright, the coarse, clever, energetic Bolton barber, was no originator, he was only a successful adapter; then by the spinning-jenny of poor Hargreaves; and now by Crompton's mule.

Machinery riots were breaking out at Blackburn, and seemed likely to spread. Every spinning-jenny for miles round was destroyed; Hargreaves himself was forced to beat a precipitate retreat; and the senseless cry of "Men, not machines!" was vainly raised to stop the current of improvements setting in. Terrified at the storm, Crompton took his new machine to pieces, and hid it in a garret near the big clock in the old Hall. After a time he brought it out again, refitted the pieces together, and spun his first "Hall-i-th'-Wood-Wheel" muslin threads. He bought a silver watch, married a wife, and spun finer threads than any one else could do; and dreamed of fame and wealth, a grateful country, admiring friends, and the universal adoption of his machine. Some part of his dream came true; the rest faded away into the dull grey of disappointment and regret. Crompton's fine muslin threads attracted attention. It was known that he had at last conjured up a machine that did more than other people's were able to do; and soon orders crowded on him to such an extent that he could not fulfil them. Then the Hall-in-the-Wood was besieged by men hoping to gain a sight of the new wheel; and, when denied the house, they



climbed up ladders to the windows, one even concealing himself for some days in the cock-loft, where he watched Samuel at work, through a gimlet-hole pierced through the ceiling. Then came Arkwright himself, with his quick eyes, ready wit, retentive memory, and apt powers: and poor Crompton was in despair. Feeling the impossibility of preserving a secret "which every one could carry away with his eyes," he resolved to throw it open to the public—but not unconditionally. He counted on a large subscription, according to an agreement drawn up between him and some of the principal men of Manchester and Bolton; but he did not clear 60*l.* and lost for ever the right of making a fortune of his invention. A private letter gives us the following information, which we throw in as some addition to the mass of notes afforded by Mr. French:—

"When he found that he could no longer preserve his secret," says this letter, "he went to Mr. Pilkington, and consulted him what he should do. Mr. Pilkington was permitted in confidence to see the machine, and it is clear from the nature of the agreement that others than he must have been permitted to do so likewise—probably at Mr. Pilkington's request, to enable him to advise. Among them was Robert Peel, the father of the eminent statesman, who brought with him two mechanics, who knelt down, examined, and measured the machine, and mastered its construction. Peel, and the firm to which he belonged (then in the height of its prosperity) subscribed *one guinea collectively*; and when Sir Robert took away the plans of the machine, he offered Crompton sixpence a piece for the two workmen's examination and measurements."

As soon as Peel and his mechanics had mastered the construction, he made mules in his own factory, and entered into competition with the inventor; and Crompton said afterwards, indignantly, to Mr. Ashworth—"If Peel, or any of his men had taken away a rail or any portion of my machine it would have been a theft, and I cannot but feel that Peel, when he thus came with his workmen and carried away the product of my brain, was a thief too." This pendant to the anecdotes of the bribe and the two sixpences is omitted by Mr. French; but it is too honest and outspoken a burst of indignation to be buried. In justice, though, it must be told that Peel offered first a place of trust in his establishment, and then a partnership, to Crompton; but, actuated by the sensitive pride and love of independence characteristic of him, he refused both, and thus lost the only chance that ever presented itself of building up his fortunes by the aid of a clear and practical man of business. That was the tide which he neglected to take at the flood, and the opportunity never occurred again.

When the time for calling in the subscriptions came round, many who had put down their names for so much in the agreement refused to pay. The firm of Peel, Yates & Co., of Bury, certainly gave their single guinea honourably enough (the firm of Peel, Ainsworth & Co., of Bolton, did not subscribe at all); and when everything was gathered in, expenses deducted, and loss of time accounted for, Crompton found himself possessed of less than 60*l.*—"Just so much money as built him a new machine with only four spindles more than the one he had given up." So much for inventors and their gains!

Crompton's original machine got improved on in various small ways. Metal for wood, here and there better finishing and better workmanship, made a handier and more available creation of it; but the underlying idea, the basis, the principle, was always the same. Even in 1824-6, when visiting Mr. Ashworth's factory, Crompton, after carefully examining

the mules, exclaimed: "There does not exist any motor here that did not exist when I gave up the mule to the public." So that they had not been able to make any really vital improvements in the old man's first invention: though they tried hard to deprive him of both profit and honour in the use. Crompton felt the injustice done him so keenly, that one day he seized his axe and broke his carding machine to pieces, saying bitterly: "They shall not have this too!" Every one succeeded with his machine better than himself. David Dale, of Lanark, turned the mules with water, and increased their power immensely; Sir Richard Arkwright used them in his manufactories and doubled his wealth, at his death leaving a colossal fortune to his children; Peel's prosperity culminated to its perfected fullness; but Samuel Crompton, the inventor of that which had helped to make all these men, lived at Oldham in comparative poverty, toiling hard for his living and getting no reward from any one. Years of this ungrateful kind of life went on, and with no better result. We have seen how the original subscription list, when he gave up his invention, disappointed his expectations, and every other attempt to gain a just recognition failed in the same manner. But the thing which hurt him the most was, the non-success of his application to Sir Joseph Banks. He wrote to him as President of the Society of Arts; but Sir Joseph was President of the Royal Society, and Crompton's letter to him failed to produce any good results. But Crompton's sensitive pride took offence at an imagined discourtesy, and his mistake only added another weight to the burden already on him.

Yet the country owed him much, and every day owes him still more. In 1811 above 4,600,000 mule spindles made by his pattern were in use; and, in 1812, when Government assigned him 5,000*l.* as a national reward, the duty paid by cotton imported to be spun on his machines came to over 1,000*l.* a working day. At the present time it is calculated that if every mule spindle now working were to subscribe one shilling each, a sum of 1,500,000*l.* could be realized. In France alone there were in 1850 about 3,000,000 spindles on Crompton's principle: and one firm of mule makers (Hibbert, Platt & Company) make mules at the rate of 500,000 spindles a year. The immense impetus given to trade, money, civilization, and comfort by this invention is almost incalculable. Mr. Bright said the other day, "We should relapse into barbarism if Crompton's spindle carriage were taken away." And it has been also said, that he contributed as much as Wellington to the downfall of Napoleon. Yet this was the man to whom the nation decreed a reward of 5,000*l.*; or, in the insolently graphic language of an Honourable Member, resolved to "give the man 100*l.* a year—it is as much as he can drink."

In this matter of the award of 5,000*l.* Crompton's ill luck again pursued him. He came to London to urge his claims, and had so far succeeded, that Mr. Perceval came up to where he stood in the lobby of the House, talking to Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Blackburne, saying,—"We mean to propose 20,000*l.* for Crompton; do you think he will be satisfied?" Crompton walked shyly away: not to hear the reply; and a moment after Bellingham passed, and Perceval was shot. When Lord Stanley, a few days after, proposed his reward, a sum of 5,000*l.* only was named; and the resolution was seconded and agreed to. The House had not the generosity to pay even this paltry sum free of fees and expenses. When a second attempt for a more adequate remuneration was made, Sir Robert Peel, Crompton's "primitive enemy," took care that there should

be no chance of success. Crompton had never forgiven Peel for his shabby conduct about the mule, and would not court his influence; and Peel, who knew that he had injured and defrauded him, was, consequently, his bitterest enemy, and stood in his way whenever he could. Nothing more was ever done for him. The King, who was fond of patronizing merit, took no notice of him; his eldest son was promised a commission, which he did not get; and some time after, when struggling through life on only a hundred a year, the post of Sub-inspector of the factories in Bolton became vacant, though he applied for the office, for which he was eminently qualified, he was passed over in favour of the natural son of one of the ex-secretaries of State—a man who did not know a mule from a spinning-jenny. This fact, too, Mr. French has suppressed. Perhaps in a second edition he will be less timid. "Nothing is so foolish as inventing," said James Watt, but *he* fell into honourable hands. What, if on his way to Jericho he had fallen among thieves, like poor Crompton?

On the 26th of June 1827, all this turmoil and disappointment came to an end. Samuel Crompton died as he had lived, poor and overlooked by the great whom he had helped to make great, and who might have helped him in turn, but respected and loved by all who knew him. He died without a stain on his character. So shy and diffident that he could not, as he said, "face up" to meet a public dinner proposed to be given to him in Glasgow, he was often known to leave the market with his goods unsold, rather than chaffer for prices or run the risk of being pointed at as a celebrity. It is well that England should know all her martyrs, both those who suffer bravely for the truth, with plaudits all around and a halo of glory and renown over their names for all times,—and those, the "sinless Cains," who do great deeds that help forward human kind, yet themselves live under the curse which nothing can remove. Crompton was one of those sinless Cains. Good to others flowed out like living water from his hands, but none returned to his own bosom—he gave, but received not,—he sowed, but never reaped. Yet England at this moment is fattening on the harvest he procured for her and looking round upon her riches quite forgetful of the hand to which she owes them. Mr. French has raised his small tablet to the memory of this "martyr of industry": we gladly give it a helping hand, and do our best to grave the letters deeper.

*Recollections and Correspondence drawn from the Papers of Madame Récamier*—[Souvenirs, &c.]. (Paris, Lévy; London, Clarke.)

AMONG the circles of Paris, which have been closed during the last ten years, few—not excepting the society of that veteran intriguer in petticoats, the Princess Lieven—have more constantly excited attention than the *salon* of Madame Récamier. There is not much chance of the institution being revived.—If wits, politicians and beauties to come rule any town and any men of their times, it must be by other spells. They can hardly, by magic or miracle, have such complex and peculiar training as their predecessors. Hence the memorials of the last of these queens regnant of society are rapidly becoming Sibylline leaves; having something of extra value added to their own intrinsic interest—by the strange harlequinades to which French society seems doomed.

Beyond this,—in the case of Madame Récamier, expectation was warned ten years since, by the animated trial which took place regarding her relics and papers. It is not yet



forgotten how that indefatigable vender of the dust and ashes of her distinguished friends, Madame Louise Colet, rushed forward, first in the race among the mourners, (even as she got the start, more recently, behind M. Béranger's hearse), in impatience to tell the world everything which could be told or raked together concerning the select lady of the *Abbaye aux Bois*, and one of her lovers, M. Benjamin Constant.—The letters of that well-known publicist, who was accused, in his transactions with other distinguished women (*vide* Madame de Charrière), of that sort of philandering which may mean passion or imply something more Platonic, had been laid away for publication, in some tender moment, by Madame Récamier. Nay more, they had been positively entrusted to Madame Colet for publication. But the Beauty had her fits of ebbing as well as of flowing—one year she would write her own confessions, then next destroy them. It was insisted by her heirs that she had revoked the donation of the Constant papers. *They*, at least, were resolved that the love-letters should not see the light: and on Madame Colet becoming restive and determined (as she insisted, by Béranger's approval) to contest the matter, it was necessary to call upon Law, ere unauthorized disclosure could be restrained by family discretion from telling its tale of false and true—of too much and too little—and from displaying the Beauty, not in that decent and poetical twilight in which the latter part of her life was shrouded, but in the flare and glare, which is trying, not to say unbecoming, to every woman. It was right, for the general cause of literature, that an embargo should be laid on the Grief and Curiosity trade, which the enthusiastic Madame Colet proposed on the spot to drive. It may have been politic for special reasons.

These are strongly suggested by the taste and tone of the volumes before us. The introduction, written with some grace and dexterity, with apparent confidence and real reserve, will strike most readers as a piece of pleading,—and this because, to those who have not the key, it preludes a book which conveys no distinct idea whatsoever of the fascinating and world-famed *Armida*, to whom the book is devoted. Between the young plebeian, whose bust, and arms, and eyes, and hair,—whose taste in *costume*, whose knowledge of her own good "points" drew all Europe to her feet—"Prussia" and "Russia," Bonaparte, Bernadotte and Wellington—who gave her portrait to Princes, and was received with almost royal courtesies when she travelled,—between this spoiled and resplendent beauty, and the elder lady who set up an oratory in which the wearisome and selfish Chateaubriand was allowed to be High Priest, no harmony is established in this work. The survivor who has put it together has worked in all sincerity, affection and reverence; but the goddess undraped and the goddess draped are neither of them—young nor old—divine, if tried by either the canons of Pagan or of Papistical divinity. That which "comes out" is the impression of a woman who understood every art of expediency:—when young, to subjugate those whom she disdained to satisfy, and to use them as subjects;—when old, to choose a throne of other colour, but of like stuff. The memorialist represents Madame Récamier to have been nearly as averse to what was "conspicuous" as Fanny Burney herself,—and yet she will be found, in her habitual exclusions, in her exceptional admissions, in her smoothings down of all such rough recollected things as old principle, old faith, old habits, when the due time came,—as awake to notoriety as the veriest *Cleopatra* who ever "kissed away

kingdoms" in her passion, and who died of an asp rather than submit to the disgrace of defeat.—She has been ranged among women as the Beauty, not the *bel esprit*. Hardly one letter of hers is here printed, though very many epistles to her from her adorners of every age, *are*. She made progress in "memoirs," which she is said to have destroyed out of scruple. Some pages of these, ambiguously rescued, figure in this book—and show literary powers sufficient to make distant folk ask, why, when all her communications to Chateaubriand are eliminated, should every scrap of old, faded, egotistic flattery which he addressed to her be left? There is an impression, in short, of making up and toning-down—of mystery more provocative because of partial, probably unintentional, liftings of the veil, which make these memoirs noticeable even among the memoirs of celebrated women.

Madame Récamier was born at Lyons in 1777, the daughter of a notary of the town,—a gentle but weak man, but wedded to a wife from whom the child inherited her beauty. The recollections of these early years must have been furnished by Juliette (Madame Récamier) herself. The innocence with which her triumphs, even in her baby-days is put forward, as the main thing recollected, is noticeable as a marking trait. It was all, she implied, her mother's doing. When they went to see Louis Seize and Marie-Antoinette dine in state, the extraordinary loveliness of the child, among the crowd, excited such attention that she was "commanded" to the private apartments for inspection,—after dinner was over, measured against Madame Royale, and found the taller of the two; at which, it is recollected, Madame Royale was displeased.—When she was fifteen she was married to a husband aged forty-two, M. Récamier, the son of a merchant of Lyons, who rose to be a financier; a man of some culture, we are assured, handsome, "fair, and vigorously built,"—who was helpful to living friends, but cared nothing for the dead,—who talked fairly and naturally; who was perfectly well-bred, who preferred the company of those beneath him.—Out of these scattered traits it is not easy to derive an idea of what M. Récamier was. Juliette, however, was perfectly satisfied with the match; entirely willing (in despite of maternal representations) to embark her happiness with one whom she had always considered as an old man, and who, we are assured in the most explicit terms (still a handsome man, be it recollected, aged forty-two)—gave to the angelic child merely his name and his paternal care.—He had, we are subsequently told, an incurable love for match-making; and the result was that, as all match-makers deserve to be, he was incurably unlucky. He fitted out old M. de La Harpe (who now lives, to us, as a name rather than a man of letters) with a young lady, Mlle. de Longueue, the daughter of an old widow; but *May* refused to harbour with *January* more than three weeks. She would go home,—she would have a divorce; she got it.—To return, M. Récamier himself married during the Terror, and the bridegroom had the cheerful habit of assisting at all the executions which took place—explaining this, in after years, by saying that he had done so in preparation for his own turn. This is almost all, save after vicissitudes of fortune, which the book reveals concerning M. Récamier.

With the Directory began the triumphs of the beauty of his virgin-wife.—A scene of scandal was caused by the sensation excited when she consented to collect after Mass in the Church of St. Roch. People swarmed up the pillars and got on the altars to look at her; and

the collection produced *twenty thousand francs*. The Récamier produced a no-less dazzling effect at Longchamps. She bewitched the world—even as a beauty of different repute, Lady Hamilton, did—by dancing "a shawl dance." It is added, with a prudence not to be sufficiently admired "she only consented to execute this during the first years of her youth."—She preferred dressing in white, and with pearls as her only ornaments (diamonds never), in order that she might even outdo their snow by the "inconceivable whiteness" of her shoulders. The eclipsing, overpowering effect of this was owned, even by a rival beauty, Madame Regnault-de-St.-Jean-d'Angely. That lady recounted, when an elderly woman, that, though she herself was more regularly beautiful, in the eyes of "true amateurs," Madame Récamier was the more effective; and that once, when the two were fairly in duel in the same *salon*, those white shoulders for a moment turned the scale.—"It is true," came Madame Regnault's consolation, "that after a moment all the 'true amateurs' returned to me."—The story, whimsically recalls the effect produced at our last coronation by the white shoulders of the Extraordinary Beauty sent from Russia to grace the ceremony—Madame Zavadowski. But that whiteness was more short-lived than Madame Récamier's: being merely the paleness of prophesied death.

The Beauty in White was not to be overlooked, though we are invited (faintly, it is true,) to conceive that she did not mean to be looked at, still less to traffic on her beauty.—At a festival at the Luxembourg, and, again, at a concert given there by M. Barras, she was observed by Bonaparte, and made such an effect at the supper on the latter occasion, that a verse was *improvised* in glory of—the shoulders! At the close of the year 1798, on the occasion of the purchase of M. Necker's hotel, Madame Récamier and Madame de Staël were brought into acquaintance. A leaf (one of the leaves fortuitously preserved) of Madame Récamier's diary records the "strange *toilette*, the little bonnet covered with flowers," owing to which Madame Récamier conceived the lady who arrived on a business visit to be a foreigner.—Then the leaf goes on to tell how, having read the 'Letters on Rousseau,' she was more fascinated on the discovery of her guest's identity than she found words to express,—how her guest confounded her by complimenting her on her beauty in so impulsive a manner as to deprive such approval of its awkwardness,—and how the foundation was laid of a fast friendship. Let us add, that whatever may have been the vanities of Madame Récamier, her life gave proof that her loyalty to those whom she adopted as friends was equal to her vanity. Her friendship with Madame de Staël was really what we have designated it—a *fast* friendship. This attribute entirely removes its owner from among the category of common Beauties.

The Necker Hotel, bought by M. Récamier, whose fortunes were just then at the top of the wave, was sumptuously decorated and arranged, and its inmates for a while seem to have enjoyed a life of "mutual understanding," financial splendour, and social success, such as only can possibly be led by an opulent man, unencumbered with family or estates, who has married a delicate and beautiful woman.—M. Lucien Bonaparte fell passionately in love with Madame Récamier: and wrote letters to her as "Romeo" to "Juliet." The love she did not understand, or reciprocate; but the letters she received *dramatically*,—laughed (says her biographer) at his anguish,—trembled at other times beneath his threats,—allowed the love-



tragedy (we are assured without love on her side) to go on for a whole year, and came out of it all on the dropping of the curtain "with a spotless reputation and profound grief."—"This," says the Editor of this strange book, "was her first vexation." But *Juliet*, on being pressed to give back the letters, after the curtain had dropped, quietly refused: and, says our wonderful editor, "I now hold them as the indisputable testimony to her virtue." Old-fashioned people may be allowed to ask, whether Virtue accepts or endures,—or does not return,—such letters? When M. Lucien Bonaparte was Minister of the Interior, at Paris, during this *Romeo* fit, no one was so brilliant at his *fête* as *Juliet*, in satin, pearls, and shoulders to match.—The host happened to be absent when the *fête* began: but the lady was "found charming" by the First Consul, who desired that she should be told as much in so many raw words by Fouché, and who expressed a wish that not merely Lucien, but himself, too, might be invited to dine at the Beauty's table, which was royally kept—by M. Récamier.

My intercourse with Bernardotte (wrote Madame Récamier) was connected with a too important and sorrowful event of my life to be ever forgotten. In August, 1802, my father was Administrator of the Post. At that period an active Royalist correspondence was disturbing the Government; and letters and pamphlets were circulated in the South without the channel being discovered. It was suspected that this was a public functionary,—the head, even, of the office. One day, Madame Bacciochi, sister to the First Consul, asked me to invite M. de La Harpe to meet her at dinner. At the moment when we were rising from table a note was given to my mother. She glanced at it; gave a cry of distress, and fainted. The note contained the news of the arrest of my father, who had been taken to the prison of the Temple. It fell among us like a clap of thunder. Stunned by this cruel event, to the consequences of which I dared not look forward, I still felt the necessity of commanding my distress, and, summoning all my courage, I approached Madame Bacciochi, whose aspect bespoke more annoyance than sympathy. "Madame," said I, in a voice faltering with emotion, "Providence, who has caused you to witness the disaster which has fallen on us, wishes, without doubt, to make you our saviour. I must see the First Consul this very day; and I rely on you, Madame, to obtain for me this interview."—"But," said Madame Bacciochi, with embarrassment, "it might be better that you should first go to Fouché, and ascertain from him the real-state of the case. After that if it be necessary for you to see my brother, come and tell me; and we will see what it will be possible to do."—"Where shall I find you, Madame?" was my reply, without allowing myself to be discouraged by the coldness of her language.—"At the *Théâtre Français*, in my box; I am going there to join my sister." \* \* I called for my carriage, and hurried to the house of Fouché. He received me like one who well knew my errand. "Your father's case," said he, "is a serious one—very serious. See the First Consul this very evening. Obtain from him that the act of accusation shall not be drawn out,—to-morrow it will be too late. This is all I can do for you." \* \* The only hope I had was in Madame Bacciochi; and I decided, cost me what it would, that I would go and meet her where she had told me.—On reaching the *Théâtre Français* I could hardly support myself. The noise—the crowd—the lights—caused me a strange and grievous sensation. I wrapped myself in my shawl, and was taken to the box of Madame Bacciochi, which they opened for me, at the end of an act. She was there with Madame Leclerc. On seeing me she could not conceal an expression of extreme annoyance; but I was kept up by a feeling too strong to heed it. "I am come, Madame," said I, "to claim the execution of your promise. It is necessary that I should speak this very night to the First Consul, or my father is lost."—"Well, then," said Madame Bacciochi coldly, "let them end the

tragedy; after that I am at your service."—I could only resign myself to wait. I sat, or rather let myself fall down, in the furthest corner of the box. Fortunately, it was a *proscenium*-box, very deep and very dark, in which I could give myself up, without constraint, to all my desolate thoughts. I then remarked, for the first time, in a corner opposite to mine, a man, whose large black eyes, fixed on me, expressed an interest so ardent and profound, that I felt touched by it. After having encountered so much coldness, I felt some consolation in meeting with a little kindness and compassion. At that moment Madame Leclerc, suddenly turning towards me, asked me if I had already seen Lafont in the part of *Achilles*.—And without waiting for my answer,—"He is very handsome," she added; "but to-night he has a helmet which disfigures his head horribly."—At this idle question, which displayed such utter indifference to my situation,—at these words, at once so cruel and frivolous,—the Unknown made a gesture of impatience; and determining, no doubt, to put an end to my torture, leaned across to Madame Bacciochi. "Madame Récamier appears to be in pain," said he to her, in a half-whisper; "if she will give me permission, I will take her back home, and undertake to speak to the First Consul."—"Yes; by all means," replied Madame Bacciochi eagerly, enchanted to be rid of such a burthen, "nothing can be more fortunate for you," added she, turning towards me. "Trust yourself with General Bernadotte. No person is in a better position to serve you than he."

The smitten General, it is needless to add, succeeded in securing the personal safety of M. Bernard. The Saint-Helena Memorial gave another version of the tale, and spoke of a personal interview betwixt the Beauty and the Ruler—of her unsuccessful cries and tears—to deny which, the anecdote seems to have been written or preserved. Madame Récamier was little in the society of Bonaparte, but the fault was her own; since we are given plainly to understand that he, like all the rest, was conquered by her fascinations; made advances to her without receiving response; and that hence might have arisen the pique and severity which subsequently exiled her from Paris, as the accomplice and intimate friend of the redoubtable Authoress of '*Corinne*.'—The two women did plot together, it is admitted, but conspired with no political intent. They frequented masked balls. The mask, which took away from the Wit much of her noted eloquence and repartee, is said to have given the Beauty a boldness and brilliancy of talk not her own. But as she would neither change her voice, nor fall into the familiar language of those festivities, Madame Récamier's mask was, after all, no mask.—The Prince, afterwards King of Wurtemberg, was so free on one of these occasions as to be rebuked; and the note in which he begged pardon is adroitly preserved. During a winter, too, the Beauty availed herself of the masquerades to make acquaintance with Prince Metternich, who would have fallen into bad odour as Secretary to the Austrian Embassy, had he openly frequented her house.—Then there was the Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was not allowed to form one of her general circle, out of consideration for himself; but who was let in as a solitary guest when there were no receptions: and was caught by the Count Mathieu de Montmorency. In short, no woman can have been the object of more ovations than Madame Récamier, and we are again and again anxiously assured, that no reproach mingled itself with these enjoyments of her "dancing days";—that all was purity, refinement, and tact.—She was within an inch of becoming the wife of Prince Augustus of Prussia, who became passionately in love with her. She was touched by his ardour,—"*if*," says the biographer, with the usual caution, "she did not return it." A divorce was to be

obtained; promises were exchanged: and the consent of M. Récamier asked. But M. Récamier, while professing his willingness to consult his nominal wife's wishes, so touched her by his considerate paternal unselfishness, that she took the heroine's part;—broke with the Prince gently, hoping that separation would do its work;—refused to proceed further with the affair, and sent him her portrait. In exchange, the Prince presented her with Gérard's well-known picture of '*Corinne*.'

Slight as is the above sketch of a few events in the early career of a woman's lilies and roses (heart, we conceive, being totally to be left out of the record), it is still somewhat of the longest, giving, as it does, some account of only the first one hundred and fifty pages of a first volume. We shall probably, therefore, return to the book.

*The Habits of Good Society: a Handbook of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Thoughts, Hints, and Anecdotes concerning Social Observances, Nice Points of Taste, and Good Manners; and the Art of making One's-self Agreeable.* (Hogg & Sons.)

IF Horace Walpole had taught himself the art of letter-writing by the '*Complete Letter Writer*,' he would never have distinguished himself in that polite art. Pronouncing vocabularies make unhappy students speak a language than which Babel had never anything less intelligible. The '*Perfect Carver*' has led to terrible table-catastrophes. 'Every Man his own Lawyer' has proverbially shown that the man who so sets up has a fool for his client. Buchan's '*Domestic Medicine*' has slain as many victims as Juggernaut; and manuals, generally, have too often been like that tipsy Lord Steward, who pulled with him to the ground the sovereign he should have supported.

Here, too, we have an addition to the list;—the "habits of good society" taught in a week, and warranted to look as well as if the wearer had worn them from his cradle. Lucky low person of yesterday, in half-a-dozen lessons you may, with a little care, pass for a gentleman, and prattle about the "nice conduct of a clouded cane." There is now a patent medicine for everything, and the "Cough no more" in the lozenge-shops has its parallel in the "Be low no longer" of the libraries. Really, if the writers on manners, not morals, increase, we stand a very good chance of becoming a highly-polished and ridiculous nation.

Let the Social-Congress folks look to it! If these books succeed, we shall have no middle classes. We shall all perish, save the *habitués* of good society and the Pariahs, who, like the boy of the Margate ballad, love to be vulgar. It is, indeed, not to be denied that the middle class, the longitude, and the method of squaring the circle have been equally difficult of discovery. The lord of territory looks upon his "agent" as belonging to that class; but the "agent" has a son in a crack regiment, and that son looks upon his perfumer as of the class in question. The perfumer, again, who has his country-house, drives his four-in-hand, smells of Araby the Blest, and is fooled by captains of crack and every other sort of regiment, hands down the Helot passport to his tailor, and so it continues to be sent lower, till it comes to the hands of the indignant costermonger who has a vote for a borough, for which he is solicited by candidates who address him and his fellow-costermongers by the title of "gentlemen."

The degrees of gentility are studies of themselves. Old French nobles about to be guillotined would not visit one another in their



cells till they were satisfied that such visit would not be a derogation; and, with them, true gentility, apart from nobility, consisted in manners. We may exemplify their meaning by noticing their admiration of Louis the Fifteenth, the husband who failed in every duty to a wife, save courtesy. "His Most Sacred Majesty," said the priestly writer of his 'Eloge,' "was the most faithless, but the most polite of husbands!"

This reminds us that the French Revolution, which may be said to have commenced when this polite traitor died, and which is far from yet being concluded, has been accompanied by a revolution in the "habits of good society." The time was when the national habit over the Channel was exceedingly like the particular habit of Louis the Fifteenth,—a habit of courtesy, whatever heart—good, bad, or indifferent—beat behind that habit. They who have been acquainted from their early youth with French social customs must be aware of the great change for the worse that has come over them. Except in remote country districts and among a few very aged people, the fine, old, high-bred courtesy has absolutely perished. To say of a man's social bearing that it was distinguished by "quite a French politeness," was as high a compliment as could be paid to him. The phrase, however, has lost nearly all its value. The decay of "French politeness" is nowhere more painfully seen than in the extinction of the old chivalrous feeling towards women:—towards women of every age. For women of every age there was once a reverence, for every age was allowed to possess its peculiar charm; but now, as a "Dame de quarante ans" lately feelingly complained to us, "a Frenchman in presence of a woman of forty is no longer a *gentil cavalier*, but a brute."

That we at home have not reached true perfection is supposed, if not proved, by the volume before us:—a volume which, not lacking sense, is too flippant and coarse to accomplish the cure at which it aims. Of the quality of the book here are some samples:—

"Even cleanliness can be exaggerated, as in the case of the Pharisees, and the late Duke of Queensberry, who would wash in nothing but milk. Our own Queen uses distilled water only for her toilet; but this is not a case in point, since it is for the sake of health, I believe, with her. A sad case, however, was that of the lovely Princess Alexandrina of Bavaria, who died mad from over-cleanliness. It began by extreme scrupulousness. At dinner she would minutely examine her plate, and if she saw the slightest speck on it, would send for another. She would then turn the napkin round and round to examine every corner, and often rise from table because she thought she was not served properly in this respect. At last it became a monomania, till on plates, napkins, dishes, table-cloth, and everything else, she believed she saw nothing but masses of dirt. It weighed on her mind, poor thing; she could not be clean enough, and it drove her to insanity."

Here is something, too, which may lead our readers to suspect that the author has not graduated in the politest of Universities. Tom Cribb might have written this behind his bar, in Pantion Street:—

"Of course to knock a man down is never good manners, but there is a way of doing it gracefully, and one rule should be observed, viz., whether you can command your temper or not, never show it, except by the blow. Never assail an offender with words, nor when you strike him, use such expressions as, 'Take that,' &c. There are cases in society when it is quite incumbent on you to knock an offender down, if you *can*, whether you feel angry or not, so that if to do so is not precisely good manners, to omit it is sometimes very bad manners; and to box, and that well, is therefore an important accomplishment, particularly for little men."

Wading through numberless pages of potter we come to an illustration that may remind our readers of the Spurgeon Quadrilles:—

"Those who rail against dancing are perhaps not aware that they do but follow in the steps of the Romish Church. In many parts of the Continent, bishops who have never danced in their lives, and perhaps never even seen a dance, have laid a ban of excommunication on waltzing. A story was told me in Normandy of the worthy Bishop of Bayeux, one of this number. A priest of his diocese petitioned him to put down round dances. 'I know nothing about them,' replied the prelate, 'I have never even seen a waltz.' Upon this the younger ecclesiastic attempted to explain what it was and wherein the danger lay, but the Bishop could not see it. 'Will Monseigneur permit me to show him?' asked the priest. 'Certainly. My chaplain here appears to understand the subject; let me see you two waltz.' How the reverend gentlemen came to know so much about it does not appear, but they certainly danced a polka, a gallop, and a *trois-temps* waltz. 'All these seem harmless enough.' 'Oh! but Monseigneur has not seen the worst;' and thereupon the two gentlemen proceeded to flounder through a *valse à deux-temps*. They must have murdered it terribly, for they were not half round the room when his Lordship cried out, 'Enough, enough, that is atrocious, and deserves excommunication.' Accordingly this waltz was forbidden, while the other dances were allowed. I was at a public ball at Caen soon after this occurrence, and was amused to find the *trois-temps* danced with a peculiar scuffle, by way of compromise between conscience and pleasure."

Some of the author's truths are a good deal like truisms, as where he reminds us that "Soup must be helped with a ladle," and that "One must never smoke in church." The acquaintance with society displayed in the following extract is "delicious":—

"But if you smoke, or if you are in the company of smokers, and are to wear your clothes in the presence of ladies afterwards, you must change them to smoke in. A host who asks you to smoke, will generally offer you an old coat for the purpose. You must also, after smoking, rinse the mouth well out, and, if possible, brush the teeth. You should never smoke in another person's house without leave, and you should not ask leave to do so, if there are ladies in the house. When you are going to smoke a cigar yourself, you should offer one at the same time to anybody present, if not a clergyman or a very old man. You should always smoke a cigar given to you, whether good or bad, and never make any remarks on its quality."

How polite, then, was the old Scotch peasant, who, having a cigar given to him, thought it was to be eaten, and ate it accordingly, much disgusted, but civilly resigned! Here is something more exquisite still! We leave it to the ladies:—

"The bearing of married women should so far differ from that of the unmarried, that there should be greater quietness and dignity; a more close adherence to forms; and an obvious, as well as a real abandonment of the admiration which has been received before marriage."

On the subject of marriage, generally, the author gets into trouble and looks impertinent. We have some mistrust of his accounts of travel, society, and college-life, and know very well to what Table-books he is indebted for his few good anecdotes,—but this by the way. With regard to marriage, it is singular to hear the expounder of the maxims of good society gravely reminding his readers that "During the period that elapses before the marriage the betrothed man should conduct himself with peculiar deference to the lady's family." The italics are ours, but the words so marked indicate a peculiar sense of time and propriety.

### *The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1863.* (Murray.)

PRICE two and sixpence: five hundred pages as full of figures as they can be printed; being at the rate of four such pages for a trifle less than a farthing: this is the encouragement given by the nation, through the Government, for mariners to take a safe guide to sea, and for the public to cultivate astronomy.

Mr. Hind, the superintendent of this work, under the Lords of the Admiralty, who are officially responsible for the goodness of his trigonometry whether they happen to know the meaning of the word or not, conducts this work at the head of a small board of computers, in a set of chambers at Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn. Mr. Hind began life at the Observatory of Greenwich; was recommended to Mr. Bishop as a fit person to have the management of his observatory in the Regent's Park, where he added ten small planets to the solar system, besides much other good work of a less popular character; and was finally appointed over the Nautical Almanac in 1853.

There is no occasion for the public press to undertake any guardianship of this Almanac, any editorial guardianship at least: it is a well-watched book. There is not a sea on the globe in which its figures are not in daily requisition and verification; and it is the companion of the observatory astronomer as well as of the seaman. About thirty years ago, when there was some dissatisfaction with the manner in which it was conducted, it was curious to see the way in which the daily papers allowed the assailants to use their columns, day after day, on matters which were Greek to most of the readers. But all could feel that, however unintelligible the work to what is called the general reader, the seaman's safety was a national concern. These complaints have long been hushed. In 1830, the Government of the day intrusted to the Astronomical Society the remodelling of the plan. In 1834, the first Almanac of the reformed system appeared; and since that time all complaint has been confined to this or that astronomer, who felt that this or that matter of detail was not attended to as much as he could wish. The newspaper criticism on the Nautical Almanac is now a matter of history.

As we are writing for many of those to whom the difference between heliocentric and geocentric longitude is mainly a matter of spelling, we shall not go into any detail as to the contents of this work. They would not make much of an account of the planet Mercury, for example, during the year 1863, in very few words, but these words the heading of columns containing about eighteen thousand figures. To turn to a matter in which the great public may take some interest, we shall mention the new planets.

At the time when the good old notion that the number of the planets must be the sacred number seven—the Sun and Moon included—was, perhaps, not wholly exploded, but still lingered, at least among some of the astrologers, William Herschel disturbed the vested rights of the godfathers of the week-days by presumptuously discovering Uranus: we say presumptuously, in deference to the opinion expressed by a contemporary, not very many years since, that it is both "vain and wicked to attempt to probe the infinity of space." And here let us pause a moment, to remark how deeply the notion of anything vast of its kind has been invested with ideas of awe and terror. We might associate with our excellent contemporary the mistress of a country school, which we knew of many years ago, who held—and not alone in her part of the country—that it was wicked to point towards the direction



from which lightning was shining. Any little boy who offended in this kind—as our ancestors used to say—was made to kneel on the floor blindfold, which is, perhaps, the way in which our contemporary would have served Lord Rosse. The mention of this astronomer leads us back to the heavens; and, we go on to say, that since the time of the discovery of Uranus, Neptune and *fifty-six* small planets have been added to our system. The astronomers introduced the great four which were discovered at the beginning of the century into the Nautical Almanac, on equal terms with the rest; but when one after another began to tumble in, until more than a score were to be provided for, it began to be clear that some retrenchment must be effected. The small planets are now consigned to a separate volume of Ephemerides, of an extent sufficient to find them when wanted. But, we may ask, can even this go on? The number of these bodies will increase. We now call them scores; they will become hundreds, perhaps thousands. To what extent will it be thought necessary to provide almanac-room for them? Shall we have an Ephemeris, one of these days, of the five thousand small planets? We suspect the time will come when the attempt will be discontinued; when increase of telescopic power will show that there are myriads of these specks, of which we have only, as yet, caught a few of the largest. That is to say, it will be found that the Sun has a ring, like Saturn: many have suspected that Saturn's ring is nothing but a congeries of speck-satellites; much closer, it may be, than those of our Sun, but still detached from each other. Accordingly, astronomical necessity, the mother of her invention, will detect some mode of keeping a tolerable number of these specks in view, so as to judge from their combined manifestations what is taking place in the ring, considered as a whole. Nor are we at all bound to suppose it impossible that our Sun, at a great distance, might appear encompassed by a luminous ring. We know how dense a cloud of dust appears afar off, which to a person enveloped in it, is only an unpleasant contiguity of separable atoms. And, *per contra*, the inhabitants of Saturn—for, in spite of Dr. Whewell, we shall rather incline to suppose such inhabitants until the contrary is proved—may be in utter unconsciousness, up to this moment, of the existence of *their rings*.

*Poems.* By Thomas Ashe. (Bell & Daldy.)

*Lyrics of Life.* By Frederic W. Farrar. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Three Gates. In Verse.* By C. H. Townshend. (Chapman & Hall.)

HERE are collections of poetry which require something warmer in the way of acceptance from conscientious persons than the phrase of benediction and dismissal. The best of them may not be immortal, yet the poorest in fancy and music is worth more than a passing thought. The practised eye can see through the veil and the mist,—can allow for inexperience and incompleteness, in recognition of such feeling and fancy as have urged the aspirant to break silence,—can appreciate what is real—and in proportion to the practice will be the charity. Such allowance avails little to those who are not habituated to weigh or to admit: but who simply listen for song, hunger for thought, and seek that which shall charm by novelty, or convince by completeness. Betwixt the poets who would be the charmers of the public ear, and the multitude who sit and scoff, the part of witness is not an easy one; as we have felt in the case of these volumes—too good to be

thrown by, yet hardly good enough to enjoy a long life of favour.

Mr. Townshend has sung to the world already a series of 'Sermons in Sonnets'; sonnets which the select readers of modern sacred poetry have set good store by, as works composed in a manly key, and with an organ-pitch of their own very far removed from the small piping strain in which so large a portion of the sacred and devotional verse of our time is delivered. Mr. Townshend, in his 'Sermons in Sonnets,' and in his 'Three Gates,' has built his style and method on Milton's; and among the many confessing disciples of the great master, he is entitled to a conspicuous place. Those who still love to see "high argument" embodied in rhyme, will turn with curiosity to 'The Three Gates.' The volume is inscribed to Mr. Dickens in a glowing strain of compliment and affection:

I saw thee from afar compel  
The crowd with magic art;  
Beneath the power that wove the spell  
I found the genial heart.

The first gate is inscribed the Mystery of Evil,—the second, Love,—the third, the Law of Love. We shall not stay to unveil the mystery shrouded in the poet's plan. We prefer to let him speak a word for himself to the reader in one of his detached sonnets—a fair expression of his range of thought and reach of Art:—

I saw the hindweed twining round the corn,  
And from that sight a thousand thoughts were born.  
Graceful the bindweed look'd, although a weed,  
Precious for ornament, if not for need.  
The strong tall stalk how lovingly it clad!  
And of its comrade did the stalk seem glad;  
Ay, proud of the pink almond-smelling flowers  
That grow so cup-shaped like to fairies' bowers.  
Yet said I, men will part these comrades twain,  
And cry, "the weed doth spoil the precious grain!"  
Will throw the weed away to fade and die,  
But lay the grain in precious garner by:  
And yet God is, "I cried with voice forlorn,  
"God of the weed not less than of the corn!"

The first verse in the volume by Mr. Ashe, opening his poem of 'An Old Hall,' will show our readers that tones and touches of other singers linger in his recollections:—

#### AN OLD HALL.

Now these many centuries,  
Slowly through the morning skies,  
The morning mists come sailing by,  
Along the scarry mountain ridge;  
Crumbling the ancient masonry  
Of armorial arch and bridge;  
With lichen-fret and slow decay  
Gnawing the ivied halls away;  
Clothing the faded loveliness  
Of rotted limes with mouldering grey;  
Where ladies walked in silken dress,—  
Loved to pace in gay delight,—  
And low-voiced lovers came at night  
Along the moon-lit terraces.

Yet Mr. Ashe, if he would clear himself from his trammels of admiration, might have a way of his own,—as the following song, wild and musical, though weak in some lines, shows distinctly:—

#### THE COTTAGE LIGHT.

Death came over the ocean wide,  
And crept along the river tide;  
Up the river, the river, the river,  
To the cottage by the water-side,  
And a maiden in that cottage died.  
Sorrow came up out of his place,  
And look'd the parents in the face;  
O the sorrow, the sorrow, the sorrow,  
That drove the gladness out of the days,  
And the comfort out of the ancient ways!  
Why sit so sad in the red fire-light,  
Though the blaze of the wood-log flickers so bright?  
And how should it be, should it be, should it be,  
That the aged looks should grow so white,  
And the bleak wind seem so bitter at night?  
Ah, why should the old ones linger the last,  
Now the snows of winter gather so fast;  
Sitting weeping and weeping and weeping?  
So Death came up on the winter blast,  
And round by the cottage window pass'd.  
Mayhap he enter'd in at the door,  
And mayhap he heard his step on the floor;  
But the green moss growth and growth and growth;  
And the light at night is seen no more,  
That in the window flicker'd before.

Mr. Farrar is richer in words, more meagre in fancies, than Mr. Ashe,—less amenable,

however, to the charge of imitation; like Mr. Ashe, not to be confounded with the herd, neither to be ranked with the few. The following, a quaint harping on one string, is a fair specimen from his volume:—

#### WHAT CHILDHOOD WAS.

Give me hack, oh give me something of the flowers and the gold,  
And the depths of crimson glory that the summer eves unfold,  
And the tones of merry music from the rippling waters rolled;  
Give me back the vanished moments with their wealth of joy untold,  
And the childhood, and the gladness, and the glory, and the gold,  
Give them hack, ere my heart too is cold!  
Give me back the rosy blossom and the glances bright and bold,  
And if night or twilight cometh as our lives on earth grow old,  
Let the gloom be starry-sprinkled with a lustre manifold:  
Ere the sunny garden alter to a dank and ragged wold,  
Ere the mildew blight the corn-ear, ere the fruit be white with mould;  
Give, oh give, if for one moment, give the flowers and the gold,  
Memories of our childhood's May-time, magical with flowers and gold,  
Give them hack ere our hearts too are cold!

There are too much of swoon—too much of sorrow in Mr. Farrar's Lyrics: but there is music in some of them, nevertheless. Is it of any use to whisper to such delicately-minded men as we are here meeting that they require bracing? There are, for the moment, forgotten poets, as well worthy of study as the Author of 'In Memoriam,' or 'The Flight of the Duchess.' Does any one read Crabbe's 'Ruth,' or 'The Sisters,' or 'The Lover's Journey,' or 'The Patron' now?—Yet those are great studies for any artist: because every line adds a touch, and every word a colour to the picture; and if hard the picture be (as some say), it is still full of life, full of observation,—and the poem is not without humour, not without pathos, not without the cadences of well-balanced language.—If the literature of times to come is to live, there must, we are satisfied, be more of respect for, if not of return to English poets made light of at the moment; who were, nevertheless, "good men and true" some fifty years ago.

*Expeditions into the Valley of the Amazons, 1539, 1540, 1639.* Translated and Edited, with Notes, by Clements R. Markham. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)

THESE narratives of Spanish and Portuguese adventure have a peculiar significance at present. In reading them it is impossible not to think of later expeditions, as full of hardihood and endurance, but more hapless in their issue than Gonzalo Pizarro's. Even now voyagers well acquainted with the navigation of the Amazon are amazed at such daring as prompted Orellana, caitiff though he was, to venture on the current of an unknown river "for near two thousand leagues, in a vessel hastily constructed with green timber, and by very unskilful hands, without provisions, without a compass, or a pilot"; but it is to be remembered that the bold lances of those days plucked the nettle Danger, regardless of the flower Safety, and in their enterprises they never had the misfortune to be shackled by any official restraint. There is something delightful, too, in the circumstance of monks outgrowing the limits of the convent, and wandering forth, for the love of God and man, to become map-makers and geographers; and in battered hats and broken sandals, and upon a diet of roots, or now and then smoked monkey, "to take notes of all that was worthy of mark—measure heights—note down all the tributary rivers by their names—become acquainted with the nations who dwell on their banks, and finally leave nothing of which they could not say that they had been faithful eye-



witnesses." The volume before us contains Pizarro's 'Expedition to the Land of Cinnamon,' translated from Garcilasso,—'The Voyage of Orellana down the River of the Amazons,' taken from Herrera,—and 'The New Discovery of the Great River of the Amazons,' translated from Acuña. This last work, printed in 1641, at Madrid, is the earliest and perhaps the completest published account of the discovery of the Amazon. Four manuscript copies of it only are in existence, in consequence of the order given by the government of Philip the Fourth to destroy the work, lest it should serve to guide the Portuguese into the heart of Peru. An old English translation of the narrative exists, though full of mistakes and interpolations.

To the present edition the public is indebted for a good translation, and a very introductory narrative.

Garcilasso's chronicle begins with the setting-out of Gonzalo Pizarro's expedition in 1539 from Cuzco, and an account of the preparations. Three hundred and forty soldiers did "the best lance in Spain" take with him, besides "four thousand Indians, laden with arms, supplies, and all things requisite for the service, such as iron, hatchets, knives, ropes, hempen cords, and large nails; likewise four thousand head of swine, and a flock of llamas, the latter carrying part of the baggage." Leaving Quito on Christmas-day, they commenced the passage of the Cordillera, the snow falling in such quantities that many of the Indians were frozen to death, and to escape from the cold "they left the swine and provisions behind them." The finding of cinnamon, "a tree with large leaves like a laurel," the hardships undergone from want of food and from incessant rain in the thick forests and swampy country round the Cuca, are next described, with the relation of a waterfall, "which made so great a noise that the Spaniards heard it at a distance of six leagues." One of them "wishing to look at the furious rush of water, became giddy and fell in." With much ado they bridged it, and then Gonzalo, finding the country full of lagoons and swamps, and no open road, determined to build a brigantine. The nails "they made from the shoes of horses which had been killed as food for the sick, and the rest of the iron they had brought," now "more valuable than gold." The leader was of the right heroic stuff:—

"Gonzalo Pizarro, as became so valiant a soldier, was the first to cut the wood, forge the iron, burn the charcoal, and employ himself in any other office, so as to give an example to the rest, that no one might have any excuse for not doing the same. For tar, for the brigantine, they used resin from the trees; for oakum, they had blankets and old shirts; and all were ready to give up their clothes, because they believed that the remedy for all their misfortunes would be the brigantine."

The Chronicle goes on to state how Orellana was sent down the river in search of provisions, and did "a foul deed," deserting his commander, though Hernan Sanchez, "with the constancy of a true gentleman, insisted on being left behind, suffering hunger and other hardships, to give Gonzalo Pizarro a complete account of what Francisco de Orellana had done against his Captain-General." How the brave fellows endeavoured to make their way back to Quito, struggling with mighty rivers, morasses they could not wade through, and forests full of dense thorny foliage,—how they suffered from want of salt, "which in more than two hundred leagues they did not find,"—how their clothes rotted through the constant wet, and the heat made their nakedness unbearable,—how "the thorns and matted underwood cruelly tore them, and made

them look as if they had been flayed,"—and how, at last, "of three hundred and forty, eighty survived, the four thousand Indians all died of hunger." "On foot, without shoes, worn out and thin, so that they scarcely knew each other, they reached the borders of Quito," where, amid a throng of citizens who wept to see them again, they fell down, and "kissed the earth, giving thanks to God, who had delivered them." Herrera's narrative pursues the voyage of Orellana, his adventures among the Indians, the marvels he saw, and his discovery of the river Amazon. We have a description of the river Negro, "with water as black as ink, the force of which was so great that for more than twenty leagues its waters flowed separately." Then follows an encounter with certain "women, very tall, robust, fair, with long hair twisted over their heads, skins round their loins, and bows and arrows in their hands, with which they killed seven or eight Spaniards." These are the Amazons, whom Father Acuña, being a person "whom many considerations oblige to be accurate," describes more fully:—

"These manlike women have their abodes in great forests, and on lofty hills, amongst which, that which rises above the rest, and is therefore heated by the winds for its pride, with most violence, so that it is bare and clear of vegetation, is called Yacamiaha. The Amazons are women of great valour, and they have always preserved themselves without the ordinary intercourse with men; and even when these, by agreement, come every year to their land, they receive them with arms in their hands, such as bows and arrows, which they brandish about for some time, until they are satisfied that the Indians come with peaceful intentions. They then drop their arms and go down to the canoes of their guests, where each one chooses the hammock that is nearest at hand (these being the beds in which they sleep); they then take them to their houses, and hanging them in a place where their owners will know them, they receive the Indians as guests for a few days. After this the Indians return to their own country, repeating these visits every year at the same season. The daughters who are born from this intercourse are preserved and brought up by the Amazons themselves, as they are destined to inherit their valour, and the customs of the nation, but it is not so certain what they do with the sons. An Indian, who had gone with his father to this country when very young, stated that the boys were given to their fathers, when they returned in the following year. But others, and this account appears to be most probable, as it is most general, say that when the Amazons find that a baby is a male, they kill it. Time will discover the truth, and if these are the Amazons made famous by historians, there are treasures shut up in their territory, which would enrich the whole world. The mouth of this river, on which the Amazons live, is in 2½° of latitude."

With the exception of that marvellous adventure of Diego de Bribea and Andres Toledo, who sailed down the Napo, and reached Para in a canoe, the Portuguese expedition which Father Acuña accompanied was the most successful since the days of Pizarro.

Acuña seems to have been quite an intelligent and far-seeing person. He admirably notes the cedars, the cotton-trees, and the iron-wood trees on the river, and the advantages the Amazon offers in the way of ship-building:—

"In this river vessels may be built better and at less cost than in any other country, finished and launched, without the necessity of sending anything from Europe, except iron for the nails. Here, as I have said, is timber; here are cables made from the bark of a certain tree, which will hold a ship in the heaviest gale; here is excellent pitch and tar; here is oil, as well vegetable as from fish; here they can make excellent oakum which they call *embira*, for caulking the ships, and also there is nothing better for the string of an arquebuss; here is cotton

for the sails; and here finally is a great multitude of people, so that there is nothing wanting, for building as many vessels as may be placed on the stocks."

Then there are the valuable products which would be sufficient to enrich not only one but many kingdoms; such as cocoa, tobacco, and sugar, besides cotton, "which is picked in abundance," the fruit of the cassia, the sarsaparilla, the oils which rival the best balsams, the gums and resins, the agave, whence the best cord is obtained. Of the native races, the Omaguas are the most intelligent, though they have an odd custom:—

"These Indians are so obedient to their principal chiefs, that a single word is sufficient to make them perform whatever they are ordered to do. They all have flattened heads, which causes ugliness in the men, but the women conceal it better with their abundant tresses. The custom of flattening their heads is so confirmed amongst them, that when the children are born they are placed in a press, a small board being secured on the forehead, and another one at the back of the head, so large as to serve as a cradle, and to receive the whole of the body of the new-born infant. The child is placed with its back upon the larger board, and secured so tightly to the other one, that the back and front of the head become as flat as the palm of the hand; and as these tightenings have the effect of making the head increase at the sides, it becomes deformed in such a way, that it looks more like an ill-shaped Bishop's mitre, than the head of a human being."

The narrowest part of the river is little more than a league wide,—a place, doubtless, which has been provided by divine Providence, so that a fortress may be built to impede the passage of any hostile armament of what force soever. In every respect the Amazon is "the phoenix of rivers"; in the good Father's eyes, "it only waits, in order to surpass" all others, that its source should be in Paradise.

*Cleomades: a Tale, transferred into Modern French Verse, from the old Dialect of Adenes le Roi, contemporary with Chaucer*—[*Cleomades, Conte, &c.*] By the Chevalier de Chatelain. (Pickering.)

CRITICS, commentators, annotators, editors, and antiquaries, have long been sorely puzzled as to the source whence Chaucer drew his 'Squieres Tale.' The story is not to be found,—so has hitherto circulated the report,—in any similar or other form in the literature of the Middle Ages. This, however, is a bold assertion, seeing that the Squire's story is not fully narrated. Milton himself has alluded to the brilliant and provoking fragment in his lines in the 'Penseroso':—

Or call up him that left half told  
The story of Cambuscan bold,  
Of Camball, and of Algarsife,  
And who had Canace to wife,  
That own'd the virtuous ring and glass;  
And of the wonderous horse of brass  
On which the Tartar king did ride.

As far as the story runs of Chaucer's *Cambuscan*, the Tartar king "that werryed Russy," it is but like a scene or two from an Easter piece. He is the husband of Eltheta, father of that Canace, described—

As rody and bright as is the yonge sonne  
That in the ram is ten degrees i-ronne.

Canace's two brothers are Algarsyf and Camballo. Before this royal family and a splendid court there presenteth himself a knight mounted on a steed of brass, and bringing with him as gifts from the King of Araby and Ind, a glass mirror, a gold ring, and a naked sword. The description of these, and of Canace's pretty adventure in the garden, where she was enabled to understand the language of the birds by virtue of the wonderful ring which she wore on her finger, constitutes the sparkling fragment of this broken jewel. Among the promises of



what is to be told hereafter, the squire names the adventure

of Algarsif,  
How that he wan Theodora to his wyf,  
For whom full ofte in grete peril he was,  
Ne had he ben holpen by the hors of bras.

This adventure has never been recounted, and the world has not only been disappointed of this episode in the annals of the house of Cambinskan, but has vainly sought for the source whence Chaucer was to derive the materials for this story. But the Chevalier de Chatelain has come forward to their enlightenment. He has discovered, as he thinks, the original poem, by the light of which the English poet walked a certain space, and proposed to walk further. At least, he has discovered a poem with a wonderful horse in it, the which, though it be but of wood, does, assuredly, bear a wonderful resemblance to the brazen courser of the Squire's half-told story.

The Chevalier has made this discovery in a manuscript work in the Library of the Arsenal, in Paris, by Adam or Adénès, surnamed *Le Roy*, as being chief, or king, of the minstrels in the service of Henry the Third, Duke of Brabant. The Duke Henry reigned from 1248 to 1261, and Adénès, who had been constantly near his person, passed subsequently into the service of Guy, Count of Flanders. The period of his death is not stated; but we learn that the plebeian Adam, wearing the crown of a minstrel king, sang, as long as he lived, the various excellencies of his numerous patrons. With the vices of the great, like a discreet minstrel, he would have nothing to do, and when there were no virtues to wake the echoes of his harp, he addressed himself to stringing rhymed romances. One of these is this same 'Cleomades,' founded on one of the Spanish or Moresco legends brought from Spain by the widowed princess Blanche de France, to the court of her sister-in-law, the patroness of minstrels—charming Marie de Brabant. It is only necessary to premise that Chaucer lived and died a century later than tuneless King Adénès, his period being marked by the years, 1328—1400,—from Edward the Third to Henry the Fourth.

The question arises, whether this legend of 'Cleomades' be the original from which Chaucer took the bronze horse of the Squire's story, and on which he intended to found the adventures of Algarsif and his dearly-won bride, Theodora. Adénès has recounted this adventure with remarkable spirit, and the Chevalier Chatelain has transferred it into modern French with considerable skill. In this ancient lay Cleomades is a young prince, to the court of whose royal father come three kings, each with a magic gift, to woo and win the three sisters of the prince. Two of the lovers succeed. The third is a savage, hunch-backed, and highly-burlesque potentate, named King Croppart, who presents a wooden horse to the princess Maxima, and claims her hand in return. The lady looks on the hunch-back with horror, and on his steed with contempt; while Cleomades gets astride the quiescent nag, as if to turn it and its master into ridicule. The turning of a spring, however, causes the charger to rise; and in a second, Prince Cleomades is cutting through the clouds at the rate of 150 miles an hour!

This notice of the speed leads us to a comparison between the two horses. Here is the steed of the old Brabant minstrel:—

Avec ce cheval manivelle  
On peut s'élever dans les airs,  
Et traverser les vastes mers,  
Et faire, en tournant les chevilles,  
Par heure au moins trois fois cinquante milles.

So much for the old wooden Pegasus. Chaucer's brass horse of the succeeding century flies faster still:—

This steede of brass right eisly and wel  
Can in the space of a day naturel,  
(That is to say in four and twenty houres)  
Wher so yow lust, in droughthe or in schoures,  
Beren your body into every place,  
To which your herte wilneth for to pace, &c.

The guidance of the aerial courser is the same in both cases; "en tournant les chevilles," with the wooden horse, while Chaucer's jockey is enabled to "torne agein with wrything of a pyn." But let us follow the rider. When young princes are carried off as Cleomades is in the old romance, the anxiety of his friends may be intense, but it is always superfluous. As a matter of course, he discovers the means of descending; and, in the ordinary train of things, he finds himself in presence of a princess Claremonde, on whom, with the impudence of John Briggs, who married a fair lady under the false name of Elsley Vavasour,—and who is described by the novelist as an honourable man!—he imposes himself as her affianced but hitherto unseen lover, Prince Liopatris! Manifest are the accidents of the story, and the horse has hard work with it, and the Princess tells as many falsehoods as her audacious lover, before the *dénouement* comes,—when King Cloppart is finally disposed of, after very nearly triumphing over everybody, and Cleomades and Claremonde are united, and the easy-going Liopatris willingly finds consolation for his disappointment in accepting the doubly-willing and rather forward young lady, the rosy Maxima. The story is capitally told, and the details are joyously filled up by the "transferer," who paints dashing, groups his figures with skill, lays on his colours rather warmly when he pictures a bevy of frolicsome young girls, or sleeping princesses and maids of honour; and who is particularly demonstrative of modesty when he is about to colour most highly, or suggest most significantly; and, finally, who is never in want of a rhyme, since, if he has not one that will serve, he boldly adopts one that does not. In every respect, however, this glowing little poem is worth the half-hour which may be devoted to its perusal.

What, however, will most interest the English reader is a comparison of the passages in which the Chevalier supposes that Chaucer has followed old Adénès. "After having described the three magical gifts," says the interpreter of the Brabant minstrel, "Adénès and Chaucer make exactly similar and varied observations, and place the same thoughtless reflections in the mouths of the people, on the three gifts and their manufacture." Here is a sample of things generally alike, with a certain difference:—

Gent de petit entendement  
Demandent à la fois comment  
Teles choses puent estre faites. . .  
Aucun en sont tout esbah!  
Et savés vous que je leur di?  
Je leur dis que nigromancie  
Est moult merveilleuse clergie,  
Car mainte merveille en a on  
Faita plaça, bien le set on.

Chaucer's honest folk are equally surprised, but express their surprise at somewhat greater length, as may be seen on reference to the Squire's tale, from line 10,512 to 10,576; within which limits the English poet says or sings:—

But evermore their moste wonder was  
How that it couthe goon and was of bras;  
It was of fayry, as the people semed,  
Diverse peple diversly they demed;  
As many hedes, as many wittes been.  
They murmured as doth a swarm of been,  
And made skiles after their fantasies.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thus janglen they, and demen, and devyse, &c.

If Chaucer was really acquainted with the poems of the minstrel of Brabant, which is very far from improbable, he made use of his knowledge as genius is accustomed to do, by turning it to brilliant account. His sketch of the horse, which, the Chevalier will have it, he

stole from the stable of Master Adam, is proof of the good use he would have made of the legend of 'Cleomades,' by making it the canvas for his picture of the Prince Algarsif and his bride. At all events, the gentleman who has modernized and abridged Adam's long romance has rendered acceptable service, not only by the skilful execution of that not very easy task, but by the suggestions he has made as to Chaucer's acquaintance with the works of the older versifier. This acquaintance was not confined, it would seem, to the rhymed story which we have been considering; and M. de Chatelain quotes from the oddly-named romance of Adénès, 'Bert aus grans Piés,' a passage, the echoes of which seem to ring in the opening lines of Chaucer's general Prologue:—

A l'issue d'Avril, un tans dous et joli,  
Que herbelettes poignent et pré sont raverdi,  
A Paris la cité estoie un venredi,  
Pour ce qu'il est divenres, en mon cœr m'assenti  
Qu'à St. Denis iroie pour prier Dieu merci.

When that Aprille with his showres swoote  
The drough of Marche hath perced to the roote,  
And bathed evry veyne in swich licour,  
Of which vertue engendred is the flour:—  
When Zephyrus eke of his swete breeth  
Enspirid hath in every holte and heeth  
The tendre croppes . . . .  
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,

\* \* \* \* \*

And specially, from every schires ende  
Of Engeland, to Canterbury they wende,  
The holy blisful martir for to seeke  
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.

The images are here the same, the only difference being that the Cathedral of Canterbury takes place of the Cathedral of St. Denis,—and that the sketch of Adénès is developed into a large and graceful picture by Chaucer. Of both minstrels we take our leave, recommending our readers to make such acquaintance with the former as they are now enabled to do by the good offices of the Chevalier de Chatelain.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Ebb and Flow; a Novel.* 3 vols. (Newby).—The author of 'Ebb and Flow' has not put his name on the title-page, though in the last line of it he announces to the Continental world that he has reserved the right of translating the offspring of his genius; but no reader will fail to discern that in perusing 'Ebb and Flow' he is receiving instruction from Tittlebat Titmouse, anxious to wipe out the aspersions and misrepresentations which the pen of Mr. Samuel Warren has heaped upon his order. The glowing passages, indeed, in which he defends the cause of British footmen, and with pathetic earnestness inveighs against the ridicule which is too frequently showered upon their calves and dazzling liveries by heartless scoffers, taken by themselves would indicate that he was of "the plush;" but no young man, who had been for six weeks a menial in a respectable private family, could have been capable of making the egregious blunders which are the substance and savour of the domestic episodes in this eccentric work. There can be no question as to the social position of this "Great Unknown." There is abundant internal evidence of what it is in every chapter of the three volumes;—in the author's firm belief that black cloth is the only attire fit for a gentleman, and that "struggling young tradesmen" are infinitely superior to "Oxford scholars" in his fervent admiration of "heavy watchguards," "jewelled rings," "massive pins," "patent-leather boots," and "smart ties;" in his adoration of "commercial travellers in a superior way," "correct gentlemen," and "young Londoners;" in his deep sense of the "overawing effects of dress," and in his descriptions of "clipping excursions to Richmond, Hampton Court, and Windsor." Slang taken from the club-rooms of "betting men," and vulgarity copied from *Bell's Life*, are thrown broadcast over every paragraph. Of the incidents and *dramatis personæ* there is little need to speak. In an inexplicable confusion of digressions within digressions the reader becomes acquainted with the hero of the piece, an Oxford-street grocer, named



James Smith; with the "heavy father"—John Elmsley, Esq.,—a London tradesman living as a country gentleman in Berkshire, and making his first appearance on a sweltering July day, "dressed in black, but having the air of a tradesman completely;" with the two heroines Julia and Agnes Elmsley, young ladies liable to make mistakes in their spelling, "especially in their final s's," and incessantly occupied with "stiffing their emotions" or "restraining their titters" or "applying kerchiefs to their eyes;" with Mrs. Elmsley—"well, even expensively dressed;" and with the three villains of the piece—viz., Mr. Zaccheus Chapman, a country solicitor, who, on supping at a gentleman's house, is described "as greatly embarrassed from having taken on his plate a leg of cold fowl, and not knowing very well what to do with the bones"; Mr. Edgar Fielding, whose father is an astounding hybrid, worthy of taking rank with the Feejee Mermaid and the Woolly Horse, being nothing less than "a gentleman farmer," and head of "a county family"; and William Elmsley, first B.A. and then M.A. of Oxford, a sad scoundrel, who poisons his own brother and seizes his estate. In dealing with this last-mentioned gentleman the author displays a malevolence, not only towards him, but to all who have been educated at our Universities, that seems as if a family feud against a fortunate cousin, who prefers being a curate to dealing out sugar behind a counter, were being carried on under the disguise of a work of prose fiction. Indeed, our satiric writer has no mercy on M.A.'s and B.A.'s (as he terms them), but speaks of them as a class of beings with distinctive characteristics, external as well as internal, wearing "suits of black pertaining to the clerical," and to be detected at a glance, like coal-whippers or policemen. But next to putting credulous people on their guard against designing Oxford graduates, the grand object of Mr. Titmouse is to demonstrate the vast superiority of "Londoners" over country people, in respect of "smartness" and the faculty of keeping "wide awake" under any circumstances, and to proclaim the glories of London—"mighty London, with its gas and carriages!" as the first emporium in the world for "moderate lamps" and "ansome furniture." Although we cannot follow Mr. Titmouse through his seductions, murders, dreams, ghost-stories, railway accidents, and thunderstorms, we may show the reader what "a smart young Londoner" regards as a brilliant literary style. We cannot, from want of space, reprint that noble opening chapter where "Phœbus" is mentioned "as sinking into the west," or the page which is adorned with the favourite misquotation from Cowper, "the cup which cheers but not inebriates"; nor can we enumerate all "the palpable hits" which the principal characters make in conversation, or the hospitable invitations which they send to and fro under the name of "invites." But still a little of a good thing is worth having. Here is a touching picture of a despairing lover:—"If, as told at the conclusion of our last chapter, his home seemed dull and cheerless to him before, it may easily be conceived that it was not improved in his eyes by the recent announcement, and while sitting at his solitary supper, he could not help conjuring up a vision of Julia sweeping through his rooms, brightening and cheering everything; how enhanced would his bread and cheese and celery have been, had she but been there to share it with him!" Now for something of a more prosaic tone. "Why, yes, mum," replied the good lady, "ahem; there's that little affair that I went about, mum; but, perhaps, you are agoing up-stairs to dress, and we can talk it over there. I didn't let it go, because I didn't think he offered enough."—"Oh!" ejaculated Julia, pale no longer, as the perception of the landlady's meaning rushed upon her, for in her excitement she had forgotten all about the watch. "You were quite right, Mrs. Harrison; I am going up-stairs, and shall be glad to hear what you have done." Then, with a few words to Smith, she quitted the room; he, on his part, proffering to procure a cab by the time she was ready. *This offer or promise he redeemed, and something more, having, indeed, to allow the cabman one shilling, besides a glass of gin-and-milk at the nearest public-*

*house, on account of the delay ere the lady made her appearance.* At last she came out, and with a swift step crossed the pavement, and entered the vehicle." Referring the curious student to the description of old Mr. Smith's cruelty to his son, and the mode by which "the proverbially flinty heart of a father" was on that occasion softened, as a triumph of artistic narrative, we conclude our extracts with a brief sketch of a moonlight scene, and its effect on a middle-aged gentleman as he was driving home in a pony-phæton from a public dinner:—"The road was clear and distinct as at noon-day; everything was so bright in the splendour of the moonbeams, that even King's Arms [*i.e.*, the pony] seemed unusually alert, and executed several decided frisks and capers, while Mr. Elmsley felt inclined to try a song. But, as he thought of it, the beauty of the night sank more deeply into his soul; the hush and silence of the wide plain they were traversing became almost solemn, and as the road wound under a knoll, or 'barrow,' in whose shade they lost for an instant the lustre of the moon, he felt that it would be akin to sacrilege to sing there—*save, indeed, he sang a hymn!*"

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Gentleman's Stable Manual.* By William Haycock. Illustrated with highly-finished Wood Engravings. (Routledge & Co.)—If a horse were the Light of the World, or Cleopatra, or Diana of the Rhone, he might be flattered by the sumptuous array of precautions here catalogued for his worldly benefit. If to be petted, nursed, fed, clothed, housed, medicined, watched and tended, is to be secure of health and prosperity, certainly the "noble animal," whether a hunter or between cab-shafts, has been considerably treated by Mr. Haycock. The construction of his stable, the nature and administration of his food, his grooming when sick, his general hygiene, his shoeing, his customary diseases and accidents,—all are discussed with scientific, not to say affectionate, elaboration; and the result is, that the man-ridden species appears to be deemed of a godlike quality, after all. For is there in existence a treatise so learned upon model cottages and the ordinary requirements of humanity? It may be so; but Mr. Haycock, who is nothing if not veterinary, writes in grand unconsciousness of all on this earth external to horses. In their behalf he quotes the wise, and searches nature; and we have no doubt but that a large class of persons will gladly possess the book. For it is a shame, without question, to have a horse and, ignorantly or otherwise, to misuse it. Very many, misled by superficial observation, have been tender where they might have been rough, and rough where they should have been tender. Mr. Haycock sets forth the truth of the matter in a theory, exemplified by apt quotations of practice; and, bearing in view the cardinal points of his teaching, we may rank him as agreeing with the historically aliterative ostler: "It is not the 'unting that 'urts a 'orse; it's the 'ard 'ighway; it's the 'ammering, 'ammering, 'ammering over a 'ard 'ighway; it 'urts its 'ooves. When you are not a going to 'unt, 'irc a 'ack, and 'ammer along with 'im." This is sound philosophy, for everyday application, and is justified by Mr. Haycock's treatise. Altogether, few works have appeared more comprehensive or more simple. Generally speaking, it addresses itself to those who keep a number of horses, with costly establishments, rather than to such persons as are satisfied with one; but all who care to understand the constitution and management of horses, will find in Mr. Haycock a most intelligent and interesting instructor.

*The Boy's Birth-day Book: a Collection of Tales, Essays and Narratives of Adventure.* By Mrs. S. C. Hall, William Howitt, Augustus Mayhew, Thomas Miller, and George Augustus Sala. Illustrated with nearly one hundred original engravings. (Houlston & Wright).—"Bravo! Hurrah! Three cheers for the Boy's Birthday!" Such is the greeting which this work receives from the heroes of the school-form and the playground. They have braved the perils of Mont Blanc, trembled at the

capture of the alligators, gone into the bush with Nipper and Toby, chased the lions with Gordon Cumming and M. Gérard, and listened attentively to the stories of Grandfather Pigtail and Uncle Jack. So well do they like the entertainment provided for them by their good hosts, that they would have no objection to a quarterly return of the birthday fare.

*The Slave's Champion; or, the Life, Deeds and Historical Days of William Wilberforce.* Written in Commemoration of the Centenary of his Birthday. To which is appended, an Account of the Keeping of the Twenty-fifth Birthday of Freedom.—By the Author of 'The Popular Harmony of the Bible.' (Seeleys.)—This record of the life, deeds, and historical days of Wilberforce bears as much proportion to the size of the volume in which it is related as a mummy does to the sarcophagus in which it is inclosed. Here are in all 168 pages of small type, from which we have disinterred the champion of freedom, and find that he was enveloped in no less than thirty-eight pages of introduction and upwards of sixty of conclusion; so that the name has evidently been used as a peg on which to hang a rambling kind of sermon, and as the vehicle of some reprints from the daily journals of the 1st of August.

*Tales of the Martyrs of the First Two Centuries.* By the Rev. B. H. Cowper. (Published by the Book Society.)—We are, generally speaking, as much inclined to read of the sufferings of the martyrs as we are disposed to spend a dull hour in the Chamber of Horrors, or to drive away melancholy by learning a chapter of the Newgate Calendar. These tales, however, are less horrible than many others on the same subject; and although we cannot own that we have been "amused," as the author hoped we should be, we may yet admit that we have been interested.

*Walks, Talks, Travels, and Exploits of Two School-boys: a Book for Boys.* By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. (Routledge & Co.)—Here are upwards of four hundred pages of tolerably close type in which the author has given some interesting accounts of the habits of birds, beasts, and fishes. But his style wants that vigour which another reverend writer said might be acquired by running the pen through every other word.

*Fur and Feathers.* By F. Frederick Brandt. (Hope.)—Mr. Brandt has succeeded in laying before his readers such information respecting the Game Laws as is indispensable to the country gentleman and the sportsman. The diction is easy, and devoid of those technicalities which generally present such stumbling-blocks to the uninitiated.

*Edith Grey; or Ten Years ago.* By Charlotte Bonomi. Dedicated to the young female Protestants of England. (Hall, Virtue & Co.)—We cannot better explain the purpose of this tale than by quoting the Preface, wherein the authoress says "This little work has been considered likely to be useful to those who are seldom spoken to upon the subject of opposing creeds, and who are consequently open to the misleadings of Rome; their studies not being calculated to enable them to unravel the mystery and mysticism too often prepared for them in the present day, under the guise of tales and novels." We need merely remark, that the authoress has been at some pains to refute the doctrines of the Romish Church, and that she has acquitted herself of her self-imposed task with patience and ability.

The reprints of the last few days are of unusual interest. First among them in readable value are,—*The Queen of Hearts*, by Wilkie Collins (Hurst & Blackett), from the pages of 'Household Words,'—*Under Bow Bells*, by John Hollingshead (Groombridge), from the same serial,—and *Twice Round the Clock; or, the Hours of the Day and Night in London*, by G. Augustus Sala (Houlston & Wright), from 'The Welcome Guest.' The papers of which these volumes consist have already enjoyed an extensive circulation, and a popularity equal to their circulation. Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. G. A. Sala our readers know; Mr. Hollingshead is a young writer who has still his fame to win. Our recommendation may, therefore, be of service to him, and we give it with all our heart. So effective a first appearance in letters as 'Under Bow Bells' is



rare. Who does not remember 'The City of Unlimited Paper'? Who the 'End of Fordyce Brothers'? Mr. Hollingshead will certainly be heard of again.—After these reprints we take up a reprint of *The Shakespeare Papers*, by the late Dr. Maginn (Bentley), from *Bentley's Magazine*, with a disjointed and foolish preface,—*Erin-go-Bragh*, by W. H. Maxwell (Bentley),—*Falconry: its Claims, History, and Practice*, by G. E. Freeman and F. H. Salvin, chiefly from the *Field*,—*Papers on Teaching, and Kindred Subjects*, by the Rev. W. Ross (Longmans),—and, from 'Fraser's Magazine,' *Sword and Gown*, by the Author of 'Guy Livingstone' (Parker).—The new editions consist of Mr. Cooper's novels of *The Red Rover*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pilot*, and *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish* (New York, Townsend & Co.),—*Smugglers and Foresters*, by Mary R. Skettie (Hodgson),—*Jonathan Oldaker*, by J. C. Wilson (Ward & Lock),—*Echoes from the Backwoods*, by Sir R. G. A. Levinge (Routledge),—and Vol. XI. of *The Parent's Cabinet* (Smith, Elder & Co.).—Translations comprise Vol. II. of Dr. Winer's *Grammar of the New Testament Diction*, translated by Prof. E. Masson (Hamilton),—and *Echoes of Eternity*, by Henrietta J. Fry (Bath, Binns & Goodwin).—Of second editions, we have *Private Bill Legislation*, by S. B. Bristowe, Esq. (Knight),—*The Soldier Spiritualised* (Partridge),—*Dates in Daniel and the Revelation*, by Mr. Eytton (Houlston),—and the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth's *Psalmody* (Dean).—Of third editions, *The Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, by Dr. Hecker (Trübner),—and *The Bye-Lanes and Downs of England*, by Sylvanus (Bentley).—Of fourth editions, *Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore*, by C. Kingsley (Macmillan),—Dr. Lee on *Homoeopathy and Hydropathy* (Churchill),—*Diseases of the Skin*, by T. Hunt (Richards),—Dr. Smith on *The Law of Banking* (Wilson),—*Poems*, by John Nicholson, edited by W. Dearden (Young),—and the eighth edition of Mr. Gawthorpe's *Arithmetical and Geographical Tables* (Routledge).

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## THE GEOLOGY OF NEW ZEALAND.

It will probably be remembered that a Scientific Expedition round the world, in the frigate *Novara*, was organized and despatched about a year ago by the Austrian Government. Among the scientific officers appointed was Dr. Ferdinand Hochstetter, a geologist of great eminence; and it appears that when the *Novara* touched and remained for a few days at New Zealand, Dr. Hochstetter was so much struck by the peculiarities and interesting geological features of that country, that he applied for and obtained permission to remain six months in that island, in order that he might investigate its geology at his leisure, and especially that of the province of Auckland.

The result, in the form of a Lecture delivered at Auckland, is now before us, the substance having been printed by order of the New Zealand Government, and published in their official *Gazette*. Dr. Hochstetter has evidently devoted much time and labour to the survey which he undertook; and he states that his investigations were considerably aided by the liberality and excellent arrangements of the Government, which enabled him to travel over and examine the larger portion of the province of Auckland with comparative ease and immunity from danger; for it is worthy of remark, that the great volcanoes and active igneous regions of New Zealand are regarded as sacred ground by the natives. The grand volcano of Tongariro is believed to be the backbone and head of the giant ancestor of the New Zealanders, and they do all in their power to prevent the curious traveller profaning, as they deem it, the sacred cone of this mountain.

The first striking characteristic of the geology of Auckland, according to Dr. Hochstetter, is the absence of the primitive plutonic and metamorphic formations. The oldest rock that he met with belongs to the primary formation. It is of very variable character, sometimes being more argillaceous and of a dark colour, more or less distinctly stratified, like clay-slate; at other times the siliceous element preponderates, and from the admixture of oxide of iron the rock has a red jasper-like appearance. No fossils have hitherto been found in this formation in New Zealand, and, therefore it is impossible to state the exact age; it is probable, however, that these argillaceous siliceous rocks correspond to the oldest Silurian strata of Europe. The existence and great area of this formation are of great importance, as all the metalliferous veins hitherto discovered in Auckland, or likely to be found, occur in rocks of this formation.

To these rocks belong the copper-pyrites which have been worked for some years, the manganese, and the gold-bearing quartz at Coromandel. The gold which is washed out from beds of quartz-gravel on both sides of the Coromandel range, is derived from quartz veins of crystalline character and considerable thickness, running in a general direction from north to south through the old primary rocks, which form the foundation of the Coromandel range.

The magnetic iron-sand, which in washing is found with the gold, is derived from the same source as all the magnetic iron-sand of New Zealand, namely from the decomposition of trachytic rocks. Small veins of quartz, of amorphous character,—that is, not crystalline, but in the shape of chalcedony, cornelian, agate, and jasper—are found in numerous places on the shore of Coromandel. These veins, occurring in trachytic rocks, are quite different from the auriferous quartz veins in the primary formation,—a fact of much practical importance, the knowledge of which will prevent a fruitless search for gold when this precious metal does not exist. All the gold-bearing gravel in the creeks is derived from the crystalline veins in the primary rocks. The surface deposit in those creeks is very rich, but, as compared with the Australian and Californian gold-fields, of very limited extent and depth. Still, Dr. Hochstetter is of opinion

from the specimens that he found, that when the Coromandel gold-fields are worked, the "digger" should direct his attention to the hills above any rich deposit as well as to the alluvial working below.

The coal-beds at Coromandel occurring between strata of trachytic breccia are too thin to be of any value, and there is no reason to suppose that a workable seam exists. Nearly all the primary ranges are covered with dense virgin forests, rendering them extremely difficult of access, but there is every reason to believe that they will yield considerable mineral riches. It is remarkable, that while one of the oldest members of the primary formation is found so extensively in New Zealand, the later strata of the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian system, appear to be altogether wanting; while, on the other hand, in the neighbouring continent of Australia, these members of the primary period, together with plutonic and metamorphic rocks, constitute, so far as we know, almost the principal part of the continent.

A very wide interval occurs between the primary rocks of the Northern Island and the next sedimentary strata. Not only the upper members of the primary series are absent; but also nearly the whole of the secondary formations. The only instance of secondary strata met with by Dr. Hochstetter consists of a very regular and highly inclined bed of marl, alternating with micaceous sandstone, extending to a thickness of more than 1,000 feet. These rocks contain remarkable specimens of marine fossils, which belong exclusively to the secondary period.

The tertiary period must be divided into two distinct formations, which may, perhaps, correspond to the European Eocene and Miocene. The older of these formations contains the brown-coal seams, on the skilful working of which much of the future welfare of the province depends. The seam, which is of great extent, consists, near Auckland, of three portions: the upper part, a laminated coal of inferior quality, 1 foot thick; then a band of shale, 2 inches; next, a band of bituminous shale, 6 inches; and the lowest part, 2½ feet of coal, of the best quality that Dr. Hochstetter has seen.

Several other coal-fields exist, one already worked by a company. Analysis shows that New Zealand coal is well adapted for gas, for though the quantity of gas produced is not large, it is of very high quality, approaching several of the Scotch canals in illuminating power. The coke is of very inferior quality for heating purposes; but the proportion of iron found in it is so large that it may possibly turn out to be a product of value. Dr. Hochstetter cannot see why this brown coal should not be extensively used in New Zealand as fuel for manufactories of all kinds, for locomotives and steamers and for domestic purposes. He strongly recommends that any company formed for working the coal should, at the same time, establish potteries for the manufacture of earthenware, as suitable clays, for all purposes, exist in the immediate neighbourhood of the coal-fields. The famous Bohemian porcelain is burnt by means of brown coal, similar to that existing in New Zealand.

Dr. Hochstetter explored the remarkable limestone caverns at Hangatiki, near the sources of the Waipa, the former haunts of the gigantic Moa. He expected to meet with a rich harvest of Moa skeletons, but only found a few bones. The natives, according to his account, have long since carefully collected and stowed away, in safe hiding-places, all the Moa bones, in consequence of the value attached to them by Europeans, but they are willing to exchange them for money.

The volcanic formations in New Zealand are on a vast scale. Lofty trachytic peaks covered with perpetual snow, a great variety of smaller volcanic cones, presenting all the characteristics of volcanic systems, and long lines of boiling springs, fumaroles and solfataras, present an almost unbounded field of interest, and, at the same time, a succession of magnificent scenery.

The first volcanic eruptions were submarine, consisting of vast quantities of lava, breccia, tuff, obsidian and pumice-stone, which, flowing over the bottom of the sea, formed an extensive submarine

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volcanic plateau. Subsequent eruptions formed lofty cones of trachytic and phonolithic lava. Thus, in the central part of the Northern Island an extensive volcanic plateau exists, 2,000 feet high, from which rise the two gigantic mountains, Tongariro and Ruapahu. From the former smoke constantly issues, and the shape of the cone is changing, thus showing continual volcanic activity. A grand impression is made upon the traveller by these two magnificent volcanic cones; Ruapahu shining with the brilliancy of perpetual snow,—Tongariro with its black cinder cone capped with a cloud of white vapour,—the two majestic mountains standing side by side upon a barren desert of pumice and reflected in the waters of Lake Taupo.

In immediate connexion with the volcanoes are the hot springs, solfataras and fumaroles. In Iceland only are such a number of hot springs found as exist in New Zealand. Although there may be no single intermittent spring in New Zealand of equal magnitude with the great Geyser in Iceland, yet in the extent of country in which such springs occur, in their great number, and in the beauty and variety of the siliceous incrustations and deposits, New Zealand far exceeds Iceland. All the New Zealand hot springs, like those of Iceland, abound in silica, and may be divided into two distinct classes—alkaline and acid. To the latter belong the solfataras, characterized by deposits of sulphur, and never forming intermittent fountains. All the intermittent springs belong to the alkaline class, in which are also included most of the ordinary boiling springs. Sulphurets of sodium and potassium, and carbonates of potash and soda are the solvents of the silica, which, on the cooling and evaporation of the water, is deposited in such quantities as to form a striking characteristic in the appearance of these springs.

Dr. Hochstetter's Geological Map of the Auckland District contains no less than sixty points of volcanic eruption within a radius of ten miles. The isthmus of Auckland is, in fact, completely perforated by volcanic action, and presents a large number of true volcanic hills, which, although extinct and of small size, are perfect models of volcanic mountains. These hills—once the funnels out of which torrents of burning lava were vomited forth, and afterwards the strongholds of savage cannibals—are now picturesque and pleasing features, being the homes of peaceful and prosperous settlers, whose fruitful gardens and smiling fields derive their fertility from the substances long ago thrown up from the fiery bowels of the earth. For though active volcanoes can only be regarded as serious present calamities by the people who live within their influence, they must not be considered as permanent or unmixed evils. The most fertile districts in the neighbourhood of Naples are composed of volcanic soil, and the now barren area covered with lava and scoriae, from which rise the stupendous cones of Tongariro and Ruapahu in New Zealand, will assuredly some day teem with fertility and abundance.

Volcanic action in New Zealand is, according to Dr. Hochstetter, dying out. Numerous facts, he states, prove that the action which gives rise to the hot springs is diminishing; and thus, although some persons, looking at that country in a geological point of view, conceive that European settlers have arrived there "a thousand years too soon," yet there is evidently an ample range for agricultural enterprise in those regions where volcanic agency has entirely died out.

#### TREASURE-TROVE IN IRELAND.

Dublin, October 7.

Having been informed within a few days, by a visitor to this Museum, whose statement appeared to me to be reliable, as its details were all consistent with each other, and corroborated by other facts which my informant could not know, that a large quantity of ancient gold articles, found recently in Ireland, are weekly finding their way to the melting-pot in London, I would beg, through your columns, to call the attention of the parties who are purchasing this gold, to the great injury they are inflicting on Archæology by the course they are adopting, unless, indeed, they are making drawings

and analyses of the various articles, particularly the larger ones, which are being destroyed.

As the chief executioner of these ancient reliques is said to be a member of several antiquarian societies in England, it may be hoped this suggestion may be late, as he may have adopted the hint here proposed already; but if he has not, I would, on the part of persons taking an interest in Irish archæology, entreat of him to make such memoranda of the things already destroyed, the things passing through his hands, and the things he expects to get from the same party from whom he has got so much already, that hereafter, when the law of treasure-trove is repealed in Ireland and England, we may have a sufficient record of this great find.

It is really too bad that the law of the land is such that it fails altogether to save to the Crown or the finder the value of the treasure-trove found in Ireland, while it almost of necessity insures the destruction of things found, provided their quantity is considerable. In the present case, the find appears to have been very large, and the care of the party finding it most judicious in keeping his secret; but, generally, the secret is kept so well as to the locality, that those who look to these finds only as archaeological facts, may seldom get at the real truth of their discovery.

I may mention one example of this kind, the great gold-find in the neighbourhood of Athlone, which realized over 27,000*l.*, as appeared from the several sums of money paid by different goldsmiths in Dublin, who, within a period of six months, admitted to Dr. Petrie that they had made purchases of this gold to that amount. Dr. Petrie and others have for years back endeavoured to ascertain the locality of this find, and were disposed to place it on an island in the Shannon; but from other evidence, obtained by accident, it would appear now that the discovery was not made within seven miles of the place to which attention had been directed.

This great find was lost to science, and I fear the one now following on the course of so many others will also be lost, if the parties interested in utilizing this gold keep no memorial of its specialities. One point I would insist on is the preservation of actual impressions of any designs or inscriptions which may be on these gold articles, for either or both may solve the question as to the nationality and antiquity of the gold articles found in Ireland.

I have good reason to believe that a large gold breastplate, with inscriptions on it, has been found lately in Ireland, and it may be a part of this find; if so, it is to be hoped that this notice may save its inscriptions from loss. We want Irish gold antiquities with genuine inscriptions on them.

I may venture to add to this letter, that the facts above referred to lead to the conclusion, that the true course to be taken by the Government and the public, to insure the preservation of gold antiques and treasure-trove generally, is to allow perfect freedom of trade in these things, as if they were modern; *except in the Hall-mark*, which should not be impressed on anything said to be ancient, save on the declaration of the licensed gold or silver smith owning it, and that such should not be allowed to deal in treasure-trove, except it were stamped as such, unless the things were very small, or would be spoiled in the operation.

E. CLIBBORN, Curator Museum R.I.A.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Toulouse, October.

I have been much struck with the Church of St. Sernin (Saturnin) at Toulouse. An interior at once more grand and more complete in the Romanesque style does not occur to me;—grand in the dimensions of its long nave, ample transepts,—in the mystery and complication of its dark, double side-aisles, in the loftiness of its *triforium*, and in a solidity and simplicity of style, from which judicious restoration would easily rescue the reproach of chilly nakedness, at present to be laid against it.—The church is built of warm-coloured brick and stone,—possibly with admixtures of the Pyrenean marble, so lavishly used as material in this

part of France. Mere removal of the wash or plaster with which it is daubed inside and out, with reparation of crumbled portions, might give a result of colour as welcome to the eye, when the eye is in a warm humour, as is the sober grey of the Cathedral at Tournay to those who may be more Quakerish in their predilections. Years ago a word was said on the happy effect of such treatment as shown in the Church of St. Andrew at Vercelli.—The enrichment of painted glass, which is creeping back into every church in France, would add splendour to any amount.—The solemn and dark crypt, rich in reliquaries and silver cressets gleaming through the gloom of its low vaults and heavy pillars, has been furnished up with that outrageous *badigeon*, which is also now too prevalent in this country. Fortunately, the extreme darkness casts a benevolent veil over that crudity and bad colour, which seems the rule of Gallic attempts at polychromy.—Then, the outside of this noble building is striking. The west front is made various by a happy arrangement of its few well-proportioned features. The eastern end is florid in right of its coronal of circular apsidal chapels; as complete an example of this form of composition as exists. A few architectural touches,—inexpressive, seeing that no decoration is required,—and a thorough clearing away of the surface, would entitle the edifice by its outside, no less than its interior, to an august place among the brick churches of the South. The octagonal tower of many stories is, perhaps, the most noticeable one of its material, short of the more famous turret of Cremona: the slight difference of style in the upper diminishing stories, where angular lines replace circular ones, gives lightness without obtrusive discord.

As a whole, the brick architecture of Toulouse has been less kindly regarded than it deserves. Besides this Church of St. Sernin there are others less important, which (with towers in the same style) help to make up a characteristic group. The front of the lofty Church of the Cordeliers—now a store-house for military forage, into which the meekest British lover of old buildings is not permitted to pry,—is grand with its simple rose-window, and its three-sided stone portal of more modern date. Up and down the streets, too, may be found picturesque examples of the use of the same material, which, like the specimens, as far as under taste as in country as those I have admired in Friesland, suggest experiments, though not of course direct imitation, to modern architects. In Toulouse this warm brick colour is as relishing as it is in North Holland, though for totally opposite reasons. The eye has become tired with the white and grey in which the mountain towns are dressed. How welcome is the mellow brown of the brick tower of the *Château* at Pau as a piece of colour! Where there is so much blue in the sky—so much grey when the weather lowers—so much green on the mountain sides—something of warmth becomes eminently attractive as corrective and balance.

Other churches, again, in Toulouse are pictorial in their indefensible way. The Cathedral, where nothing matches anything,—since, literally, half the people in the nave must pray and praise round the corner when the rite is going on in the choir;—the Church of St. Taur, with its lofty frontispiece, and its dim corrupt chapels on either side the high altar, are both worth an artist's glance:—though neither has been built on noble, as distinct from "base" principles, nor has been decorated (to quote Goldsmith) on the principle of the Pyramid.

A word more—after leaving Toulouse. A run along the rail to Bordeaux did its part in rivetting the conviction, that France, whether as a picturesque country, or as one in a state of rapid development, has to be studied anew in detail. Enterprise is disclosing many objects so hidden as to have been generally unknown. The plain through which the Upper Garonne and Lot run, acquires here and there a valley character, from chains of hillock and heights, the rocks of which are swathed with vines, or tufted with wood—though the wood will hardly pass for trees to those who have been enjoying the oaks and pines and grand planes of the Pyrenees. The tall, tiled vine-dressers' houses, built with a peculiar half gable, many with a low heavy arcade before



them,—the small cemeteries sleeping in the sun, with their obelisks of cypress,—hard by some lowly old chapel, with its pierced gable wall for belfry, as primitive as if it belonged to Llanberis, not Languedoc,—the remains of more orderly architecture, such as catch the eye in hurrying through places like Moissac and Malauze, and Porte Ste-Marie,—combine to leave a pleasing impression, distinct from anything German, or Italian, or Norman, or Champenois, tempting those of a peculiar temperament to return and loiter. Curious and characteristic is it, too, (charming it will be to all such as delight in M. Capefigue's favourite "institution,") to observe that, go where one will in France, the Royal Mistress has left traces, only less many and rich, than those left by the Monk. After Diana de Poitiers and Agnes Sorel, and the Mancini women, and the Maintenons, come signs and tokens of the Pompadours and Du Barris—on this very road, for instance, at Aiguillon, the depraved yet pompous-looking *Château*, commenced (and, mark the moral! only half finished) by the creature of Jeanne Vaubernier:—perhaps the very last relic of the glorious days of "the right divine of kings" in France! C.

Naples, October 11.

During the reign of Ferdinand the Second, of pious and of moral memory, I had to record on several occasions a foray in the Museo Borbonico. Those *chefs-d'œuvre* of Greek Art, the Venuses, were removed from their pedestals, and shut up in cellars, as being no better than they should be. The Venus Callipyge, especially, was regarded as a very dangerous and improper innamorata. Those objectionable relics of antiquity were removed from the Secret Chamber, which, in fact, had been religiously sealed up, and the social aspects of the country thrived wonderfully under such blessed moral influences. The spirit of the great reformer extended even to the Convent of the Villa Reale, whence several suggestive statues were removed. This sense of decency was hereditary, for the Queen-Mother, also of pious and moral memory, had clothed the *dansesuses* of S. Carlo in blue tights, and the mantle of the father has now fallen upon the son, "happily reigning," as the formula has it. His Majesty, I am told, during the last week paid a visit to the Exhibition of Works of Art in the Museo Borbonico, and caused to be removed several pictures, politically and morally offensive. Thus, an 'Interior of the Studio of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse,' by De Vivo, particularly struck the Royal eye. On one of the pedestals appears a "*statuetta*," representing the Reconciliation of Piedmont and Naples—a purely ideal subject, it is unnecessary for me to say, for nothing can be more distant than the realization of so desirable a result. The Count of Syracuse, when he modelled the work of Art, intended to express not what was, but what he felt convinced would be for the best interests of the religious dynasty and of the country. Let us pass to the second picture excluded; it represents the interior of one of the galleries in the Piazza of Pitti, in Florence. Unhappily, that gallery contains many nude figures, masterpieces of Art, which thousands of travellers gaze on yearly without perhaps entertaining any purient thoughts; but in Naples the standard is high, and the very appearance of evil must be avoided. A third picture excluded is the interior of the studio of Raphael, containing the Fornarina. Such are the pictures which have been ordered out of this year's collection, as I am informed, and such are the motives which are said to have prompted the exclusion. A person of reflection can scarcely help asking, why is not this high moral tone brought to serve on scenes in every street of the capital, in every village of the kingdom? Whilst imaginary nudes are excluded from the gallery of Art, living nudes are permitted at every corner. Every sense is disgusted by the foul exhibitions which are permitted in the streets. There are times without number when a modest woman would needs blush up to her eyes in walking through a capital over whose works of Art so moral a spirit presides; and there are many parts where no woman who has any regard to decency can walk. It appears to me that a really consistent

love of decency had far better attack the real than the ideal "nudes," and sweep away the filth in which the pedestrian is immersed, than shut up a Venus Callipyge or take down the Fornarina of Raphael.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

PUBLIC opinion has conquered the prejudice of the National Gallery officials against the use of gas. The rooms containing the Vernon and Turner pictures at the South Kensington Museum are to be lighted, and the evening public permitted the occasional enjoyment of their own treasures.

In a few days the Master of the Rolls will return to town, and we shall probably then hear something more about the nomination of Mr. Turnbull to abstract, decipher and translate the foreign papers of the reign of Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth. The public voice has pronounced against this appointment with a vehemence and unanimity rarely heard from the press. The question is, indeed, not one of religious toleration, but of personal unfitness. No Englishman would expect to hear of the Pope appointing Padre Gavazzi to edit the secret correspondence of the Vatican. Persons who believe that Padre Gavazzi has exchanged an impure for a pure faith, would yet allow that the incidents of his life would render such a nomination on the part of the Pope in the highest degree foolish and weak.

According to the quiet and unostentatious spirit of the times and the nation, a young gentleman became, the other day, a member of Christ Church College, Oxford,—and that new member is heir to the throne of England. There was, as became the event, a little more ceremony; more of outward show of respect from the masters to the scholar, than marks an ordinary matriculation, but a tranquil dignity was its prevailing characteristic. There was no enthusiasm, and even the old Oxford courtesy of wine and gloves, usually given when a Prince was a guest, was thought too demonstrative for the occasion. But there was a respectful welcome, which is more than was accorded to Edward Longshanks, when that un-scholastic Prince would only fain look in at the curious place. The burgesses did not like the armed men who were with him, and fairly shut their gates against the heir of England and Aquitaine. For the honour of having educated another Prince,—Harry of Monmouth, New College and Queen's were long at issue. If this Prince was really a student at either college during the Chancellorship of his paternal uncle, Henry Beaufort, it must have been in the year 1398,—when the illustrious student was only eleven years of age. Tradition is worth something, and it has clung fast to the assurance that Henry was educated at Queen's, in the old buildings of which visitors used to be shown his chamber. It was over the gate-way opposite to St. Edmund's Hall; a portrait of the Prince was in the stained-glass window, and Fuller tells us that, in his days, the room was occupied by his friend Tom Barlow, and that the royal student's picture was there, in brass. If the archives of the College record nothing of his residence, a proud inscription in his little room asserted it strongly enough; for instance: "To record the fact for ever. The Emperor of Britain, the triumphant Lord of France, the Conqueror of his enemies and of himself, Henry the Fifth, of this little chamber once the great inhabitant." Magdalen College found favour with royalty. Thither Edward the Fourth sent his nephew, Edmund Poole. Prince Arthur, the son of Henry the Seventh, was often a visitor, at least, there, as his brother Henry was at Christ Church,—and there Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James the First, frequently resided. When this Prince first took up his residence there, he was accompanied by the King and Queen, who, by way of entertainment, were nearly worried to death by disputations and scholastic gymnastics,—too much even for such a pedantic monarch as James. Since that period Oxford has had many a princely visitor; but the only one we can remember who matriculated was "Gentleman George," then Prince Regent. This occurred in 1814, when Prince Metternich, Blucher, Gneisenau and other celebrities dined with the heads at Christ Church.

The dinner was a joyous affair; and, characteristically enough, it was "after dinner" that the Prince called for the books, and had his name duly entered as a scholar. The guests, too, were not forgotten; and Blucher and Gneisenau were created "Doctors." Old Blucher was puzzled; and the new royal scholar of Christ Church laughed his loudest, as the old German exclaimed, "Well, if I am a Doctor, it is Gneisenau who administers the pills!"

As our advertisement pages bear signal witness, the literary season is setting in with most abundant promise. Last week we noted the chief books in preparation at the houses of Murray, Longmans, and Bentley. In looking over the lists of other firms, we may signalize the following as of interest:—Messrs. Smith & Elder are to give us 'A Visit to the Philippine Isles in 1858-59,' by Sir John Bowring.—'Heathen and Holy Lands,' by Capt. J. P. Briggs.—'Traits of Schleiermacher's Life, from his Correspondence,'—and a Novel, not yet named, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett announce 'The Upper and Lower Amoor: a Narrative of Travel and Adventure,' by Mr. Atkinson.—'The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' by Mrs. Thomson.—'Pictures of Sporting Life and Character,' by Lord William Lennox.—Messrs. Trübner & Co.'s list contains a 'Narrative of Missionary Residence and Travel in Eastern Africa, during the Years 1837-1855,' by J. L. Krapf, Ph.D.—'Reynard the Fox: after the German Version of Goethe,' by Thomas James Arnold, Esq.,—and, uniform with Baron Munchausen, 'Eulenspiegel Redivivus, the Merry Adventures and Rare Conceits of Tylt Owlglass,' edited by K. R. H. Mackenzie.—Mr. Skeet's announcements comprise 'Literary Reminiscences of Thomas Campbell,' by Cyrus Redding.—'Travels in Morocco,' by the late James Richardson.—'My Study Chair, or Memoirs of Men and Books,' by the late D. O. Maddy, Esq.,—and 'Four Years in Burmah,' by W. H. Marshall.—Messrs. Routledge & Co. promise Mr. W. H. Russell's 'Indian Diary,' and Mr. Pepper's 'Boy's Play-book of Science.'

We have to note the death of Sir Thomas Tassell Grant, a most useful public servant, and a man of very high merit as a practical inventor, at the age of 64. To his genius the public is indebted for the steam-machinery used in the manufacture of biscuit, which effects a saving to the country amounting annually to 30,000*l.*—a new life-buoy,—a feathering paddle-wheel,—the patent fuel which bore his name,—and the apparatus for distilling fresh water from the sea. The last invention is in all respects the most signal and most important. Though broken in health, he stuck to his duties, and literally died in harness. Few men, even among his devoted class, ever deserved better of their country than Sir Thomas Grant.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Graves, the well-known printseller of Pall Mall. The print department of the British Museum is deeply indebted to this excellent judge of engravings.

Messrs. Griffin & Co. are preparing for publication a 'Handbook of Contemporary Biography,' on the plan of stating facts, not attempting estimates or venturing on comparisons. This is the true principle in dealing with living men, whose fame may be in contest, even though their influence may be established as a fact. If Messrs. Griffin will severely observe their own principle, they may obtain assistance for their work, and respect for it when done.

Some of our contemporaries announce the preparation of a new edition of 'Tennyson's Poems,' with illustrations. There is a mistake in this announcement. About a year ago Mr. Maclise executed some very beautiful and fanciful designs in illustration of 'The Princess.' These illustrations will be published as a Christmas book. No other pictorial edition of Tennyson is in course of preparation.

In the notice of the British Museum Reading-room Catalogue, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, the Reading-room is spoken of as containing "about sixty thousand volumes" accessible to the frequenters. This was inadvertently said. About sixty thousand is the number of volumes in the Reading-room, but of these the greater number



stand on gallery-shelves not free to the reader. The volumes freely at the reader's hand, and described in the Catalogue, are about twenty thousand. The works in the upper galleries do not consist of works of reference; but of the largest and most miscellaneous collection of journals, magazines, reviews, annuals and almanacs ever yet assembled under one roof. The error is of no importance—but we correct it because it is an error.

We give this note from Mr. Herbert Spencer as an act of justice to a thinker and writer who has suffered many such wrongs as the one he now redresses with his own reluctant hand:—

“Derby, Oct. 16.

“Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of the Astronomical Section of the British Association I find mention of a paper ‘On the Inclination of the Planetary Orbits,’ by Mr. J. P. Hennessy; in which he stated ‘that on consulting a synoptic table of the planetary elements, some law had been obtained for the other elements, but none hitherto for the inclinations of the several orbits.’ This premised, Mr. Hennessy said ‘he found that a very remarkable relation manifested itself when they (the inclinations of the planetary orbits) were tabulated in reference to the plane of the Sun’s equator.’ And the fact that in advancing from the outermost to the innermost planets there is a progressive decrease in the angle made by the plane of the planetary orbit and that of the Sun’s equator, Mr. Hennessy considers a confirmation of the hypothesis of Laplace. Allow me to refer Mr. Hennessy to a prior statement of this view in an article on ‘Recent Astronomy and the Nebular Hypothesis,’ published in the *Westminster Review* for July 1858. In that article, along with the currently-assigned evidences of the Nebular Hypothesis, I have included some others which had not, as far as I am aware, been before noticed; and among them (p. 202) is this which Mr. Hennessy has set forth in his paper. I am, &c.,

“HERBERT SPENCER.”

Lady Franklin has very wisely determined that the relics of the “Franklin Expedition,” brought home by Capt. M’Clintock, should be exhibited in London, and not at Greenwich. They are on view at the United Service Museum, and comprise a variety of articles, many of a very interesting nature. Those discovered in the boat are, generally speaking, in excellent preservation, showing how little influence the rigours of Arctic winters have upon wood or canvas. The metals are of course much rusted; but the chronometers, dip-circle, and double-frame sextant, are in excellent condition. Among the plate are several spoons and forks, six bearing Franklin’s crest; and it is worthy of remark, that the greater portion bear marks of very rough treatment—some being indented, and all more or less bent. One case contains the books found in the boat. The majority are of a religious character. One Bible has many MS. notes, in a remarkable state of preservation. The fly-leaf of a small book, entitled ‘Christian Melodies,’ has an inscription in a woman’s handwriting to G. G.—probably Graham Gore, one of Sir John Franklin’s lieutenants, and signed S. M. P. Another case contains a number of knives, lances, &c., obtained by barter from the Esquimaux, most of which have been evidently made by the natives from knives or cutlasses obtained from the ships. In a few days the record found at Point Victory, which is at present in Lady Franklin’s possession, will also be exhibited. Altogether, the exhibition is of a deeply interesting though painful nature. We would suggest the desirableness of placing one or more copies of Mr. Arrowsmith’s last Arctic map, containing Capt. M’Clintock’s geographical discoveries, on the table near the relics. Thus, visitors would be able to see where the Erebus and Terror were abandoned, and where the relics were found.

The eighth—and, it is said, the last—volume of Mr. Bancroft’s ‘History of the United States’ is nearly ready for the press.

Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to the Directorship of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, U.S. Dr. Brinnow, late Director of the Ann-Arbor Observatory, Michigan, having accepted the position of Associate-Director of the Dudley Observatory, has removed to Albany. Dr. Brün-

now purposes applying the Olcott Meridian Circle to a new determination of the Stars in Bradley’s Catalogue, and to the observation of some of the fainter asteroids.

Cologne celebrated a festival at the beginning of this month, in the inauguration of the new bridge over the Rhine, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince Regent, and favoured by the finest summer weather. The new bridge is an event for the inhabitants of the Rhine; the noble stream has not borne such a yoke since the time of the Romans. From the picturesque point of view, the famous crescent which Cologne presents from the river-side may have suffered a little by the bridge, fine as this is in all its proportions; on the other hand, the prospect has won by the ground being laid open up to the Cathedral, which now presents its whole *façade* to the traveller on the boat, without being any longer obstructed by little houses and dirty lanes, all of which are to be turned into gardens and pleasure-grounds. The bridge is finished, all but the portico, a model of which, by the architect, Herr Strack, was exhibited on the day of the inauguration. It will consist of two square towers in Gothic style, rising 77 feet over the level of the bridge, or 108 feet over the level of the shore. Each tower will have four little turrets, richly crowned with pinnacles. The entrances to the two parts of the bridge will be of iron, but all in the Gothic style. Between the entrances a pillar of 30 feet high will bear, on the Cologne side, the colossal equestrian statue of the King, and on the Deutz side, that of the Prince Regent. These statues will be 18 feet high, and are to be executed in bronze, in these proportions. So far they will bear a likeness to Rauch’s statue of Frederic the Great, at Berlin. The model of the King’s statue is by the sculptor Herr Bläser.

The Germans in London intend to celebrate Schiller’s centenary birthday. A Committee for the purpose has been formed, which, we understand, has entered into negotiations with the Directors of the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Stuart, who has made an extensive and most important journey into the interior of South Australia, has returned to Adelaide, from Port Augusta, after an absence of six months. His party consisted of two persons besides himself, and they had with them about four pack and four or five saddle horses. Mr. Stuart’s first business was to survey and lay off the runs discovered and claimed by him some time ago. After that work was finished, he started with his party on a further exploratory expedition, and the result seems by his reports to have been the discovery of an immense tract of country, exceeding in richness of pasturage and abundance of water anything that has yet been met with. The distance traversed was 300 miles beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Babbage and Major Warburton, and the country was found to be luxuriant beyond description. The details, of which, however, we do not ourselves guarantee the accuracy, are of exceeding interest. Mr. Stuart, it would appear, started from the Emerald Springs about the beginning of April, and reached lat. 26° S., the northern boundary of the colony, about the middle of May, and during his journey was never a day without water. The country traversed consisted chiefly of immense plains, interspersed with innumerable hillocks from 100 to 150 feet high, from the summits of which gushed springs of pure fresh water, intersecting the plains and discharging themselves into numerous creeks and rivers running in an easterly direction. One of the rivers discovered is reported by Mr. Stuart to be three miles broad in one part of its course. The ranges flanking the plain are chiefly table-topped and about a thousand feet high. Mr. Stuart made a *détour* occasionally of from 20 to 30 miles on each side of his track, and found the country everywhere of the same beautiful description; and it seemed to be of a similar character as far as the eye could reach beyond the furthest point attained by him. Indeed, he seems to have turned back through surfeit of good country. He thinks there would not be any difficulty whatever in crossing over to the Gulf of Carpentaria, or to any other portion of the north coast. His impression is, that an inland lake or

sea exists to the eastward, which probably discharges its waters into Stokes’s Victoria River to the north-west. At any rate, the theory that the centre of New Holland is nothing but a desert may now be exploded. Mr. Stuart has brought back specimens of the grasses, seeds, and minerals of the country, the last of which are said to include some precious stones. A considerable portion of the district traversed is represented by Mr. Stuart as auriferous. We trust all this is true in detail and in substance. But the news is of that exceedingly good kind, about which popular scepticism has framed its adage.

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## SCIENCE

*Outlines of the Natural History of Europe: the Natural History of the European Seas.* By the late Prof. Edward Forbes. Edited and Continued by Robert Godwin-Austen. (Van Voorst.)

In these exciting times there is so much to interest us upon the surface of the land, that few people inquire as to what is going on under water. The vulgar notion, therefore, of the habits and positions of the submarine population is, that shells and starfishes float, and fishes dart about wherever their vagrant fancies may lead them; that they have no real homes, but are cosmopolitan, and know no oceanic *termini* but the two poles. Such, however, is not the scientific notion, nor the truth. There are provinces and generic areas under water as different as the provinces and countries upon land. Mollusks and most fishes have a “local habitation and a name,” discovered by the researches of naturalists like the late Edward Forbes; and such men are the topographers of the ocean, who, in the course of time, may perhaps be able to compose a submarine gazetteer, in which shall be recorded the various provinces, areas, and zones in which the several finny tribes and Testacea permanently reside, and where bold and busy dredgers may always find some of the family at home.

The marine provinces, however, are not rigidly marked out like our politically determined boundaries upon land. There is, therefore, no submarine dispute about any San Juan, no quarrel about the lines of currents. An undulating and yielding line alone defines the province and determines the homes of the several orders and classes of the saline population. There are, too, capital cities below sea—a molluscous London, Paris, and Rome—where the majority of particular testacea are found, and whence they diverge and travel to visit other waters in gradually lessening numbers. As above upon land, so below in the waters, geographical unity seems to be one of the essentials of every generic group. Name any prominent genus of Testacea, such, for instance, as the beautiful and abounding *Mitras*, of which there are about 400 species,—and it is found that these shells have their metropolis, or head-quarters, in the Indo-Pacific Ocean, and that they are distributed in every direction away from that central region, but in decreasing numbers. Typical species of *Mitre*-shells from the Indian Ocean are met with throughout the Red Sea. Numerous other forms of this genus are found on the west coast of Africa and about the Atlantic Islands. As many as eleven species live in the Mediterranean, which are also mostly common to the Atlantic; but this is their present northern limit. They do not occur upon the coasts of Spain and Portugal,—so that their European range is distinctly defined. Not a specimen is to be found on our own coasts. Were that beautiful species,



the *Mitra episcopalis*, to make its appearance, for instance, in the marine diocese of Devon, the astonishment under water would be as great as if a mitred evangelical were to appear upon the adjoining land. Doubtless all the Torbay shells would shy off from the unwelcome stranger, and perhaps one of the poorest but proudest conchological curates in that whole marine diocese would float up to the *Mitra* and dispute the validity of his sailing orders. Possibly the issue might be different if the strange species were the *Mitra papalis*.

Forbes proposed and in part proceeded to discourse on the seaboard of Europe, exclusive of Iceland, extending through four degrees of latitude and six of longitude, occupying three sides of an irregular quadroid. Along such a range of shores, stretching through various climates, from the sunny confines of Africa to the ice-bound cliffs of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, we cannot fail to find diversified assemblages of animated existence. The beings who delight in the chilly waters of the Arctic Ocean must be very different from those reveling in the genial seas of the South; whilst the temperate tides that lave our own favoured shores harbour a submarine population intermediate in character between both. Thus in our progress from North to South we pass three regions or belts, exhibiting successive changes in the features of submarine zoology. When, however, we proceed from the Straits of Gibraltar to the easternmost recesses of the Mediterranean, though we pass throughout along the same parallel of latitude, we carry with us the creatures who met us at the marine gates, and entering upon the Black Sea we find that the differences lie mainly in deficiencies.

This extensive range of seas is regarded as comprehending six provinces, since within them can be reckoned so many distinct "centres of creation." The first and northernmost is the Arctic province; the second is the Boreal province, including the seas which wash the shores of Norway, Iceland, the Faroe and the Zetland Isles. The third is the Celtic, in which rank the British seas, the Baltic, and the shores of the continent from Bohusland to the Bay of Biscay. The Lusitanian province includes the Atlantic coasts of the Peninsula; the Mediterranean explains itself by its title, but it includes the Black Sea; while the Caspian is a region now completely isolated. Of these provinces the four first named and the last are considered to be unquestionably distinct centres of creation.

From such a general and broad view of the seas the submarine zoologist proceeds to particulars. He finds that in order to constitute a distinct province it is necessary that one-half the species should be peculiar,—a rule which equally applies to animals and plants. He makes various divisions and subdivisions as specific areas, which include the aforesaid metropolises, specific centres (or centres of creation); generic areas and sub-generic areas. Minute research proves that these divisions are not arbitrary, but natural,—more abiding, though there be no marine military, than the political demarcations of terrestrial kingdoms. An earthly Emperor may go to war for an idea, may obliterate the boundaries of kingdoms at his will, and by the law of the sword apportion whole provinces at his pleasure. But the naturalist will tell him that, like another Canute, he cannot rule the waters. All the might of ten Napoleons could not for one day shift the wavy outline of a marine province. A congress of all the kings of the earth could not turn over the testaceous population of the Mediterranean into the Boreal province. It might humble the proudest prince to reflect that the tiniest shell,

the waste, tangled sea-weed, the contemned periwinkle, the neglected whelk, obey laws which he cannot alter, enjoy liberties which he cannot abridge, and range at their own choice through provinces which he can neither limit nor extend. What is all terrestrial power to an untroubled Trochus! What are all rifled cannons to a free spiral univalve, who can display in his own little house more wonderful convolutions than ever entered the brain of an Armstrong, or elicited the admiration of an Admiralty!

Not only are there definite provinces superficially in these extended seas, but also vertical divisions somewhat corresponding to heights of vegetation on mountains. On land there are no political divisions but the superficial. Conquerors can hold sway over a thousand miles of surface, but cannot rule a foot underneath. Population upon earth is merely superficial; there are no subterranean nations and cities. In the ocean, however, the "innumerable creeping things" have vertical ranges as well as surface provinces. In fact, these exist together, though man is compelled by his limited powers to regard them separately. The influence of depth is everywhere felt in the European seas; for everywhere do we discover creatures, whether animal or vegetable, distributed in successive belts, or regions, from the margin of the high-water mark down to the deepest abysses from which living beings have been extracted. These successive depths are named zones, each of which is inhabited by peculiar types, which are confined to their distinct and destined regions, whilst others are common to two or more zones, and not a few have the hardness to brave all conditions of depth. Nevertheless, so marked is the general aspect (the *facies*) of the inhabitants of any given region of depth, that the sight of a sufficient assemblage of them from some one locality enables the experienced naturalist to decide at once, within certain limits, as to the soundings, and this without the aid of line or plummet.

Of such zones there are in the oceanic portion of the European seas four, which are well marked and distinct. First comes the *Littoral*, or shore zone, equivalent to the tracts lying between tide-marks. This important belt is inhabited by animals and plants capable of enduring periodical exposure to the air, to the glare of light, the glow of heat from the sun, the pelting rains, and the freshwater floods. This littoral belt is divisible into sub-regions which may be traced on rocky shores, when the tide is out, even by inexperienced eyes, forming variously-coloured belts, banding the base of the land. Next to this great shore-band comes the region of sea-weeds, named the *Laminarian* zone, extending from the edge of low-water to a depth varying in different localities, but seldom exceeding fifteen fathoms. Differently tinted sea-weeds mark out this zone also into sub-regions. It harbours a numerous population of creatures peculiar to itself, and is the chosen residence of fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, and soft-bodied animals of all classes, remarkable for the brightness of their colourings and the variegation of their patterns. This zone is ever teeming with life; it is a sort of Chinese empire in the seas; for whenever we look down into the waving forests of broad-leaved tangles, we discern creatures of every possible tint sporting amongst the flaggy foliage, darting from frond to frond, prowling in and out amongst the gnarled roots, or crawling with slimy trails along their polished bronzy expansions.

Below this lies the *Coralline* zone, wherein living plant-like zoophytes rear their graceful feathery branches, the flowers of which are animals rivalling botanical symmetry and

beauty. For some thirty fathoms, commencing at the termination of the zone of sea-weeds, does this region descend, and herein are great assemblages of animals, both vertebrate and invertebrate, while plants are few. A sort of marine Savanna is this, though more abundantly peopled. The last and lowest region is that of the *Deep-sea* corals, and of the large stony zoophytes. Its peculiar creatures are few, yet they give it a marked character, while it is also partly peopled by colonists from the higher zones. The deeper we descend in this region the fewer and the more modified do its inhabitants become,—indicating our approach towards an abyss where life is either wholly wanting or where it exhibits but few traces of its lingering presence. The confines of this zone are undetermined; its deep mysterious wilderness is mostly unexplored. It is an African interior, which awaits some deep-dredging Livingstone to sweep its desert depths, to explore and explain its unsounded mysteries.

Such is a brief outline of submarine geography and floating nationalities. Partly to fill up this outline is the purpose of the little book before us, and of the zealous marine zoologists who have been and are working with dredge and rake on the tideless Mediterranean, the billowy Baltic, and even in Arctic waters. To them the world of waters is a book of inexhaustible wonders. Rock and strand are to them inscribed with living characters. Land-travellers can now no longer make discoveries like theirs. For them there is an entrance into cities of unknown peoples. The dredge, like the Apostolic vision of a sheet let down from heaven, discloses all manner of creatures, clean and unclean. Here are fishes of most strange aspects or of slender elegance, and shells of huge size or tiny perfection. Here are mollusks of exceedingly delicate texture, extraordinary shapes, marvellous organization, and most varied and vivid colouring. Here are soft bodies exhibiting hues of a brilliancy and intensity that outvie the most gorgeous admixtures of a painter's palette. Our rarest and most artificial colours are there the commonest tints, and the very waters glow with vermilion red, intense crimson, pale rose, golden yellow, luscious orange, rich purple, and the deepest and the brightest blues. Vivid greens and dense blacks are ordinary colours, separated or combined, or disposed in endless varieties of elegant patterns. Here, too, are congregated fishes truly beautiful to behold, as the wrasses, gorgeous in their scaly garments. Here are odd gobies and more curious blennies playfully disporting amidst sub-marine groves. Strange serpent-like worms crawl about the weed-roots, while formidable crustaceans prowl about like wild beasts, putting forth claws and feelers suggestive of Inquisition racks and Spanish torture-engines. Here are sponges growing round and reticulated and plump, much like the mosses and lichens of land. Corals, great and small, are forming stony foundations, or branching up in ramose growth. Often thick enough to resemble miniature gardens, they open tortuous paths for the sports of strange organizations. Nor are the great depths unlike the answering heights of Heaven above them, for the seas have stars even mimicking those in the studded skies. Starfishes radiate and almost shine through the waters with their glowing colours. Enough for a lifetime of busy work and un-failing wonder is to be discovered and discerned in a single province and a single zone. The involuntary recluse who should murmur at his loneliness upon some unpeopled shore, might be directed to the waters, and therein, like Sars, the Norwegian clergyman, who was located in one of the barest and bleakest



provinces of Norway, he might introduce himself to regions calling for untiring industry, and capable of affording unending instruction and entertainment. Like Sars, too, instead of living morosely and dying unknown, he might make for himself a name amongst naturalists, which should endure as long as the waves roll on, and animated life disports itself beneath them.

Not only professed naturalists, but also ordinary men and grave moralists, may derive instruction from these phenomena of marine life. Socialists may learn a lesson here—that not even in the rolling seas is there an equality of ranks and a level of stations. Even in these free and untrammelled depths there are orders and grades in saline society. Republicans may here learn that they have no marine model, and democrats that not a single shell through all the submarine states has ever been known to be used as a ballot-box. Landlords will find here no justification for covetous oppression—no raising of water-rents upon a poor testaceous tenantry. Conservatives may discover that submarine Conservatism consists not merely in keeping within one's own province, but also in permitting others to enjoy theirs without rebuke or taxation. Lawyers addicted to sharp practice may behold their types in the predacious cuttle-fish, who fixing upon innocent creatures, eat them out of shell and home, and darken the surrounding waters with their ink-bags when pursued by impoverished clients and maddened victims. In fact, there is no class or condition of men which may not find prototypes or derive instruction from these discoveries of naturalists. Even emperors and princes might grow wiser by looking into the laws of the marine life below them as they stand in hours of relaxation upon recreative shores. Upon very high authority the sluggard has been directed to the ant as a teacher: we might extend the lesson, and send emperors to the provinces and zones of submarine zoology. Is there no warning for the present and the future there? Are the shell-inhabitants adding plates to their vessels to resist an unwilling and unknown foe? Are fishes preparing to fight, and crustaceans to claw their own species? Are bivalves going to battle for additional provinces? Are echini sticking out all their spines to pierce their neighbours and allies? Are starfishes about to twine their five-fold fingers in murderous grasp? No, peace and contentment prevail below, while doubt and dread, and anticipation of evil are rife above. If ever that stupendous crime should be perpetrated among mankind—the initiation of naval war between the two great Western powers—we may then envy the undisturbed condition of those sub-marine societies underneath our mighty ships as they pour out murderous broadsides,—underneath the waters reddening for long reaches with human blood. At such a time we may imagine some sapient hortatory bivalve summoning a floating audience of gaping brethren around him in the tranquil depths, and addressing them somewhat in this strain:—"Brother bivalves!—I have taken this opportunity of pointing out to you the madness and folly of those creatures whom some call our superiors. What a conflict they are now engaged in you can conceive from the disturbance of the waters above and around us, and the continual dropping of fragments of wrecks and cannon-balls. I know that many of you have entertained ambitious thoughts of floating up to higher stations. Mark the folly of ambition! Be content with your watery station wherever you may be placed. These depths are now the only abodes of contentment, of wisdom, and

peace. Brother bivalves! take warning by the battling bipeps. Let them boast of their superior gifts as they may, we, their alleged inferiors, better fulfil the objects of existence. They have more light from the sun, but less love than we have. The madness of mutual murder has seized them, and—but here comes the body of a Frenchman! in another minute he will have sunk to the coralline zone! Well, at least, there will be food for fishes, and foundations for corals; and you, little timid bivalves, can find a safe home in his skull, creeping in through the eye-sockets;—but here comes another body! Brother bivalves, gape no longer; shut your shells and roll away, or we shall all be crushed under the descending timbers and wrecks and cannon-balls, and battered hulks and mangled bodies. Shut shells at once, I say, and roll home!"

Naturalists will be thankful for this little volume, and to Mr. Godwin-Austen for his careful continuation of observations quite in the spirit of Edward Forbes, whom we might justly name the Nelson of naturalists. Had his life been spared, we should, in all probability, have enjoyed the benefits of great and glorious conquests, which he would have achieved in the sub-marine provinces. His Trafalgar would have been a Trochus—his Copenhagen an Anemone. But other active dredgers are alive and observant. "Speed the plough" is the farmer's toast, "Speed the dredge" is ours.

This book sadly wants an Index, or analytical table of contents. As it is, we have missed at least fifty facts, for which we have again dredged in vain through all the provinces and zones of pagination. Some facts, we fear, have sunk down to the zone of deep-sea corals, and are irrecoverably lost to us. With an Index and a few illustrations it would be much more available and generally acceptable.

#### SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 5.—Dr. J. E. Gray, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Power, a number of Coleoptera, found by him in various places in the south of England during the present season, amongst them were the following species:—*Anchomenus versutus*, *A. palidus*, *Helophorus intermedius*, *Polystichus fasciatus*, *Trechus longicornis*, *Odoecantha melanura*, *Acronathus mandibularis*, *Deleaster dichrous*, and *Ancylophorus glabricollis*, this last species being an addition to the British list.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a portion of a collection of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, made by Mr. Trimins, in South Africa; and some fine Longicorn beetles, sent from Sierra Leone by Mr. Foxcroft.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited a specimen of *Hadena peregrina*, which he had lately taken in the Isle of Wight, also *Phibalapteryx gemmaria*, and *Eupacilia flavicollis*, from the same locality.—Dr. Knaggs exhibited a number of rare Lepidoptera, including specimens of *Clostera anachoreta*, hitherto considered as a doubtful British species, but which he had reared from larvæ in the south of England; he also exhibited the living larvæ of *Acidalia strigellata*, feeding on *Polygonum aviculare*.—Mr. Janson exhibited a fine nondescript species of Adelops, one of the blind cavern beetles, found by M. Jaquelin Duval in caves in the Pyrenæes.—Mr. Tegetmeir detailed some observations he had lately made proving that bees resort to a chalybeate spring in preference to those which are not impregnated with iron.—Mr. Stevens stated that *Locusta migratoria* had been unusually common this season in the neighbourhood of Brighton, and exhibited a living example which he had caught there a few days previous to the meeting.—R. W. Fereday, Esq. was elected a Member of the Society.

Oct. 3.—Dr. J. E. Gray, President, in the chair.—The Baron de Chaudoir was elected a Member

of the Society.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a male example of *Pieris daplidice*, lately captured on the Kentish coast.—Mr. Bond exhibited some fine Lepidoptera, from the Isle of Wight, including *Laphygma exigua*, *Heliothis armigera*, *Leucania extranea*, and *Noctua flammatra*: the two last-mentioned species being new to the British list of Noctuidæ. He also exhibited a specimen of *Aspilates sacaria*, taken in Devonshire by Mr. Matthews, and *Acidalia rubricaria*, taken by Mr. Lynch in Kent.—Mr. Frederick Smith exhibited a specimen of *Aspilates sacaria*, taken on Banstead Downs in August last.—Mr. Janson exhibited a specimen of *Emus hirtus*, taken at Southend by Mr. Heyward; and an example of *Anchomenus clongatus*, captured at Southwold by Mr. Brewer. This insect has not previously been captured in Britain; the specimen exhibited belongs to the collection of Mr. Jeakes.—Mr. Stanton exhibited *Pterophorus brachyductylus*, taken in Cumberland by Mr. J. B. Hodgkinson, and a drawing of a new species of Lithocolletis, with the cocoon of the insect received from Herr Hoffmann, of Ratisbon, who discovered the larvæ mining the underside of the leaves of *Helianthemum vulgare*.—Dr. Allchin exhibited a specimen of *Lycena batia*, captured near Brighton on the 7th of August last, being the first specimen of this butterfly recorded to have been captured in England, although abundant in many parts of Europe. He also exhibited *Leucania extranea*, found at Lewes on the 9th ult.—Mr. Gorham exhibited some rare species of Coleoptera, lately taken in Kent.—Mr. Trimins exhibited a further portion of the entomological collection made by him in Southern Africa.—Mr. Moore exhibited the larvæ of the Eria moth of Bengal (*Saturnia Ricini*) and of the hybrid between it and the Eria of China (*S. Cynthia*), reared from eggs received from M. Guérin Meneville. The larvæ had been fed on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).—Dr. Knaggs exhibited some specimens of a species of *Ino*, from Scotland, which he considered would prove distinct from any described species.—The Secretary read some letters 'On the Injuries inflicted on the Coffee Plantations at Mercarra, Madras, by a species of *Coccus*,' some of which he exhibited.—Mr. Westwood read a paper, by Mr. Wann, 'On the Extraordinary Tenacity of Life possessed by the Larvæ of the Common Gnat.'—Mr. Smith read a paper, by Mr. S. Stone, 'On the Economy of *Sitaris humeralis*.'—Part III. of the 4th volume of the Society's Transactions was announced as published.

ASTRONOMICAL.—July 8.—Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—R. L. J. Ellery, Esq., Superintendent of the Astronomical Observatory, Williamstown, Victoria, was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.—'Places of Donati's Comet, from Observations made at the Armagh Observatory, by N. M. N. Edmondson, Assistant Astronomer.—'Results of the Observations of Small Planets, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the month of June, 1859,' by the Astronomer Royal.—Letter to the President from M. le Comte G. de Pontécoulant, accompanying a Memoir containing 'Observations on the New Terms which Mr. Adams has proposed to introduce into the Expression of the Coefficient of the Secular Equation of the Moon.'—'Sur les Réfractions Anomales dans les Éclipses de Soleil et la Détermination des Longitudes par les Éclipses,' by M. Liass.—'Note on the Triplet of  $\nu$  Scorpii,' by Capt. Jacob.—'Micrometrical Measures of the Triple Star  $\nu$  Scorpii,' by Capt. Noble.—'Note on the Occultation of Saturn, May 8, 1859,' by G. F. Pollock, Esq.—Mr. Alvan Clark's new Micrometer for measuring large Distances.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.  
WED. British Meteorological, 7.—Council.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—Continuous Success of the English version of Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera.—The Management of the Royal English Opera have the satisfaction of announcing its repetition every evening until further notice, honoured as it is by increasing public favour.



MONDAY, Oct. 24th, and during the Week, DINORAH. Misses Pilling, Thirwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. Divertissement. Mdle. Rosalia Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, and Mons. Vaudris. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stage Manager, Edward Striding. Acting Manager, Edward Murray. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 1s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—It is now years since a new drama was produced at this house, nor was it expected that an adaptation from the French by Mr. Tom Taylor would achieve the honour so long in abeyance. The fact, however, is so, and M. Victor Hugo's 'Le Roi s'amuse' and M. Verdi's opera of 'Rigoletto' form the basis of the new production. The new piece is written in blank verse, for the style of which Mr. Taylor merits much credit. It is easy and flowing, without inversions, and thus gives natural and conversational expression to the topics of the dialogue. Some of those topics, however, are of most exceptional sort, and Mr. Taylor has put into the mouth of his jester not a few disgusting sentiments, which will have a mischievous effect on the future popularity of the play. The title of this work is 'The Fool's Revenge'; the action is laid in the fifteenth century, and under the rule of *Galeotto Manfredi*, the Duke of Faenza. The Jester is called *Bertuccio*, who assumes the calling of court-fool, that he may have the opportunity of avenging himself on *Guido Malatesta*, an old soldier, for having formerly abducted his wife; and therefore urges on the Duke Manfredi to run away with Ginevra, Malatesta's consort, that, in Iago-fashion, he may be "even with him." Those who are acquainted with the story know, that the mistaken and malicious fool thus assists in the violent carrying off of his own daughter, whom he had purposely kept in seclusion from the world, and who had sought refuge in Lady Ginevra's protection. *Fiordelisa* (Miss Heath) is, however, proof against the Prince's temptations, and even at the banquet, in which she is forced to participate, refuses to drink of the wine; by which abstinence her life is saved, while the Duke dies of the poison with which his jealous wife, at the prompting of Bertuccio, had medicated the bottle. This, it will be seen, is Mr. Taylor's version of the story, who is thus enabled to make *Fiordelisa* happy with *Servafino dell' Aquila*, a poet and improvisatore (Mr. F. Robinson), who had interested himself in her behalf, and procured her the asylum. The force of the play is, however, intended to lie in the alternate idiotic and parental scenes in which Bertuccio's wrongs, revenge and sufferings are portrayed. In the former, Mr. Phelps was totally out of his element—in the latter, he was pathetic as usual. The last scene, also, gives him scope for some fine tragic acting, of which he fully availed himself. The management have bestowed on the piece most laudable care, and some beautiful Italian scenery by Mr. C. S. James added much to the general effect. The house was crowded, and the new drama successful.

**OLYMPIC.**—On Monday a new piece was produced at this theatre, which proved to be an adaptation of an old stock-drama, none other, indeed, than M. Scribe's 'Le Mariage sous l'Empire.' Mr. J. Madison Morton has christened it 'A Husband to Order,' and produced a series of scenes that occupy the leading members of the company well enough. He has made no attempt to Anglicise the story, so that the plot takes place during the First Empire; and the *Baron de Beaupré* (Mr. H. Wigan) acts under the pressure of Napoleon, who will not license the returned refugee's restoration to his forfeited estates unless he consents to the marriage of his heiress and niece, *Josephine* (Miss Wyndham) with *Colonel Pierre Marceau* (Mr. George Vining), who has risen from the ranks by his valour. It happens, however, that when the dashing young Colonel appears, the lady surrenders her aristocratic notions, and willingly goes to the altar. Unfortunately, the relatives of her new husband are not equally agreeable. His cousins, *M. Philippeau* (Mr. G. Cooke), and his chatty rustic wife, (Mrs. Emden), are altogether too rude for her taste, and cause her to give mortal offence to her new bridegroom, who at once quits her for his

regiment. Two years are required to set these misunderstandings to rights, when the Colonel returns, disguised as his own brother, with a feigned report of his death, and learns from his wife that he had been wrongfully hasty in departing without explanation. The piece was well received.

**STANDARD.**—Mr. John Proctor, the American actor, has afforded us further opportunity of judging of his quality by the performance of two legitimate characters, *Damon* and *Macbeth*. In the former he was successful; and, with his fine figure and passionate declamation, realized the classic attributes of the part. His *Macbeth* was not equal, though good. The reading was correct, the bearing manly, and the situations sometimes even powerfully interpreted; but there was a jauntiness in the article of emphasis, which requires elocutionary practice under English tuition to remedy. It is, in fact, an American vice of delivery; but Mr. Proctor may get rid of it.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The Aberdeen Festival—in inauguration of the Music-Hall there—is over. The principal work selected for performance was 'St. Paul':—the singers were Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey (called on suddenly to sing for Mr. Sims Reeves). Depending on a report from the *Aberdeen Herald*, we may state that 'St. Paul' did not attract a great audience,—neither did it at Bradford. The Germans, we know, prefer the Oratorio to 'Elijah,'—but, we also know, they prefer Bach to Handel. —At the miscellaneous concert, with the above singers, Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Sainton appeared; both with the utmost success.

It is announced that the "Vocal Association" is to be extended by the addition of instrumental amateurs, for "the practice of overtures, symphonies, cantatas, masses, anthems," &c. This, therefore, may be the time in which to offer a practical remark or two on a subject which we have watched with some attention. So far as amateur co-operation increases the desire for experiment or the power of appreciation, it is, indeed, a thing to be fostered; especially in a cold climate like this of our England. But, in some respects, it works with a contrary tendency. Let us suggest how. The instrumental music of our time is beyond the reach of the average amateur, since the mechanical difficulties thereof require a steady devotion of labour which is not so much improbable as impossible. To become a competent player on an instrument demands the study of years. To an ear of anything like nicety a slovenly or incomplete execution becomes torture. The amateurs, then, are naturally driven back on that which they "get through" the least incompletely;—and so end, if they did not begin, in a narrow repertory.—There is another difficulty,—felt, we have been assured, by no body more acutely than the "Vocal Association." Those very amateurs who most delight in performance are the most capricious in "practice." "They will not come to rehearsal," is the cry of nineteen out of twenty conductors,—dear though be the delight of exhibition on field-days, and of being told by a smiling audience that their performance is "nearly as good as a Philharmonic one." There is hence a danger of mediocrity and meagreness being excused and accepted,—of the standard of taste being lowered, not raised,—of a bustle of vanity being kept up, in which no clear and discriminating love of art has time to flourish. What is to be desired is—improvement in our performances—enlargement in our knowledge. The more private entertainment the better; but when that which is not good in private begins to take the place of what is better in public, courtesy must stop and criticism begin. For obvious reasons, it is best to put forward considerations like these at a juncture when there is little or nothing to report on,—neither is there need for the moment to illustrate by instances. But, since the time may come when, as a lesser evil than the vitiation of Art, examples may be necessary, the caution and its consequences may, in all sincere regard, be now offered.

Yet another choir of part-singers, conducted by Mr. James Robinson, gave its third concert at *Exeter Hall*, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Hullah announces that during the coming series of his concerts at St. Martin's Hall, he will produce the Cecilian Mass of M. Gounod; and a new oratorio, 'John the Baptist,' by Herr Hager, of Vienna.

Signor Morini, a new tenor, not of Italian origin, we believe,—appeared the other night with Messdames Penco and Alboni, in 'Il Giuramento,' at Paris, with some success.—M. Lucien Bourgeois, a new light tenor, has made a fairly good impression at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.

*Galignani's Messenger* states that Madame Grisi's first appearance at Madrid has been disastrous. If it is her humour to hazard herself before new audiences when she can no longer control her resources, (on fortunate nights, still how rich!) the blame is not with a strange public if she be disrespectfully treated; but the want of self-respect is painful.

M. Jullien, who has been in Paris for many months past, is engaged, we read, on a literary work,—his 'Musical Life and Times in England.'

The death of the Earl of Westmoreland, aged 75, which the journals of Tuesday announced, demands a word of notice here. To discuss the qualities of the deceased nobleman as an amateur, with whose Masses and operas the English and German lovers of music have been made acquainted, would not, at the moment, be gracious; nor is it needed. That Lord Westmoreland meant well by Music there can be no question. Neither time nor trouble was spared by him in its cause. His loss will be felt in his accustomed haunts, and his kindly temper be commemorated even by those who differed from his views, and the form of patronage they took, as widely as ourselves.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Mudie's Library.**—We quote the following notes on this great Lending Library from Mr. Mudie's Circular:—"In January, 1858, Mr. Mudie advertised his intention to increase the supply of books to his library for that and the following year to 100,000 volumes per annum. That intention has been fulfilled, more than 200,000 volumes having been added during the past and present seasons. The following classified list of works, placed in circulation since January, 1858, may be regarded with interest, as it indicates, to some extent, the relative circulation of works of various classes in our current literature:—History and Biography, 56,472 volumes; Travel and Adventure, 25,552; Fiction, 87,780; Miscellaneous, including Works of Science and Religion, and the principal Reviews, 46,250; total, 216,054. The present rate of increase exceeds 120,000 volumes per annum, consisting chiefly of works of permanent interest and value."

**Submarine Boat.**—Yesterday afternoon an interesting experiment took place at New Castle, Delaware, with a submarine salvage boat, invented by Mr. Villeroy, who descends to the bottom of the river without any arrangement for receiving a supply of fresh air from above, the boat being intended to supply itself with the quantity of air needed while under water, enabling it to remain submerged for any length of time required. As singular as this may seem, the experiment yesterday showed that it was perfectly practicable, for eight men went down in the boat, and remained there an hour and three-quarters without any communication from above. The mode of generating air to supply the boat is yet a secret, but it is believed to be by some chemical arrangement. The boat is made of boiler iron, and is perfectly round, and shaped somewhat like a fish. It is 35 feet long, 44 inches in diameter, and propelled by a screw 3 feet in diameter. It has two rows of bull's-eyes on the top, for the purpose of giving light to the interior. On each side, near the bow or head, are placed pieces of iron about 18 inches square, which are moved like the fins of a fish, and are intended to direct the boat up or down when under the water.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

August 23.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L.—E. T. S.—J. L. S.—W. M. L.—received.



"THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR."—*Shakespeare.*

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EDUCATION.—Roughing It—The English People's University—At Home and at School.

EXHIBITIONS.—The Talking Fish (our Eye-witness)—Our Eye-witness with an Infant Magnet.

HEALTH.—Life in Round Numbers—Good Qualities of the Gout—Pliny made Easy.

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**SALE OF CURIOUS LITERATURE, &c.** Antiquaries, Book-Dealers, and Collectors of Scarce Books, Rare Engravings, Woodcuts, Pamphlets, Local Histories, early Canal and Railway Reports, old County Family Muniments, quaint Imprints and Reprints, Tracts, Topographical Collections, and a singular variety of kindred Literature, are respectfully informed by

**MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE**, that he is instructed by the Representatives of Mr. John William Bell, Amateur-Collector of Local Literature, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on FRIDAY, November 19, one of the most interesting COLLECTIONS of LOCAL RECORDS, PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, and OLD-WORLD LORE ever offered for Public Competition. The Sale to commence at 10 for 11 o'clock precisely; and, as the lots to be sold are about three hundred in number, it is desirable that the attendance of purchasers should be punctual. Catalogues, price 6*d.* each, to be had on application to Mr. Hardcastle, at the Sunderland Sale Office. Sunderland, Oct. 20, 1859.

*The Valuable Library of the late JAMES COLLINGWOOD, Esq. (by order of the Executors).*

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY NEXT, October 31, and following day, a valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, among which are:

In Folio—Robert's (David) Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, &c., the largest and complete work, in 41 parts—Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols.—Butler's Hudibras, with Grey's Annotations, 3 vols., large paper, calf—Layard's Nineveh, 2 vols., large paper—Monuments d'Architecture et de Sculpture en Belgique, 2 vols.—Nash's Mansions, 4 vols.—British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits, 2 vols., large paper, morocco—elegant—The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, 3 vols.—Baxter's Works, 4 vols., calf extra—a large Collection of Old Play-bills.

In Quarto—Bible and Testament, illustrated with 2,130 Ancient and Modern Engravings, and 2,130 in 13 vols., Russia elegant, by Clarke and Redford—Byron's Works, 8 vols., large paper—Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers, 10 vols.—Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, 6 vols. scarce—Horsfield's Sussex, 2 vols.—Italian School of Design, 2 vols.—Antichità di Ercolano, 3 vols.—Knights' Ornaments, 2 vols.—Burnet on Painting, 4 parts, complete—Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, 2 vols., morocco extra—Rogge's Italy, large paper, morocco—Flaxman's Compositions from Homer, Dante, and Zschuylus, 6 vols.

In Octavo—Bacon's (Lord) Works, by Basil Montagu, 17 vols., calf—Campbell's (Lord) Lives of the Chancellors and Chief Justices, 8 vols., large paper—The Portraits of the Chancellors, 8 vols.—Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, 50 vols.—Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 3 vols.—Napier's Peninsular War, best edition, 6 vols., calf—Glossary of Architecture, 3 vols., morocco—Alison's Europe, 13 vols., calf—Lodge's Portraits, 5 vols., calf—Graces Memoirs of the Royal Academy, 10 vols., large paper—Boccaccio, Decameron, illustrated with 100 plates, large and thick paper, 5 vols., old French calf—Voltaire, Œuvres Complètes, 100 vols.—British Classics, 36 vols., calf—British Essayists, 20 vols., calf—Horne's Introduction, 6 vols., Russia—Desnoyers, Felting, Forster, Portraits by Houbraken and Versteeg—a small Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, by Varley, Prout, Rowlandson, Stothard, &c. May be viewed, and Catalogues had.

*Choice English and Foreign Engravings, including the Portfolio of an Eminent Collector.*

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 4, and following Evening, at 6 a valuable and choice COLLECTION of ENGLISH and FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS; comprising beautiful Proofs by R. Morghen, Wille, Woollett, and Strangé—an important assemblage of Turner and Landseer's Works, in fine state—also, interesting productions by Anderson, Beale, Bridon, Deane, Desnoyers, Felting, Forster, Francos, Garavaglia, Lichon, Longhi, Mandel, Richomme, &c.—Portraits by Houbraken and Versteeg—a small Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, by Varley, Prout, Rowlandson, Stothard, &c. Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.



**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON** beg to announce that they have commenced their Season for the SALE of LIBRARIES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, COINS, MEDALS, ANTIQUITIES, and other WORKS of ART.

3, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND.

*The very Select Cabinet of Coins formed by C. L. W. MERLIN, Esq., Vice-Consul at Athens.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, November 10, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small but very

SELECT ASSEMBLAGE OF GREEK COINS,

in Silver and Copper; a few Byzantine Copper Coins; and Silver and Billon Coins of the Crusaders, collected in Greece by the Proprietor, C. L. W. MERLIN, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Athens; also a Set of Mionnet's scarce and valuable Works on Greek and Roman Coins.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

*The Valuable Cabinet of Coins of J. L. E. CURT, Esq.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, November 11, and four following days, at 1 o'clock precisely,

A SELECT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF GREEK, ROMAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, and other COINS and MEDALS,

in Gold, Silver, and Copper; many remarkable for their great rarity and fineness of condition, formed of late years in England and on the Continent by

JOSEPH LEWIS ETHERINGTON CURT, Esq. of London. This Sale includes also some Mahogany Coin Cabinets, Numismatic Books, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

*Libraries of the late GEORGE BIGGS, Esq., of the late F. G. HARE, Esq., and of a Dignitary of the Church.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, November 17, and seven following days, at 1 o'clock precisely,

THE LIBRARY of the late GEORGE BIGGS, Esq., Proprietor and Editor of the *Family Herald*; PORTION of the LIBRARY of a DIGNITARY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND; and

BOOKS from the COLLECTION of the late F. G. HARE, Esq., of Gressford, Merionethshire; the whole comprising Valuable Works in the different Departments of Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

*The Northwick Cabinet of Greek Coins.—Twelve Days' Sale.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, December 5, and eleven following days, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, by order of the Administrator,

THE FIRST PORTION of the well-known and justly-celebrated NORTHWICK COLLECTION of COINS and MEDALS,

WHICH COMPRISES

THE GREEK SERIES,

containing many of the finest Examples known of the rarest and most important Coins that have ever occurred for Sale, collected with profound taste and judgment, on the Continent and at the dispersion of the most noted Cabinets, during a long series of years.

May be viewed three days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of forty-two stamps.

*The Northwick Cabinet of Roman Coins.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in the Spring,

THE NORTHWICK CABINET OF COINS,

EMBRACING

THE ROMAN SERIES,

containing

Rare and beautiful Specimens in the different Metals.

Catalogues are preparing.

*Valuable Library of the late Rev. J. EDMUND RIDDLE, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and late Minister of St. Philip's Church, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, early in the Season,

THE VALUABLE LIBRARY

OF THE LATE

Rev. J. EDMUND RIDDLE, M.A.

*Classical Library of the late Rev. JOHN MITFORD.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, early in the Season,

THE CLASSICAL LIBRARY

OF THE LATE

Rev. JOHN MITFORD,

comprising many most interesting Copies of rare and early Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, enriched with valuable manuscript notes and annotations by Bentley, Porson, Taylor, Markland, Elmsley, Cansabou, Scalliger, Burnan, Toup, and other crude scholars of critical celebrity.

Catalogues are preparing.

*The General Library of the late Rev. JOHN MITFORD.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, during the early part of the Season.

THE GENERAL LIBRARY of the late

Rev. JOHN MITFORD;

COMPRISING

THE WORKS of the EARLY ENGLISH POETS and

DRAMATISTS,

And English Books in general, including Theology, History, and

Belles Lettres together with

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A HORACE of the TENTH CENTURY; Statius, the Enid of Virgil, the Sonnets of Petrarch, all upon vellum, and in high preservation; also

An EXQUISITE MISSAL of FRENCH ART,

most copiously illuminated with subjects and borders of the richest character.

Catalogues are preparing.

*The Remaining Library and Collection of Manuscripts of the late WILLIAM STEVENSON FITCH, Esq., of Ipswich.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, early in the Season,

THE REMAINING LIBRARY of

the late WILLIAM STEVENSON FITCH, Esq., of Ipswich; containing Historical Collections illustrative of the County of Suffolk; valuable material in manuscript for a new edition of the Suffolk Garland; four interesting volumes containing copious accounts of the Suffolk Monasteries, consisting of curious printed matter, manuscript memoranda, and illustrative engravings; RECORD of the HOUSE of GOURNAY, printed for private circulation; a very fine copy of Anderson's Genealogical History of the House of Every, of extreme rarity; Augustin (S. Epistola contra Julianum Pelagianum Hereticum, manuscript of the twelfth century by an English scribe, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Burton); also

SOME VERY INTERESTING LOCAL and OTHER DEEDS, and EARLY MANUSCRIPTS.

Catalogues are preparing.

*Small Collection of Coins and Antiquities of the late Mr. W. EDWARDS.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, early in the Season. THE SMALL COLLECTION of COINS and ANTIQUITIES of the late Mr. W. EDWARDS.

*Another Portion of the Valuable Library of M. G. LIBRI.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, during the Season, ANOTHER PORTION of the MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY of M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI,

who is obliged to leave London on account of ill health.

This Portion will embrace a most extensive Collection of Important and Scarce Writings, in every Department of Science and Literature, comprising numerous long sets of Historical Works, of uncommon occurrence; a large number of Authors on Church and Literary History; Scarce Books in various Dialects; a large Collection of Early Periodical Literature, including Memoirs and Transactions of the various Scientific and Literary Societies of all Europe; and an extraordinary collection of Early Rare Mathematical Treatises, of the greatest interest for the history of Science, &c. &c.

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**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in the Spring, THE VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE LIBRARY of the late S. W. SINGER, Esq.

Comprising valuable Dictionaries and Grammars in all Languages, especially of Dialects: Early English, Italian, French, Spanish, German, Dutch, and Northern Literature; Romances of Chivalry and Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS of the LIBRARIES of GROLER, MAIOLI, MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, THUANUS, COUNT HONM, and of the principal Collectors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

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*Collection of Valuable and Rare Books from the Continent.*

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A COLLECTION of

VALUABLE and RARE BOOKS,

Consigned from France.

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**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in the Spring, THE CABINET of COINS of the late W. H. SHEPPARD, Esq.

Cabinet of Coins of the late W. H. SHEPPARD, Esq.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in the Spring,

THE SELECT CABINET of COINS of the late

W. H. SHEPPARD, Esq.

Consisting of Rare Pieces in the Anglo-Saxon and Early English Series.

*Library of the late SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, early in the Season. THE LIBRARY of the late SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.

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**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in the Spring, THE SMALL CABINET of ENGLISH COINS and MEDALS, and ROMAN SILVER.

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*Selection of rare English Coins, from the Cabinet of an Eminent Amateur.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, in FEBRUARY,

A SELECTION of EARLY ENGLISH COINS,

FROM THE

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Catalogues are preparing.

*Sales of Literary Property.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** beg to announce that their Season for SALES of LITERARY PROPERTY and WORKS of ART will commence on MONDAY, October 31. In calling attention to the subjoined announcements of forthcoming Sales, Messrs. Puttack & Simpson invite attention to the great facilities they are enabled to offer in effecting the advantageous disposal of Property consigned to them for Sale. Prominently amongst them are their very extensive and commodious Premises, most centrally situated, including a very careful circulation of their Catalogues in all parts of the Country, and, when necessary, throughout Europe and America, constitute advantages that cannot fail to ensure a beneficial result in any business with which they may be honoured.

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Messrs. Puttack & Simpson further respectfully submit that their own considerable experience in Sales of the kind alluded to, and their extensive connexion of more than half-a-century's standing, their business having been established in 1794, in Piccadilly, whence they removed in March, 1839, and the very careful circulation of their Catalogues in all parts of the Country, and, when necessary, throughout Europe and America, constitute advantages that cannot fail to ensure a beneficial result in any business with which they may be honoured.

Sales of Music and Musical Instruments are held Monthly during the Season. Messrs. Puttack & Simpson are able to offer unusual facilities in this branch of their business, which has been specially cultivated by their house for many years past.

Small Consignments are received and reserved for insertion in appropriate Sales, according to the order of a few Lots, the same advantages as are offered to the possessor of a large Collection.

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*Library of the late EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., F.R.A.S. F.R.G.S. &c.—Five Days' Sale.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, October 31, and following days, the LIBRARY of the late EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Head-Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich, together with another Library, comprising Augustin Opera, 12 vols. in 8, presentation copy from Bishop Cosin to the great Earl of Claudon—Foxe's Martyrs, 3 vols. best edition, large paper—Stillindet's Works, 6 vols.—Rapun and Tisdal's England, 5 vols.—Common Prayer for Scotland, 1687—Liber Festival, by W. de Worde, 1490—Sydenham Society's Publications, a set—Yarrell's British Birds and Fishes, and other beautifully illustrated Works on Natural History, published by Van Voorst—a large Collection of Books in the various Classes of English and Foreign Theology, Classics, Natural History, Astronomy, Steam Navigation, and the Sciences generally—a few Engravings, large Diagrams, and Drawings made for a Public Lecturer—large cases, &c.

Catalogues will be sent on receipt of two stamps.

*Library of an eminent Antiquary.—Books from the Libraries of Wordsworth and Coleridge, with their MS. Notes.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, are preparing for immediate SALE the LIBRARY of an EMINENT ANTIQUARY including Grævi et Gronovii Thesaurus Antiquitatum, et Gruter Inscriptiones, 29 vols.—Selman's Glossary, best edition—Weststein's Greek Testament, 2 vols.—Clemente Alexandrinus, ed. Potter—Thun's State Papers, 7 vols.—Morant's Essex, 2 vols. fine copy—Browne Will's Buckinghamshire—Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions, 50 vols. fine copy—Aronchowski, nearly a set—Camden Society's Publications, complete set—Lazamon's Brut, edited by Sir Frederick Madden, 3 vols.—Variorum and Delphin Editions of the Classics of the last century—Various Writers on Antiquities, Archaeology, Painting, Sculpture, Numismatics, &c.

Catalogues are in the press.



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*Autographs, Prints, Important Ancient Drawings, Illustrations of Family History, a few Gold and Silver Coins, the Collection of the late J. BELL, Esq.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, are preparing for immediate SALE, by direction of the Executors, the COLLECTION of the late J. BELL, Esq. of Wall's End; consisting of Autograph Letters, Collections for Family History, Heraldry, Engravings, very numerous and interesting Ancient Drawings, particularly an important assemblage of the Works of the celebrated Dandini Family, with those of their Pupils, contained in Nineteen Atlas Folio Volumes, with numerous other Articles of curiosity and interest.

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*Music.—The Surplus Stock of an eminent Publishing-house.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, early in NOVEMBER, a COLLECTION of MUSIC, being the surplus Stock of an eminent Publishing-house; comprising Modern Publications of the Compositions of the most esteemed Writers, of Vocal and Pianoforte Music, and also including popular Instrumental Works, Music for Military Bands, &c.—Also, a large Collection of Portraits of Musical Celebrities of the present and past Centuries—some Private Plates, neatly framed and glazed—a fine Basso-Rilievo of Mendelssohn, &c.

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*Highly Interesting Collection of Bewick's Works.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, in NOVEMBER, one of the largest and most important Collections of the WORKS of THOMAS and JOHN BEWICK which has ever appeared for sale, comprising not only their most celebrated works, in fine condition, but embracing their smaller and less known productions, original wood-blocks engraved by them, &c.; also two sets of the Newest and most perfect Editions of the Works of JACKSON'S History of Wood Engraving, and a variety of Works illustrative of the History and Antiquities of our Northern Counties, as well as of the progress of Modern Wood Engraving from the days of Bewick.

*Music and Musical Literature, the Library of an Amateur, deceased.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, in DECEMBER, an unusually extensive and important LIBRARY of MUSIC and MUSICAL LITERATURE, the collection of an Amateur, comprising all the best treatises on the history and theory of Music, very large collection of editions of the Psalms, with and without music, Hymn Books, Hymn Tune Books, old Vocal Music, Song Books, curious also for poetry and music, &c.

Catalogues are in preparation.

*Richly-bound Library of Standard English Literature, and Fine Books of Prints.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, in DECEMBER, the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN leaving England, comprising best editions of the works of the most celebrated English writers in Theology, History, Poetry, and General Literature, Picture Galleries, including multiple copies of the Musée Français, Musée Royal, Florence, Orleans and Houghton Galleries, the Library, almost without exception, being richly bound in calf and morocco by F. Bedford.

Catalogues are preparing.

*Curious Books and Tracts, for the most part relating to America.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, in DECEMBER, a large and curious COLLECTION, numbering several Thousand Pieces of Books and Tracts, the larger Portion of which relate to American History and Literature; comprising also many scarce works in General Literature—a copy of the First Edition of Foxe's Martyrology (8vo. 1564), the only copy which has yet appeared for Sale.

Catalogues are preparing.

*Autographs, chiefly from the celebrated Collection of the late DAWSON TURNER, Esq.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their new and very spacious Premises, 47, Leicester-square, early in the Season, a Collection of Autograph Letters, consisting chiefly of duplicates and surplus examples, consigned by various purchasers of bound series of Autographs, in the important Collection of the late DAWSON TURNER, Esq. These selections embrace many most interesting and important articles, of which further particulars will be announced.

Catalogues are in preparation.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. CCXII., is published THIS DAY.

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## LITERATURE

*A Biographical Sketch of the Right Rev. David Low, D.D., LL.D., formerly Bishop of the United Dioceses of Ross, Moray, and Argyll: containing an Outline of the Vicissitudes which have affected the Scottish Episcopal Church during the last Hundred Years, but Pourtraying more particularly the Prominent Features of the Bishop's Personal and Official History.* By Matthew Forster Conolly. (Edinburgh, Grant & Son.)

THIS little book, with a big title, falls into that naughty and seductive class of works which "ought never to have been written." It will be read, we dare conclude, if for no better reason than because serious persons will condemn it as shocking. A recent humourist used to say of collections of letters, that no private letter was ever worth reading that could with any propriety appear in print. The impropriety, in his opinion, made the attraction. We fear the rule applies to books no less than to letters. If a volume will not sell on its merits, a knowing fellow will somehow whisper that it is "suppressed." Suppress! The word is magical. Praise, publicity, circumstance may count for nothing by the side of this mysterious selling power. Every one knows the effect on a French or Italian work of an insertion of its title in the Roman Index. Pronounce it unfit to be read, and it is immediately run after, put into secret drawers, nestled under the monk's serge and the lady's silk,—everywhere talked of, everywhere read. More than one author is suspected of having paid large sums of money to corrupt Roman officials—there are such men even in the Circumlocution Offices in Rome—as the market-price of such a whet to the flagging public appetite for his works. This may be scandal, but it may be truth. That condemnation ensures a sale every bibliopole is aware. Unhappily for the inventive genius of trade, we have no official 'Index Expurgatorius' in this country, for the State has not thought proper to assume the responsibility of teaching the public what they may, and what they may not, safely peruse; but a mild approach to it is sometimes gained by a clever writer or bookseller in this simple device of an imaginary suppression. A "suppressed" book is at once out of print. Its price runs up in the market. A hundred buyers bid for each stray copy that may chance to be on sale. The fortune of the book is made. We speak of these tricks without fear, for we know that our words can do no harm. Trade has little to learn in these respects, and we, at least, have not the pretension to teach our grandmothers to suck eggs.

What is true in the greater degree of a volume under the ban of suppression, is true in the lesser degree of a volume with the reputation of not being exactly fit for the public eye. This is the case, in some measure, with Mr. M. F. Conolly's Biographical Sketch of Dr. Low. Not that it is indecent in the Holywell Street sense, or gross in language, or scandalous in personal revelations or accusation. It is rather indiscreet than indecent; but the indiscretion is often of the very worst kind. A good joke cannot always be uttered. Every one who has sat at good men's feasts knows a score of capital anecdotes which no provocation in the world should induce him to tell. They may be mere scandal against Queen Elizabeth; they may touch on sacred things; affect private character; injure those who cannot defend themselves; put a man in a false light; or mislead some hearer hampered with only half knowledge. In such circumstances silence is

golden. But Mr. Conolly has none of this feeling or this philosophy. He is nothing unless indiscreet. He trumpets his indiscretion as his one virtue. A consciousness of this literary vice prompted him to write.

Mr. Conolly describes himself as the prelate's banker and law-agent, churchwarden and chapel treasurer. He was intimate with the good old gentleman, and seems, in his way, as banker and churchwarden, to have respected him and loved him. We are sure he never meant harm to him, or to the memory of him preserved in a world which he made better by his piety, his enterprise, his contentment, and his mirth. Yet the effect of his book may be that Dr. Low will be remembered by those who never saw him in the flesh simply as the comic bishop and master of broad grins. That this was not meant, we can well conceive.

Such as it is, the volume is in its lighter and more objectionable parts unquestionably amusing. Low was a good story-teller, and was himself a story. Belonging to a party which has gone the way of the Mastodon and the Ichthyosaurus—the party of the Scottish Episcopalians Jacobites—he represented in our generation a defunct order of ideas, if not a defunct intellectual organization. But he had the tact of a man who has seen the world, and in his free intercourse with society he learned to see the comic side of the ridiculous opposition long kept up in Scotland against the House of Hanover, and was rather more prone to tell tales to the disadvantage of that side than would besem a sober and earnest prelatial partizan. We string together some of these odd illustrations of manners which would have delighted Scott:—

"One old gentleman when told that his son had lapsed so far as to accept the situation of superintendent of the Hulks, said, 'If the lad had only told him he was so anxious for a place, he believed he could have got him made hangman of Perth!' Another calling on the Honourable Misses Murray, sisters of the Chief Justice Mansfield, found them reconciled to the actual dynasty to a most vexatious degree, in a flutter of delight, with some portraits of the royal family, which their brother had sent them, and in every second sentence referring to the people above. At length, unable to endure it a moment longer, he broke away in fury, exclaiming—'What care I though they were a' up the lum!' The resolution adopted, with the good will of the majority in most congregations, after the death of Prince Charles, to introduce the prayers for the reigning family, left a minority of the old-fashioned people in extreme though helpless indignation. All they could do was to keep shuffling their feet, and blowing their noses, whilst these prayers were said. Old Oliphant of Gask, kept at home by gout, on hearing of the backsliding of a particular clergyman, who used to come to minister privately at Gask, and was hospitably entertained there, sent him the old surplice and gown which he used to keep in the house for those purposes, with a pointed request, that he would never attempt to show face there again. It happened that George III. took his unfortunate illness soon after the Jacobites commenced praying for him: 'Ye see what ye've done,' said an old stickler to his clergyman; 'the honest man has never had a day to do weel since ever ye took him by the hand.'"

The shifts and stratagems were numerous by which lairds of Jacobite tendency had to conceal their unpopular opinions from the officers of the Crown. The other day we read in an Irish newspaper a fabulous sketch of the Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, in which there was one good story—of course, not true. After the suppression of one of those risings in Monaghan for which the sept of M'Mahon, to do them justice, were always ready on the slightest provocation, the bio-

grapher of the French Marshal tells us the lands of the sept were to be confiscated, unless the chief would abjure the mass. The survivors were in despair. To lose the land was to lose everything, even the chance of exercising in future the "sacred right of rebellion." The living head of the sept, an aged woman, sent for her priest—"Tell me, Father," said she, "what will become of me, if I turn Protestant?"—"Fire and brimstone," answered the priest.—"Fire and brimstone be it, then," replied his pupil; "better an old woman go to hell than the lands of the M'Mahon to a Saxon or a Scot." Many a daft laird discovered a like wisdom of the serpent in dealing with the English in the difficult days after Culloden Fight. We have two or three amusing anecdotes on the point culled from the table-talk of Bishop Low:—

"Oliphant of Gask, for instance, had two favourite toasts, 'The King,' and 'The Restoration,' both of them excusable as referring to legitimate objects, yet always pronounced in such a significant manner as to leave no doubt that he meant *James*, not *George*, and referred to a potential, not a past restoration. One day, when an officer of the army was dining with him, he felt somehow rather nervous about giving the latter toast, so after the 'King' had been given and accepted by the two, in their respective senses, he propounded, 'The King again, sir; ye can have nae objections to that.' A party of English troops being stationed at Peterhead, under the command of a young cornet, and he having received some civilities from the inhabitants, resolved to give a party in return, and in spite of the remonstrances of some Whig friends, he resolved to include in the invitation Bishop Dunbar. The worthy Bishop tried to excuse himself on the ground of age and infirmities, and because there might be political toasts given in which he could not join, but the Cornet triumphed over every scruple. After dinner, 'The King' being given as a toast, Bishop Dunbar quietly qualified the noun by adding the word 'rightful.' 'How, sir!' cried the young officer, 'our rightful King! By Jove, that is not King George!'—'Very well,' said the Bishop, 'you see, gentlemen, our landlord is of opinion that King George is *not* our rightful sovereign, and certainly I have no wish to dispute it.'"

The good Bishop had a wallet of such stories. He knew his countrymen in their broadest humours and quaintest aspects, and in that period of transition from clan life to civilization which Scott delighted to paint; men who might have seen Rose Bradwardine gazing dreamily on the moonlit lake, or have trudged after Feargus M'Ivor on his way to defeat and death. These men of a past generation Bishop Low loved to talk of in the confidence of filberts and claret with his banker and churchwarden. Some of the more national or characteristic of these stories we present in a bunch:—

"Sir Michael Malcolm, who was noted for having descended to the trade of a joiner in London, and by virtue of his Jacobite associations, was on the scaffold with Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, as their undertaker; on which occasion, an English lady of some fortune, who was present as a spectator, fell so much in love with him as in time to become his wife. Sir Michael, however, with a fine outside, had a common-place mind, and was devoid of all polite learning. So, one day when presiding at a Justice Court at Kirkcaldy, he was rather hard tested by a sharp-witted shoemaker, whom he was condemning to a fortnight's imprisonment for some trivial offence. 'I want to know,' said the culprit, addressing Sir Michael, 'what is the meaning of those *Latin* words in the sentence?'—"Give that fellow two months more, for contempt of court," cried the conscious baronet. Equally good, in its way, was a story of General Anstruther, of Airdrie, who represented the East of Fife Burghs at the time of the Porteus Riots,



and gained such extreme unpopularity by voting with the Government against the city of Edinburgh, that, having to cross from Fife to England, he deemed it most prudent to avoid the usual ferry, and to get a couple of fishermen to take him from Earlsferry over to North Berwick. On the passage he fell into conversation with the two men: 'Well, I suppose, you fellows are all great smugglers?'—'Oh, ay,' said one of them, 'but I dinna think we ever smuggled a General before!' Of a different stamp, partaking more of the humorous than the witty, was a legend, regarding a Mrs. Balfour, of Denbog, in Fife, who flourished about 1770. The nearest neighbour of Denbog was a Mr. David Paterson, who had the character of being a good deal of a humorist. One day when Paterson called, he found Mrs. Balfour engaged in one of her half-yearly brevings, it being the custom in those days, each March and October, to make as much ale as would serve for the ensuing six months. She was in a great pother about bottles, her stock of which fell short of the number required, and asked Mr. Paterson if he could lend her any. 'No,' says Paterson, 'but I think I could bring you a few grey-beards that would hold a good deal; perhaps that would do.' The lady assented, and appointed a day when he should come again, and bring his grey-beards with him. On the proper day Mr. Paterson made his appearance in Mrs. Balfour's little parlour. 'Well, Mr. Paterson, have you brought your grey-beards?'—'Oh, yes; they're down stairs waiting for you.'—'How many?'—'Nae less than ten.'—'Well, I hope they're pretty large, for really I find I have a good deal more ale than I have bottles for?'—'I've warrant ye, mem, ilk ane o' them will haud twa gallons.'—'Oh, that will do extremely well.' Down goes the lady. 'I left them in the dining-room,' said Paterson. When the lady went in she found ten of the most bibulous old lairds in the north of Fife. She at once perceived the joke, and entered heartily into it. After a good hearty laugh had gone round, she said, she thought it would be as well to have dinner before filling the grey-beards; and it was accordingly arranged that the gentlemen should take a ramble, and come in to dinner at two o'clock. The extra ale is understood to have been duly disposed of.—Ross, of Pitcalnie, a broken-down Jacobite laird, was very desirous of raising a little money, which, in the state of his credit, was no easy matter. He told a friend that he thought he should get it from Colquhoun Grant, before mentioned, although he bore no great character for liberality. The friend, of course, was incredulous, but Pitcalnie proceeded to make the attempt. Mr. Grant, on being asked for the loan of £40l., pleaded that he should have been happy to oblige his old friend, but, unfortunately, the whole of his money was locked up in investments and banks, in such a way that he had no spare funds. Ross appeared to accept the excuse, and proceeded to draw the conversation to the affair of 1745, in which both he and Grant had borne arms. He dwelt particularly on the prowess which Grant had shown at *Gladsmuir* (the battle of Preston), attributing to him the whole merit of the victory, inasmuch as he had captured the cannon of Sir John Cope, on which everything depended. The astute north country writer waxed quite warm under this judicious treatment, and when Pitcalnie arose to depart, he asked him to stop a moment till he went *ben the house*. 'I just remembered,' said he on returning, 'that a little money had been left in a desk there, and here it is, very much at your service.' Pitcalnie appeared exultingly before his incredulous friend, and explained how the miracle had been achieved. 'Stay a wee,' said he, 'this is forty out of Gladsmuir: I've Fa'kirk i' my pouch yet—I wudna gie it for aughty!'

This brace of anecdotes has a yet finer flavour. The story of Lord Nairne comprises all that is to be said on the vexed question of reason and instinct, as applicable to convivial life:—

"The exiled Lord Nairne took very ill in France with the sober habits of the people, so different from the Bacchanalianism of his own country. Being at length joined by a few more, in the like

circumstances with himself, he got them all assembled round him at dinner one day, and when the cloth was removed, addressed them as follows:—'I canna express to ye, gentlemen, the satisfaction I feel in getting men of some sense about me, after being plagued for a twelvemonth wi' a set o' fules, *nae better than brute beasts, that winna drink mair than what serves them.*' \* \* A noble lord of the middle of the last century, resident near Edinburgh, was a man of weak intellect, though he sometimes said a clever thing. He was at one time detained in the Canongate jail, as men are now kept in lunatic asylums, that he might be out of harm's way. Some English officers visiting the prison asked him, with some surprise, how he got there? 'Much as you got into the army,' said the Earl; 'less by my own deserts than by the interest of my friends.'

The figure of a witty Mr. Hamilton starts into vivid life on one or two pages of the Bishop's gossip, and we regret our inability—as the reader will—to make a more intimate acquaintance with a gentleman possessed of an intellectual property in which Scotland, with all its greatness, is not rich. Here are two or three touches of his quality:—

"On another occasion, Mr. Hamilton was visiting at the house of a friend, whose wife was rather notorious for her extreme economy. The first day there was a pigeon pie for dinner, which was but slightly partaken of. The second day it appeared at breakfast, dinner, and supper, and the third day also; but on the remainder, now reduced to very small proportions, appearing the fourth day at breakfast, Robbie could stand it no longer, but exclaimed on seeing it, much to the amusement of the guests, 'Hech, sirs! that pie mak's me an auld man.' It is also related of Robbie, that, hearing some thieves rummaging in his drawers in the middle of the night, he said, quietly—'Haud ye busy, lads, haud ye busy! an' ye find ony siller there i' the dark, its mair than I can do in *day-light*.' On another occasion, all other resources being exhausted, he had a company assembled to purchase the trees around his house, and, as usual in similar circumstances, it was hinted to him, that it would be well to produce a bottle or two of brandy, to inspire competition. 'Lord, have a care o' your daft heads,' exclaimed the poor laird; 'if I had two or three bottles o' brandy, d'ye think I wud sell my trees?'

Of the shrewd, sharp sayings—not wit—for which Scotland is famous above most other countries, there is a specimen in another of the prelate's favourite anecdotes:—

"There was a Dowager Lady Sinclair, of Longformacus, who rented of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie the old mansion-house or *Place* of Carnbee, situated close to the church of that parish, but now pulled down. Lady Sinclair was a decided Jacobite and staunch Episcopalian, and attended regularly the chapel at Pittenweem belonging to that persuasion. Her landlord, Sir Robert, on the contrary, was a Presbyterian, and equally regular in his attendance at the parish church of Carnbee, though the minister in that day was not very remarkable for his powers as a preacher. Sir Robert and Lady Sinclair happened to meet one Sunday afternoon as they returned home from their respective churches. After the usual salutations, Sir Robert, said laughingly, 'Is not this very daft-like in us baith, Lady Sinclair?—in you to trail down every Sabbath-day to Pittenweem, when ye bide close to the kirk—and in me to gang up to Carnbee, when I am sae much nearer Pittenweem? Suppose we were to niffer for a wee while, and you to go to the kirk, and I to the chapel.'—'Na, na,' replied the lady, 'I am muckle obliged to ye, Sir Robert; if ye please, we'll just bide as we are; but I see it's quite true what folks say, that ye'll never catch Sir Robert Anstruther makin' a bad bargain.'

If not true wit, there is a touch of native salt in this which is of genuine interest; of far deeper interest, indeed, than mere word-play, however bright and clever. We give one other batch of these anecdotes:—

"In a letter to the Rev. D. Mackenzie, Bishop Low relates the following anecdote:—'Mr. Cruickshank lately had occasion to read the funeral service, in private, over the corpse of a poor old woman, in the house of another poor old woman, who was a Presbyterian, and a near relative of the deceased, who, it seems, had been for some time a burden upon her. When Mr. Cruickshank was throwing a little mould upon the body, and pronouncing the solemn and impressive words—'Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes'—the old Presbyterian woman flew at him, crying out, 'Haud yer hand, sir! what are ye aboot? Are ye gaun to *raise the dead* wi' yer cantrips?' The worthy clergyman's remark was—'I really believe the poor Presbyterian imagined that I was to bring to life, and to burden her for another six weeks with her dead relation.'—The Earl of Stair had a Jacobite servant, whose misfortune it was one morning to report that a favourite horse of his master's was found hanged in the stable, at Newliston. His Lordship having expressed great surprise as to how the horse could have hanged himself, and not without implying some suspicion of carelessness on John's part, that worthy at last ventured to remark—'It was strange, my Lord; and the puir brute had naething to dae either wi' the Revolution or the massacre o' Glenco.'—A minister was preaching in a country kirk one afternoon in the hay season, and the sermon being none of the most rousing, the greater part of the congregation fell asleep. Waxing wroth on observing this, he rebuked them sharply, and added—'Almost the only person *not* asleep, is that poor idiot in the corner there.'—'Ay,' says the imbecile, 'an' if I had na been a puir idiot, I sud hae been asleep tae.'

We must not omit to say that along with all this light and unpretentious matter, Mr. Conolly has thrown into his volume the usual facts of birth, consecration, death and burial, so that readers wishing to hear that Bishop Low was something other and better than a funny man and table-talker—as well as being that—may have under his eye a means of referring to the ordinary facts of his episcopal career.

*The Book of the First American Chess Congress.*  
By Daniel Willard Fiske, M.A. (London, Low & Co.; New York, Rudd & Carleton.)

EVERYBODY is, or ought to be, more or less interested in chess. Life is a kind of chess—love is still more a kind of chess—and above all, politics is a kind of chess. History is nothing more than the record of chess details—the development of chess principles—the description of chess congresses. Houses of Parliament may be considered as great chess clubs, for the working out of curious diagrams, or the study of the best modes of cramping your adversary, and winning a good game in a given time. There is the ancient method of chess-playing—a combination of hazard and skill, in which the players throw for every move;—and the later (or non-scientific) method, where they only throw, if they like, for the first. Then, there are what may be called the unaccomplished facts of chess. There is the great Continental match pending between Black and White, in which one of the principals gives considerable odds, and the other undertakes to carry on simultaneously a number of games—castles changing hands, and in spite of the manoeuvres of knights, bishops, and subordinate powers, in general royal personages being removed from the board, and, ultimately, cornered or mated. There are surprising chess-games, which may be played by submarine or overland telegraph, or conducted by letter or by means of a mysterious notation:—the chess Societies of London communicating to the chess Societies of Vienna or Paris the moves and counter-moves they have respectively made, and astonishing the chess-world



with the complexity and rapidity of their play. Wonderful—most wonderful to a by-stander—are those games, presided over by a silent automaton, bearing a Turkish, or, at any rate, an Oriental dress,—some clever professional person, occasionally even a prince, well acquainted with mechanism, being hidden under the board, and directing the automaton's fingers, so as to defeat the most practised player by vast external results. For such games, however, brilliant inventive power is required—a great power of analysis—a peculiar coolness, not to say a refrigerative faculty of temperament, so as instantly to congeal the least warmth of feeling;—and, last of all, it is necessary for the player to have a good memory, to be well up in chess traditions and recollections, that at times he may foil his adversary with moves of his own which have been forgotten, or with complications invented by some master of the game who has bequeathed them as a noble property to his descendants.

The history of chess is lost in antiquity. It was an Adamite game, played in Eden with apples. As an American chess-player tells us:

E'en Adam found, in Eden's ground,  
No rupture it is stated,  
No spell to check sad sorrow's wreck  
Till he by Eve was mated.

The date of Cheops and the Pyramids is young in comparison with that of chess. What is the Sphinx but a realization in stone of a perfect chess-player? Seated in the Desert, calm, motionless, problematic, regardless of time, or the trivialities of earth and men, immersed, as it is, in profound never-ending chess speculations. We have hazy surmises of heaven-born rich-flavoured ancestors of Ping-Wang playing chess by moonlight in fragrant Imperial tea-gardens. Then a flashing scimitar cuts a semicircle through time, and we see an offended Persian monarch nimbly decapitating his suppliant vizier for having prematurely checkmated him. We are dimly reminded of Indian sages and Arab chieftains who were sublime in chess difficulties, but whose diagrams have unfortunately been covered over by the sands of time. We think of the Pelopidae, or the Alcæonidae who tried to check-mate even the gods in Argos,—or the long-haired Achæans who played it in sandy Pylos,—or the luxurious sons of Priam who played it unscientifically in Troy. We utterly reject the supposition that chess was the invention of a single mind, though there is a slight show of probability in the story which refers the origin of the game to two brothers, Lydus and Tyrrhenus, who were starving in a desert, and obliged to invent a method of appeasing hunger. It is eminently a consolatory game, else why have so many ex-kings, ex-governors and statesmen out of office found relief by playing it? Ulysses, of course, played it,—Alexander, Haroun al Raschid, Zenobia, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Tamerlane, Robespierre, Napoleon. Its praises have been sung of in Arabic and Sanscrit, in Hebrew, Scandinavian and Latin. The progress of chess has been Imperial. It has followed the sun from east to west, successively lighting up the meridian of Pekin, Constantinople, Rome, Paris, Berlin and London. Madrid and Naples were great chess centres. Lombardy has been famous for chess, where, according to Denham, it was regarded as a "pensive game." Vienna was always distinguished for its chess-playing. At that capital, nearly a hundred years ago, the celebrated Chess Automaton was first exhibited which caused a complete commotion in Europe. After visiting Paris and London, it became the property of Frederic the Great,—and ultimately met and defeated Napoleon at Berlin. At the little Prussian town of Ströbeck chess was once taught in the schools and practised in public.

Then it was enlarged into a great military game played upon a vast board with an army of officers and soldiers. In the beginning of the present century a certain terrible Genoese proposed to play chess with cannons and mortars instead of pawns and other peaceful pieces,—while Republicans in France and America have endeavoured to get rid of the monarchical features of the game. In one of the Vedas a royal personage is represented seeking from the sage advice as to chess-playing. "Explain to me," he says, "O, thou super-eminent in virtue, the nature of the game that is played on the eight-times-eight squared board!" The answer is a little summary of wisdom:—"Let each player preserve his own forces with excessive care, and remember that the king is the most important of all. O, Prince, from inattention to the humbler forces, the king himself may fall into disaster."

There are three great periods of chess,—the mythical-primeval period—coeval with baobabs and Oriental dynasties—which is conjectured to have lasted through several millenniums. A game was something like a game then, for it amused Indian soldiers during a siege; and every reader of Oriental history knows the duration of those ancient military matters. The game was a quartett, Black and Green playing against Red and Yellow. The number of squares and the moves were the same as at present, only bishops were then called ships, and, in accordance with ancient navigation, were not allowed to move diagonally. In China the board was divided by an imaginary river; and the queen was represented by two pieces of very limited action. The second chess period begins, in the sixth century after Christ, with the transformation of two kings into viziers, who were allowed to move one square diagonally. This form of the game spread from Persia, by way of Byzantium, to Portugal and Spain,—and delighted paladins and sultans, knights and priests, for a thousand years. The Christian and the Moslem alike loved it,—the Eastern and the Western Church were at unity upon chess,—the Pope blessed the golden and ivory knights and kings, and their respective gambits, on the board,—valuable sets of chessmen were given to the monasteries, to enable the good monks and friars to play away the long days and nights happily. Hitherto pawns had been of little value in the game; the range of bishops had been limited. The beginning of the third chess period gave greater liberty to both. The vizier became the queen,—the privilege of castling was given to the king,—and as the pawns or foot-soldiers had greater powers conferred on them, the custom of "non passar battaglia," or right of capturing in passing, was introduced. The chess-board was finally separated by different colours, and chess became an art—a science. Chess feats had certainly been done previously to this date. Blindfold matches had been played,—so early as 970 A.D. a Greek named Joseph Tchlebi had played an imperfect match of this kind at Tripoli, his eyes being bandaged, and liberty given him to touch the pieces and discover his adversary's position. Saracens, however, were the great players. In 1266 one named Buzacca played, at Florence, two games without seeing the pieces, and a third over the board. In the fifteenth century, when chess-playing was common in Spain and Italy, we have mention made of several famous blindfold players. German Dukes and Electors were then great in chess, publishing huge tomes upon it. Chess-clubs were organized in Italy,—and in Philip the Second's time a great chess-tourney was enacted at Madrid. We have recorded instances of Jesuits who could play three blindfold games at once, and the evidence of an

Italian author that he had witnessed one of them play four. The epoch of Stamma and Philidor made chess popular in England,—famous long-protracted battles were fought at Slaughter's Coffee-House, in St. Martin's Lane,—statesmen forgetting their political differences, and divines their theological hatreds, through the mediation of chess.

Paris had its famous chess-players too. At the Café de la Régence Voltaire and Marmontel, Grimm, Rousseau, and Benjamin Franklin were to be seen in happy combination, fighting only for honour, and waging war only for an idea. Franklin became a linguist by means of chess. "An acquaintance," he tells us, "who was learning Italian, used often to tempt me to play at chess with him. Finding this took up too much of the time I had to spare for study, I at length refused to play any more, unless on this condition, that the victor in every game should have the right to impose a task, either of parts of the grammar to be got by heart, or in translations, which tasks the vanquished was to perform upon honour before our next meeting. As we played pretty equally we thus beat one another into that language."

We cannot recount the later glories of chess, or speak of the brotherhoods it has established, the friendships it has created, the feuds it has extinguished, from New York to St. Petersburg, from Paris to Vienna, or from London to Bombay and Iceland. The reign of chess is immortal,—the language of chess is cosmopolite. "The flag of Philidor," a chess-player tells us, "is not altogether the tricolor—but it is composed of sixty-four squares, twice the number of stars on the flag of liberty."

How suggestive is a chess-dinner, with its kings and queens, its knights in jelly, its bishops, castles, and pawns in cream, and its large cakes in the shape of chess-boards. Mr. Fiske is a devotee of the art, and has recorded all that is instructive for chess-players to know, or even the non-chess-playing public to read, from the earliest era of chess down to the days of Morphy, who is termed "the only" one. What a friend indeed chess sometimes is appears from a passage in the life of Mr. Löwenthal, the Hungarian chess-player:—

"One day, oppressed by the feeling of loneliness which comes over a stranger in a crowded city, and perplexed at the dark prospects before me, I wandered into a reading-room and took up the *New York Albion*. The first thing which caught my eye was a diagram with a position upon it. If a benevolent magician had waved his hand over me, the change could not have been greater. In a moment my old love for Chess revived, with a vividness I had never before experienced. It seemed as if it had grown into a passion after, for a few weeks, lying latent. The sense of loneliness vanished. I could find Chess-players, and a common love for Chess was, I knew, a sort of freemasonry. I could not leave the room before I had solved the problem. All night I fought in dreams many old battles over again, and anticipated combats yet to come. The next morning I called on the Editor of the *Albion*, who received me very kindly, and gave me his card as an introduction to Mr. Stanley of the British Consulate—a gentleman with whose name I was already familiar. Mr. Stanley gave me a most hospitable reception. I spent that evening at his house, and played with him; the result being, I think, even games. In Mr. Stanley's style of play, I found very much to admire, particularly the originality and invention displayed by him in the openings. This was especially remarkable in the Knight's Game, in which he introduced the method, since approved by the best Chess authorities, of bringing both the Knights over to the King's side, thus giving additional safety to the King, and preparing a strong attack."

In 1857 New York was the scene of a great Chess Congress. All the famous chess-players of



Europe and America being assembled, with the exception of Mr. Staunton. The great attraction was the blindfold game between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen :—

"Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Morphy sat back to back on the platform at the end of the hall. The four boards were ranged across the room, and besides Mr. Morphy the opponents of Mr. Paulsen were Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, Mr. Denis Julien, and Mr. C. H. Schultz. The contests began at half-past four, and Mr. Paulsen's accuracy astonished the numerous lookers-on. His vast powers of memory seemed never to fail him, and he retained throughout an unerring knowledge of the positions of the pawns and pieces on each board. At twelve o'clock Mr. Morphy had won his game, having announced, at the twenty-eighth move, checkmate in five moves; Mr. Schultz had resigned, and the remaining two games were adjourned, on account of the lateness of the hour, until Monday the twelfth, Mr. Paulsen calling off the positions of the men on each board in succession with almost incredible rapidity and precision. Several prominent citizens of New York and vicinity, including many distinguished ornaments of the pulpit and the bar, were present during the whole evening, and manifested great interest in this unusual exhibition of mental power. No progress was made in the Tournament to-day, the games being suspended a little after midday to make room for the necessary arrangements in connexion with the blindfold play. \* \* Several circumstances conducing to make this combat unusually remarkable. Neither of the contending players had lost a single game during the entire Tournament; each had drawn one. Both were young men, and both gifted in a high degree with those mental characteristics which go to form the accomplished chess-player. Both were known to possess the art of conducting more than one game at the same time without perceiving the boards. The rooms were more crowded than ever, and the daily press of New York, by elaborate reports of each day's progress, contributed to increase the attendance. One journal declared that 'the difference between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen in their ordinary play seems to be that between genius and talent.' Another curiously said: 'Altogether the two are fair types, the one of the Celt, with the nervous force, originality and imagination of the race; the other of the Teuton, with its power of memory and reflection.' This was intended to be an allusion to Mr. Morphy's Gallic descent. The *Chess Monthly* for December thus described their different styles :—'Mr. Morphy is bold and attacking, resembling in this particular the lamented M'Donnell; Mr. Paulsen is cautious and defensive to a fault. Mr. Morphy always met Pawn to King's fourth, with Pawn to King's fourth; Mr. Paulsen, when his adversary had the move, invariably played Pawn to Queen's Bishop's fourth. Mr. Morphy is rapid in his moves and quick in his combinations, his time on any move never having reached a quarter of an hour; Mr. Paulsen is exceedingly slow, some of his moves having occupied more than an hour and several in succession having exceeded thirty minutes.' Both Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen possessed those virtues—not too common among great chess players—of modesty and courtesy. And it was a subject of gratification to every member of the Congress that no manifestation of rivalry, no exhibition of jealousy occurred on the part of either player to mar the pleasure with which their passages at arms were witnessed."

Here is a touching last scene in the life of chess-player Maelzel, the inventor of the chess-automaton. It is on board the brig Otis, Capt. Nobre, and off the port of Havanna. The vessel is clearing the port, and here is the player :—

"When Maelzel came on board, with the other passengers, Capt. Nobre was struck by the remarkable change, which had taken place in his appearance, since he had seen him with Schlumberger only three months before, in April. At that time not the slightest sign of wearing disease or natural decay could be seen: he was as stout and florid, as active and as lively, as he had been twelve years before, when he landed at New York, still a young

man at the age of fifty-three. But now it was evident that he was 'breaking up'—that all the powers of mind and body were rapidly sinking, as though the source from which they had derived their strength had been suddenly withdrawn. He sat on the deck, with a little travelling chess-board in his hand, clinging with the last exertion of his faculties to his favourite game. As soon as the brig had cleared the harbour, and the captain had become at liberty, Maelzel produced his board and invited him to play. They sat down, in view of the Moro Castle, and played two games. The weakness of Maelzel's play, compared with his former strength, was a further evidence of his rapid decay. He won the first game, to be sure—for his antagonist had no great skill—but his strength did not sustain him equally for a second. The position came to be one not much unlike the favourite one of the Automaton—three Pawns against three Pawns. Capt. Nobre, who had the move, was dimly aware, that all depended upon which Pawn he should push first, and asked his skillful adversary, as a known master in end-games, to advise him. Maelzel, usually so courteous and so obliging, answered, with a little of the sick man's peevishness, 'You must play your own game—I cannot tell you what to move.' Capt. Nobre, being thus thrown upon his own resources, meditated his move well, pushed the right Pawn and won. After dining—or attempting to dine—with the rest of the passengers, Maelzel took to his berth, and never left it again."

Series of diagrams, games, reports, anecdotes enhance the interest of Mr. Fiske's book.

*Recollections and Correspondence drawn from the Papers of Madame Récamier*—[Souvenirs, &c.].

[Second Notice.]

SUCH a sorceress as Madame Récamier—one at once so pliant and inaccessible, who without pretension to wit and science or political influence, nevertheless managed to draw round her everything that was most dangerous to such absolutism as Napoleon's—could not be permitted to remain in Paris on her own terms. Overtures,—it may be as well to repeat,—had been made to her to become the reigning *Sultana* in high places, to which she turned a deaf ear. She remained courageously constant to her masquerade-companion, the Authoress of 'L'Allemagne.' The banishment of Madame de Staël from Paris; her printing a new book, at Geneva, or Amsterdam, or London—anywhere, save within forty leagues of the capital—now seem to us, on the part of the ruler, a piece of frivolous spite, though flattering to the woman of genius, rather than otherwise. Then, they might have been thought matters of small consequence to one with so many friends and resources as "*cette Staël*" (Madame Dudevant's disparaging phrase). It was not so with Necker's daughter. She sickened for Paris; she lashed herself up into a passionate misery on the occasion of her exclusion from the Eden of her felicity, which naturally encouraged her persecutors to exaggerate the importance of their prohibition,—'L'Allemagne' was seized in the press while she was living at Chaumont. Those who dared to visit the authoress were inscribed in the Black Book.—Madame Récamier was one of the daring folk; and more, she made the pilgrimage into Touraine in the aggravating style of a rebellious Beauty, who can accept as well as reject homages.—Count de Nesselrode, First Russian Secretary of Legation, insisted on her using his *cachet* for the journey. She enchanted the circle of exiles by what Madame de Staël called "her benevolent coquetry,"—joined in the music, their little games; assisted, in brief, to give "an air" to her friend's disgrace by every art which beauty, a charming temper, and willingness to be wooed, could contribute. The reckoning was to come.—In her turn, Madame Ré-

camier received the compliment of ostracism. She was thrust out of the Elysium of Paris because she had loyally stuck by Madame de Staël!—She chose, for reasons not clearly made out in this book, during many months to establish her St. Helena at Chalons-sur-Marne, one of those small, sleepy, provincial towns of France which then, to the Parisian of that period, must have been a St. Helena indeed, in their dullness and want of *salon*-life.—With luxury, the Parisian creature, of either sex and of every period, can enable himself, when he pleases, to dispense, in a manner which is curious, among a people so wedded to habits and privileges and pleasures as our neighbours. There was, however, a conversable and gentlemanly *préfet* at Chalons just then; and, to beguile the time, the Parisian Beauty used to play the organ in the church at mass.—After some months she moved on to a more endurable penal settlement. This was Lyons, her birth-place; the birth-place, too, of M. Récamier, some of whose family lived there; and these, we are assured (with especial reference to a very religious sister, Madame Delphin), were not only presentable, but truly good people. There, too, Madame Récamier found company in The Duchess de Chevreuse, another recusant *Sultana* of the First Empire :—

The Duchess, \* \* victim to the obligations which the preservation of an immense fortune imposed on the family of her husband, had been compelled to accept a place as *dame du palais* to the Empress. Her father-in-law, the Duke de Luynes, had, for similar reasons, allowed himself to be made senator.

The Duchess de Chevreuse took office;—made herself in it as disagreeable as a woman can make herself when she does what she dislikes to do;—broke out one fine day in favour of elder dynasties, and was exiled.—Her mother seems to have been the more genuine woman of the two; one might say "*man*," for the Duchess de Luynes looked like a man, dressed like a man, had a man's big voice; but was still a great lady, and a great printer.—She had not merely her own press in her own *château* at Dampierre; but she herself *composed*, and could go through the entire typographical routine as thoroughly as any good fellow of the other sex.

It was at Lyons, and during this sojourn, that Madame Récamier made acquaintance with another person connected with printing, and that from such acquaintance grew an influencing friendship. To the English in general the name of M. Ballanche is still little more than a name. He was ugly, uncouth, unsavoury,—almost unpleasant in appearance. He came to see Madame Récamier in shoes so repulsive, that after a few minutes of the interview she modestly suggested the smell of the very bad grease as not attractive, and the call was concluded by him in his stocking-feet. Yet the two made a friendship on the spot, and the woman who (according to her memorialist) withstood Napoleon the First, and who (according to her own notes) withstood Wellington the One, accepted as companion and intimate, this strange, difficult, dreaming man;—a man from the ranks, too, with no qualifications for a lady's chamber. When once Madame Récamier had adopted M. Ballanche for friend (with whom there *could* be no question of galantry),—it was for better for worse. She was as devoted to her gossips as was Johnson to *his*, or Walpole to *his*. She arranged her life to please them,—she harboured them,—was, indefeasibly, thenceforth, and for ever, at their disposal. Such fidelity—singular characteristic in a beauty so assailed—so conscious, and so cold as Madame Récamier is here



represented to have been,—is a quality to which no tribute too large can be paid.

By way of changing the subject, let us give an anecdote connected with this sojourn at Lyons; not sharing in the scruples which make Madame Récamier's memorialist ask for pardon before recording it:—

Let no one be scandalized at the alliance of names which circumstances compel me to bring together. Precisely at the period when Talma happened to be at Lyons, and was playing at the great theatre before an electrified public, the Abbé de Boulogne, Bishop of Troyes, a preacher of great talent, and then under the ban of persecution, was passing through the same town. A singular chance brought him to the house of Madame Récamier on the day when Talma was dining there. The Bishop of Troyes, infinitely to be respected as a priest, had the culture of a man of letters and understanding, the habits of the best society, and a gentle and tolerant character. Familiar with the master-pieces of drama, yet never in his life having been to the theatre, the opportunity of meeting an actor of the first order seemed to him a piece of great good fortune. Talma, whom Madame Récamier presented to him, with as much willingness as respectful good grace, recited for the prelate those of his parts in which religious emotions had to be expressed; and did this with all the energy of his superior and admirable talent. The Abbé de Boulogne, enchanted, openly expressed the delight he enjoyed. In turn, Talma humbly entreated the preacher to allow him to hear some brilliant passage from his sermons. The Bishop did not refuse the request. After having listened to the orator with the liveliest interest, Talma commended his diction, made some observations on his gestures, and added, "It is very good, sir, down to this," pointing to the bust of the Bishop. "The lower part of the body is worth nothing; one can easily see that you have never thought about your legs."

Characteristic as is the player's professional criticism on the preacher, it is recounted in that style of dull caution which generally makes the narrative part of this book, suggestive as it is, heavy reading; and limits us in extract.—More might have been told of an Italian journey, during which Madame Récamier (now accompanied by an adopted child) captivated the Canovas. The sculptor modelled her bust from memory twice. The *Abate*, his brother, wrote her a sonnet every day.—Political relief brought her back to Paris, where a new series of triumphs set in; and where new figures of royalties and celebrities crossed the magic lantern. There will, possibly, be never again such an arena for social display as the French capital presented after the battle of Waterloo; and it is vexatious to think of destroyed diaries and sketches, especially since they seem to have been prepared with some deliberation.—Here, for instance, are "the heads" for a chapter, in which Madame Récamier purposed to give her account of that tilt with the great English Commander, which (if we recollect right) has been, in other Memoirs, told differently:—

Enthusiasm of Madame de Staël for the Duke of Wellington.—I see him, for the first time, at her house.—Conversation during dinner.—Visit he paid me the day after; Madame de Staël met him at my house.—Conversation about him after his departure.—The visits of Lord Wellington become numerous.—His opinion on popularity.—I present him to Queen Hortense.—Party at the Duchess de Luynes's.—Conversation with the Duke of Wellington before a glass without quicksilver.—M. de Talleyrand and the Duchess of Courland.—Admiration of M. de Talleyrand for me.—Aversion which I have always felt for him.—Madame de Boigne stops me at the moment when I am going out with the Duke of Wellington.—Continuation of his visits.—Madame de Staël desires that I should exercise influence over him.—He writes me little insignificant notes, one like another.—I lend

him the letters of Mdlle. de Lespinasse, which have not come out.—His opinion of those letters.

—He leaves Paris.—I see him again after the Battle of Waterloo.—He comes to see me the day after his return.—I do not expect him: the agitation which his visit causes me. He comes again in the evening, and finds my door shut.—I refuse also to see him the next day.—He writes to Madame de Staël to complain of me.—I do not see him more.—His situation and success in French society.—They say that he is engrossed with a young English lady, the wife of one of his *aides-de-camp*.—Return of Madame de Staël to Paris.—Dinner at the Queen of Sweden's with her and the Duke of Wellington, whom I see again.—His coldness to me, his occupation with the young English lady.—I am placed at dinner betwixt him and the Duke de Broglie.—He is moody at the beginning of dinner, but gradually warms up and ends by becoming very amiable.—I am aware of the mortification which the young English lady opposite feels.—I cease to talk with him, and occupy myself exclusively with the Duke de Broglie.—From that time I see the Duke of Wellington but very rarely.—He made me a visit at the *Abbaye aux Bois*, when he came last to Paris.

The above, it is evident from the concluding passage, must have been jotted down many years "after the fact." Who would not be glad of more such leaves from the Beauty's pocket-book? But she was merciless in one epithet. That the Duke's notes were not "insignificant"—however laconic—we had occasion to show ten years ago [*Athen.* No. 1138], when one of them addressed to her figured among the documents of Madame Colet's trial. Compared with the weary and washy effusions from M. Chateaubriand, with which a large part of the second volume of this work is filled, the Duke's note is incisive, striking, and, as such, brilliant.

One encounter more, and then we must hand over these Memoirs to those whose recollections will check and annotate them,—as a book, tiresome, disproportionate, nevertheless indispensable to any one who shall attempt the story of French society during the last eighty years.—Here, as the reader will at once detect, it is not Madame Récamier, but her panegyrist, who "recollects":—

With the Allied Sovereigns, come back for a second time into our poor country, there had arrived at Paris a woman, who enjoyed at that epoch distinguishing favour with the Emperor Alexander. The Baroness de Krüdner, whose youth had been romantic enough, but who at that time was no longer commanded, save by a mysticism as exalted as it was sincere,—had been brought, at a former period, into intercourse with Madame Récamier. She desired to renew this in 1815; and the other lady, whose curiosity was at least equal, eagerly seconded such desire. Madame de Krüdner inhabited a hotel in the Faubourg St.-Honoré, near the *Élysée*, where the Emperor of Russia was then living. Every day Alexander, by crossing the garden, could reach her *incognito*, to exchange theories and thoughts in which religious "*illumination*" had a larger share than politics. The *tête-à-tête* was always concluded by a prayer. Madame de Krüdner had been very pretty. She was no longer young; but she had retained some elegance. \* \* The power, which she notoriously exercised over the Emperor of Russia enhanced the popular curiosity to hear and to see a prophetess of such a sort. Her *salon* was open every evening to a crowd of the initiated, of curious folk, and of courtiers. Nothing could be more singular than these parties, which began in prayer, and ended in common worldly bustle and conversation. \* \* Madame de Krüdner had taken into compassion Benjamin Constant, whom she had known in Switzerland, and whom she found in Paris weighed down by universal disapproval. One evening, at one of the gatherings of this singular congregation, prayer had begun (it was usually Madame de Krüdner who prayed, and she did not do it without eloquence), all present were on their knees, Benjamin Constant like the rest. The stir of some one's

entering made him turn his head, on which he recognized *Madame la Duchesse de Bourbon*, accompanied by her *suite*. The eyes of the Princess fell on the publicist, who, for his part, embarrassed by his attitude, and disturbed at the impression which the Duchess could not avoid receiving on seeing such a man in such a position, prostrated himself so much the lower that his forehead almost touched the floor, murmuring to himself the while, "*Well! the Princess must think and say, 'What is yonder hypocrite about?'*" Benjamin Constant went to see Madame Récamier after this gathering, and it was himself who told the adventure with all gaiety. One of the faults of this rare genius was, that he mocked at everything, and at himself. \* \* Madame Récamier went frequently to Madame de Krüdner's, and her arrival sometimes disturbed the praying people. Benjamin Constant was one day obliged to write her this note:—"It is not without embarrassment that I discharge myself of a commission which Madame de Krüdner has just given me. She entreats you to come as little beautiful as you can. She says that you dazzle all the world; and that by this every soul is troubled, and all attention rendered impossible. You cannot lay your charm aside; but do not enhance it."

The shoulders again!—"So meet extremes"; the above note reminds us of the singular official request preferred to a French actress, in London, many years ago, to whom a very high lady (to avoid possible mistake, not our Sovereign) sent a message, that she wished to know when Mdlle. — "was going to play her least improper part."

The note aforesaid, however, introduces Benjamin Constant into the charmed circle, and may suggest why the guardians of Madame Récamier's *auréole* went to law rather than permit the publication of the whole correspondence betwixt the two.—We must have done, however: merely condensing into the smallest manageable space what is to be said of the late and longest part of the life of this Queen of Grace and Beauty. When its Indian summer came, she had that tact and grace which belong to Frenchwomen in particular,—and retired, determined no longer to play for youth. Excitement there must be for one like herself, so long as a pulse beats. The child to see whom in church Catholic people had scrambled up on altars, could not grow old in a corner without making her corner an altar, also, in its elderly way. But never was age made more pleasant, helpful, and gracious than that of Madame Récamier. When matters went amiss with her husband's fortune, she retired into her own world, and in place of vagabondizing, or repeating the miserable struggles of Crabbe's *Clotia*, she compelled the outer world to follow her. The Pagod whom she selected, to whom she attached herself with sincere and self-sacrificing affection, M. de Chateaubriand, would not have suited every *ex-beauty*. Pompous, gloomy, exacting, howsoever at heart chivalrous to exiled princes,—a man who seems to have given few friendly smiles, words, or deeds, in return for the thousands (he would have liked "*tens of thousands*") offered to him—a home-guest such as this would seem to many persons not so much a fireside saint as spectre. But it is evident that precisely such a man suited Madame Récamier to perfection. Tiresome as he was—worn out as is already the *pseudo-poetry* of his books—there was a scrap of real nobility in M. de Chateaubriand. Paris talked about him: Royalism could not afford to forget him (verbally):—Madame de Chateaubriand was disagreeable. He was only too glad to find some safety-valve for his *amour*, his ambition, his sentimental affection, and his Memoirs, which were to convulse European society. Let not such compacts be looked into over-strictly. In reference to the mutual toleration of these two, let us not



invite the most diligent lover of intimate memoirs or correspondence to wade through the letters, the talk—the whole story, here told of the last friendship of Madame Récamier. When she settled herself at *L'Abbaye aux Bois*, among her own people, to end her days quietly, and with dignity, her idea (we will not say instinct) appears to have been one of just arrangement—of service for service. Madame Récamier believed in the Author of the 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe' (which have already passed into the most dusty oblivion). By the aid of M. Chateaubriand's vanity and notoriety—by the tradition of her old fascinations,—by her own personal grace and tranquil sweetness of temper, she knew to the last how to keep herself in the view of all Europe—of all select Europe, should rather be said.—This book, however, is one of the most incomplete among the many incomplete records of the life of a woman, who was avowedly not a Wit, ever offered to the public.

*Christianity contrasted with Hindū Philosophy: an Essay, in Five Books, Sanskrit and English: with Practical Suggestions tendered to the Missionary among the Hindūs.* By James R. Ballantyne, LL.D. (Madden.)

THE Essay here presented to the public was offered in competition for a prize of 300*l*. Mr. Muir, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, sought a refutation of the errors of Hindū philosophy, and offered a reward for the refutation. The prize was divided, and a moiety adjudged to this Essay, a guerdon it well deserved. In fact, the position which Dr. Ballantyne has long held as Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Principal of the Government College at Benares, has enabled him to obtain a more thorough acquaintance with the philosophical writings of the Hindūs than any other living man. These writings have been his text-books; and it says much for the ability with which they have been composed, that, though it has been his study to detect their weak points, he estimates them far more highly than other European scholars, whose knowledge of them is less profound. Metaphysics are no easy subject at best, but when shrouded in the technical terms of the most difficult language in the world, the obscurity becomes dense indeed; and not to be mastered by any but the Sanskrit scholar, and by him only after special application to the Hindū philosophical books. If even Colebrooke has stumbled repeatedly in exhibiting the tenets of the Nyāya philosophy, it will not be surprising that Ritter and Cousin have altogether misunderstood and mis-stated them. Thus, Ritter, in speaking of the Nyāya system, confounds "soul" and "mind," ignorant that in that system "soul" is a portion of the Divine Spirit—"all pervading" and "eternal," but enveloped by *māyā*, or "illusion," giving rise to the idea of personality; whereas "mind" is the organ, or faculty, which, standing between "self" and the deliverances of sense, prevents those deliverances from crowding in pell-mell. Hence, as the mind presents but one object at a time, the Hindūs consider it to be an atom. Thus, too, Cousin makes out the doctrine of Gautama to be materialism, as if he derived "soul" from "nature," whereas he only derives the soul's organs from something other than soul.

The misconceptions of European writers, however, as to Hindū philosophy are of less practical importance than the mistakes of missionaries. Dr. Ballantyne shows what mischief may be done by inaccurate versions of the Bible, and by the misuse of terms, the philoso-

phical meaning of which has been strictly limited by the Pundits. Thus, in the version of Genesis by the Baptist missionaries, in the very first verse of the first chapter, where heaven and earth are used to signify the universe, the missionaries have employed the words *ākāsha* and *prithivī*, terms used by Hindū philosophers to express two only of the five elements. Consequently, when the learned Hindū peruses the next verse, and finds the waters spoken of as they are there, he is led to doubt whether it be not intended to affirm that these were uncreated.

Dr. Ballantyne's plan, in dealing with the errors of Hindūism in the Essay before us, is, after giving a brief summary of the different Hindū systems, to propound in the form of Aphorisms the doctrines of Christianity, and show their superiority to the tenets of the Hindū. As a specimen of the manner in which Dr. Ballantyne explains how the Hindū reasoner arrived at his conceptions, we give the following extract:—

"Suppose that God—omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent—exists. Suppose, further, that, at some time or other, God exists and nothing else does. Suppose, in the next place, as held long in Europe and still in India, that nothing is made out of nothing (*ex nihilo nihil fit*); and suppose, finally, that God wills to make a world. Being omnipotent, He can make it. The dogma '*ex nihilo nihil fit*' being, by the hypothesis, an axiom, it follows that God, being able to make a world, can make it without making it out of nothing. The world so made must then consist of what previously existed,—i.e. of God. Now what do we understand by a world? Let it be an aggregate of souls with limited capacities—and of what these souls (rightly or wrongly) regard as objects—the special or intermediate causes of various modes of consciousness. Taking this to be what is meant by a world, how is God to form it out of himself? God is omniscient,—and, in virtue of his omnipresence his omniscience is everywhere. Where is the room for a limited intelligence? Viewing the matter (if that were strictly possible, *a priori*, one would incline to say 'nowhere.' But the Vedāntin before he had got this length was too painfully affected by the conviction, forced upon him, as on the rest of us, by a consciousness which will take no denial, that there are limited intelligences. 'I am ignorant,' he says; and if he is *wrong* in saying so, then (as a Pandit once remarked to me) his ignorance is established just as well as if he were right in saying so. Holding, then, that the soul is God and confronted with the inevitable fact that the soul does not spontaneously recognize itself as God, there was nothing for it but to make the fact itself do duty as its own cause, to say that the soul does not know itself to be God, just because it does not know it,—i.e. because it is ignorant,—i.e. because it is obstructed by ignorance (*ajñāna*)."

To the Essay are appended some valuable notes, particularly one 'On Translation into the Languages of India,' which deserves especial attention at the present moment. Dr. Ballantyne shows that the education of the Indian millions must be undertaken through a native, and not through an English agency. He argues against the introduction of English scientific terms, which degenerate in Hindū usage into unintelligible corruptions, like the *digarī* of our law-courts for a "decree," the *tārpīn-kā-tel* of our laboratories for "turpentine," or the *mamlet* of our kitchens for an "omelette." The whole volume deserves to be studied, and is, in fact, a meritorious digest of the subject of which it treats.

*Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell, Author of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' &c.* By Cyrus Redding. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

THE "future biographer" has a good deal to answer for. By leave of Madame Roland, we

doubt whether the name of Liberty itself has been more frequently taken in vain. A man, otherwise honest and respectable, a good father, a responsible neighbour, will think it no crime to publish private letters, personal memoranda, scandalous anecdotes, paltry and twaddling details, of any other man, if he have the excuse to his own conscience that he is preserving materials for the use of the "future biographer." In like manner, and with scarcely less offence towards a confiding reader and purchaser, another man, with or without abilities to do better, will edit a mass of papers on the public just as a coalheaver might edit a sack of Wallend into your cellar; and deem it a sufficient explanation to say that he means his heap of rubbish as "contributive to the labour of the future biographer." Mr. Cyrus Redding, in this work on Campbell, which appears or re-appears from the press of Mr. Skeet, lays himself open to not a little good-humoured banter on the excess of respect which he professes for the coming man who, should he ever come, must supersede himself with the reading world. For this future genius Mr. Redding has collected all these materials of his old friend. For this future and ungrateful personage he has thrown them together in a form which respect for the unknown precludes him from calling a Life. Now, this is an excess of modesty. Mr. Cyrus Redding has, in very sober earnest, written or re-written a biography of Campbell; a work which appeals to the public as a proper substantive book, and not merely as a sack of coals. To the best of Mr. Redding's literary ability, it is well and completely done.

As hinted above, we have doubts how much of the 'Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs' may have been already before us in one or other shape. This checks our disposition to quote; but for the benefit of readers who may still be unaware of Mr. Redding's writings on Thomas Campbell, we venture to transfer a couple of extracts to our pages. Here is a column of gossip, more or less new, on the bargain made by Campbell with his publishers, Mundell & Son, for the copyright of his 'Pleasures of Hope':—

"He did not receive fifty pounds in money for the copyright of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' but he parted with the copyright of the poem altogether for two hundred printed copies, to be received of the publishers. This is shown by the following documents belonging to Mundell & Son, in the course of the business transacted between them. It must be observed that the dedication of the first edition bore a date three months antecedent, or April 13, 1799.

*Excerpt from a letter dated July 13, 1799.*

'As 'The Pleasures of Hope' are now published, it is proper that it be expressed in writing what bargain I made with you about the copyright of the work. It was settled that, for two hundred copies of the book in quires, Mundell & Son should have the entire copyright of the poem.—(Addressed) THOMAS CAMPBELL.'

*Excerpt from letter dated July 15, 1799.*

'I acknowledge having sold you the copyright of 'The Pleasures of Hope' for two hundred copies in quires.—(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL.'

—Now, two hundred copies in quires would be above fifty pounds, and supposing the sum of fifty shillings for boarding, and selling at six shillings, he must have received fifty-seven pounds ten shillings for the copyright. He also was presented, by his booksellers, of their own free will, with twenty-five pounds for every edition of a thousand copies, or, if two thousand were printed, fifty pounds, which sums were sometimes remitted to him in London, through Longman & Co., and sometimes paid to his mother. He was most generous and considerate to his relatives, and a truly excellent son and brother. On this score his receipts were one hundred and fifty pounds more. A misunderstanding taking place between the poet



and Mundell & Son, these free payments were discontinued. Besides these payments, Campbell received permission to print by subscription a quarto edition, the seventh, for his own benefit. This edition yielded him at least six hundred pounds more, or, in all, eight hundred and seven pounds. Campbell did not receive less than nine hundred pounds for the copyright of 'The Pleasures of Hope' alone. More than half a century ago such a profit upon a poem of eleven hundred lines was equal to that of Byron in a less vaunted literary era, a poet whose writings had a prodigious run, even, as it is well known, to the utmost of profit that the most popular author could expect to receive who does not retain his copyright. 'The Pleasures of Hope' brought its author fifteen shillings and a fraction a line; and Byron, in receiving two thousand five hundred pounds for 'Manfred,' 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' and the third canto of 'Childe Harold,' got no more per line. It is true that the booksellers, their heirs, executors, assigns, may, to their own advantage, quintuple such sums, but the author can have no ground to complain. The bargain made by the Author of 'The Pleasures of Hope' might have been bad, but the pecuniary worth of the poem could not be known until it was tested. It turned out that the author had no reason to censure the time in which he published, which appreciated his poem more correctly, nearly half a century ago, and with half the present reading population of the British Isles, than it would have done had he written later. Byron then, with his astonishing popularity, and driving the bargain of a well-known author, got no more than Campbell received, merely through a concession of his publishers."

Of Campbell's extreme care in polishing his verses every one must have heard. The subject of polish—of the power and freshness gained or lost by excessive refinement of style—is one perennially interesting to the children of letters. Campbell's file was close as Pope's. In the few specimens of this minute elaboration, thrown into a paragraph by Mr. Redding, there are some felicitous touches of the artist's hand:—

"He made a number of alterations in his verses; he sometimes printed for correction only, and kept them by him. From a copy of the 'Soldier's Dream,' after its first publication, it is evident he made the following:—

Our bugles had sung, for the night-cloud had lour'd,  
to—

Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lour'd.  
—The allusion in the second version is evidently to the pause in a conflict, while in the first it is the common 'go to bed,' in the soldier's phraseology, sounded in the evening of the day. The last line in the second stanza ran,—

And twice ere the cock crew I dream'd it again,—  
it was altered to—

And thrice ere the morning I dream'd it again.  
—The third stanza was written,—  
Methought from the battle-field's dreadful array,  
Far, far I had roam'd on a desolate track,  
Till nature and sunshine disclosed the sweet way  
To the house of my fathers that welcomed me back.

—It was changed thus,—  
Methought from the battle-field's dreadful array,  
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track,  
'Twas autumn, and sunshine disclosed the sweet way  
To the home of my fathers that welcomed me back.

—In a copy of 'Hohenlinden,' the fourth stanza reads,—

Then shook the hills by thunder riven,  
Then rush'd the steeds to battle driven,  
And rolling like bolts of heaven  
Far flash'd the red artillery.

—It now reads, line the third,—  
And louder than the bolts of heaven.

—In the same ode,—  
On Linden's hills of stained snow,

once read,—  
On Linden's heights of crimson'd snow.

—In the 'Beech Tree's Petition,' alterations were made from,—

Though shrub nor flow'et never grow,  
My dark, unwarming shade below,  
Nor fruits of autumn blossom born  
My green and glossy leaves adorn—

to—  
Though bush or flow'et never grow,  
My dark, unwarming shade below;

Nor summer lend perfume, the dew  
Of rosy blush or yellow hue,  
Nor fruits of autumn, &c.

—The line—

The ambrosial amber of the hive,  
stood,—

The ambrosial treasure of the hive.

Thrice twenty summers I have stood  
In bloomless, fruitless solitude.

—This was altered to,—

Thrice twenty summers I have seen  
The sky grow light, the forest green,  
And many wintry winds have stood,  
In bloomless, fruitless solitude,  
Since childhood in my pleasant bower, &c.

—'Pleasant' was altered from 'rustling.' These were some of the re-touches in the poet's earlier works, with a view of rendering his verse more complete, but no similar efforts were made in regard to such inaccuracies as would, by remedying them, appear to be the confessions of an error arising from any deficiency of knowledge, as in those before alluded to in natural history; and the more obvious this was, the more repugnant the feeling seemed to be to a change."

—What colour and music gained by the mere change of a word—from "ambrosial treasures" to ambrosial amber! How exquisite the gain from "twice ere the cock crew" to "thrice ere the morning"!

We resist the temptation to enter generally into the question of Campbell's position as a poet; those who may be in search of a sustained account of his life and works, we refer to Mr. Redding's volumes.

*The Lusiad and the Cosmos; or, Camoens considered by Humboldt an admirable Painter of Nature*—[*Os Lusíadas e O Cosmos*]. *Moral and Political Studies on the Lusiad*—[*Estudo Moral e Politico sobre os Lusíadas*]. *Some Fruits of Reading and Experience*—[*Alguns Fructos da Leitura, &c.*]. By José Silvestre Ribeiro. (Lisbon, National Printing-Office.)

WE have had an English writer,—Giles Jacob, the attorney,—who was equally successful with an Attorney's Guide and a series of Lives of the Poets. Our present Lord Chancellor has written the Lives of Chancellors and Chief Justices; and moreover a Letter, in which he strives to prove that our greatest poet had been originally a limb of the law, but had left the profession. Senhor Ribeiro seems in the same manner to divide his pen between law and literature. His collection and exposition of the Resolutions of the Portuguese Council of State is running, we observe, to a seventh volume; but he will soon balance the series by his 'Outlines of a Sketch of Portuguese Literature,' united to the works on Camoens and the 'Fruits of Reading' at the head of our article.

Some years ago a specimen was published of certain 'Sermons on Shakspeare,' in which a few lines of the poet were taken as the text for a moral disquisition on the truths they conveyed. The 'Studies on Camoens,' by Senhor Ribeiro, are more of the nature of these 'Sermons' than of the ordinary comments on a national poet. The commentator gives us, in connexion with some of the stanzas of 'The Lusiad,' his own opinions on Napoleon and Louis-Philippe, Lord Brougham and Sir Robert Peel, French and English journalism, and literature in general. There can be no complaint, therefore, of want of variety in the subjects, and there is some interest, even when the opinions are merely echoes of those we have heard before from London and Paris, in hearing them echoed from the banks of the Tagus. The 'Fruits of Reading' are equally diversified in their character. The author's reading appears to have chiefly lain in French, English, and Portuguese, and his literary faith to have been taken direct from the French. As Napoleon the First is with him "the

greatest man of all ages"; so the classical productions of modern times (page 37) are "the 'Childe Harold' of Byron, the 'Réné' and 'Génie du Christianisme' of Chateaubriand, the 'Ivanhoe' of Walter Scott, the 'Meditations Poétiques' of Lamartine, the historical works of Thierry, Barante, Guizot, Thiers, and Mignet, the literary productions of Villemain, the philosophic studies of Royer-Collard and Cousin." Not a single Italian or German, to say nothing of other nations, finds a place in this Portuguese list of the modern immortals. In another part of the volume however the author renders a tribute to the pathos of modern English and American poetry, and gives some translations from Moore, Percival, Willis, Doane, and Miss Brown. We trust that on some future occasion he will make his countrymen acquainted with the tributes that some of our English poets have paid to Portugal. The 'Almeida Hill' of Mickle, and many of the minor poems of Southey, might be of much interest to enlightened Portuguese readers. A great English poet is just returned from their shores; and Cintra, which has already been celebrated by Byron, Southey, and Beckford, may perhaps receive a new illustration from the muse of Tennyson.

The foreign reader will, however, find most of what is new and interesting to him in the numerous Portuguese anecdotes and incidents which are referred to and illustrated in the course of these volumes. One of the most striking of these passages is in the work entitled 'Os Lusíadas e O Cosmos.' It is the official report by the author, Senhor Ribeiro, at that time Administrator of the province of Beja, of a visit which he paid in 1845 to the tomb of Vasco da Gama, the illustrious discoverer of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. A suggestion had been made to the Government to remove the remains of the great Admiral to Lisbon from the extinct convent of Carmelites, near the town of Vidi-geira, where they were originally interred. Senhor Ribeiro went to make the necessary examination of the spot, and found to his surprise and horror that the tomb had been violated,—that two of the stones which covered it had been torn away, the coffin broken to pieces, probably in the hope of finding jewels on the corpse, and the bones of the great Admiral thrown about, and mingled with those of some of his descendants who had been buried near him. This outrage, Senhor Ribeiro found on examination, had been perpetrated in 1840, five years before; but no one could inform him of the particulars, or by whom it had been done, and it had evidently passed at the time not only without punishment but without notice. "Let it be remembered," he exclaims, in indignation, "what England did for Nelson." But England can, unfortunately, lay no claim to an exemption from blame of this kind. The *Times* has recently contained a correspondence on the subject of the barbarous practices at the country church in Essex, which is distinguished by the tomb of the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and the remains of Milton in a London church were not secure from the miserable curiosity of churchwardens. Have the men of Edinburgh yet put a stop to the shameless desecration of the remains of Scottish kings, which was made a show of, a few years ago, to every visitor of Holyrood?

Let us return from Vasco da Gama to the poet who has sung him. In the volume entitled 'Os Lusíadas e O Cosmos,' Senhor Ribeiro is, it seems to us, too severe on Freilla, the Spanish poet of the 'Araucana,' of whom he quotes three stanzas, which he stigmatizes as so absurdly prosaic that he could not expect his readers to credit their existence without ocular



demonstration. We know of no stanza in the 'Araucana' more absurd than the one we are about to quote from Camoens, and from that which is always spoken of as the finest part of his poem. Freire de Carvalho, in his edition of the 'Lusiad,' quotes the opinion of the French critic, Sané, that "Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Milton have nothing more grand and original than the episode of Adamastor, the Spirit of the Cape of Storms;" and that "the poetry of that passage is divine." The Spirit of the Cape of Storms is a gigantic figure, which appears to the crew of Vasco da Gama as they are, for the first time in the history of the world, labouring round the southern promontory of Africa. He addresses the Admiral thus:—

Eu sou aquella oculo e grande Cabo,  
A quem chamais vós outros Tormentorio;  
Que nunca a Ptolemeo, Pomponio, Estrabo,  
Plinio, e quantos passaram, fui notorio;  
Aqui toda a Africana costa acabo  
Neste meu nunca visto Promontorio,  
Que para o Polo Antartico se estende,  
A quem vossa ousadia tanto offende.

The lines were thus rendered with sufficient accuracy and spirit by Sir Richard Fanshaw in 1655:—

I am that great and secret Head of Land,  
Which you the Cape of Tempests well did call,  
From Strabo, Ptolomee, Pomponius, and  
Grave Pliny hid, and from the antients all;  
I, the but-end that knits wide Africk's strand;  
My Promontory is her mound and wall  
To the Antartick Pole, which (nevertheless)  
You only have the boldness to transgresse.

So far Fanshaw. Mickle, of course, evaded rendering this passage, as he evaded rendering so many others; but it is faithfully given to the extent of the translator's powers in the extraordinary version of the 'Lusiad' published by Colonel Mitchell in 1854, and for which the best excuse that can be offered is, that much of it was written while the translator was tossing round Cape Horn:—

I am that great and hidden Cape of the Earth  
To whom ye give the name of Tormentorious,  
Who never to Ptolemy, Pomponius, Strabo hath,  
Or to Pliny, or any before them, been notorious.  
Here all the African coast ends (or rather doth  
Turn round) in this my never seen Promontory,  
Which into the Antarctic clime extends,  
And whom thy daring boldness so much offends.

Even Mitchell cannot make the passage much more ridiculous than it is in the original. The 'Appearance of the Spirit of the Cape of Storms to Vasco da Gama' was the great picture that occupied some years of the life of David Scott, the ambitious Scottish historical painter, who, probably, only knew the story in Camoens through the medium of Mickle. Let us fancy the sublime and gigantic figure which Scott's imagination conjured up, unsealing his tremendous lips amid the war of ocean, to give the useful information—how did he learn it himself?—that he was unknown to Strabo!

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Wait and Hope.* By John Edmund Reade. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—There is so much care and pains evidenced in this novel that we feel sorry to record our verdict upon it. It is *not* amusing—the one indispensable cardinal virtue, without which a good novel cannot exist. 'Wait and Hope' reminds us of the style of Godwin. The dialogue, whether carried on by peer or peasant, is stilted and stately, and the arrangements of the story resemble the melo-dramas of the old Adelphi school, with a dash of some of those stories written to illustrations in the pages of the cheap journals—where every crisis is grouped into some effective tableau, the only drawback to which is, that the actors in such transcendental scenes of emotion should be represented in the ordinary coat, waistcoat, or crinoline of every-day life. In 'Wait and Hope' there is a family of smugglers residing, of course, on a rocky sea-shore; they have a mysterious daughter, called Pearl, who is so superior to her situation that she never converses except in the sublimest of language. There is a mysterious Baronet, who never stirs abroad, but dwells in a sort of castle on a cliff,

spending his life in study, and the presence of a veiled picture, under the influence of some mysterious grief "kept in close confine," and of which he holds the key himself, until Constance, a beautiful young lady of the "queenly beauty" type, comes to visit him; to her he tells his tale, and it appears that the veiled picture is the portrait of his wife, who left him on account of his jealousy, and hid herself from his researches until her death: when she left her infant to the care of some cottagers, to whom she reveals her quality, entreating them never to let its father know of its existence (unless they became too poor to keep it), enforcing this request by the present of a diamond necklace and other articles of equal utility. This latter part is confided to the reader as a stage secret. The Baronet is, of course, in sorrowful ignorance about his child. The worthy couple become smugglers, and a gentleman, the nephew of the Baronet, who lives in his lonely castle, and is called "The Master of Monte," joins their crew and is in love with Pearl; and there is a jealous son who also loves Pearl and hates "the Master:" and what between smuggling encounters with the coast guard, treachery and attempts at murder, there are a good many powerful Adelphi "situations," and the speeches and the speakers are all quite equal to the situations. Nothing in prose or verse was ever more stately: it is like adopting the masonry of the Pyramids to build a summer-house. When the smugglers, having come to grief, retire to London for privacy, Pearl, of course, takes in plain work, which she transacts with the grace of a captive princess; and when all their resources are exhausted she takes an emerald bracelet to a pawnbroker, with an air and style of diction never heard or seen, except in the "domestic drama." There is a heartless ruffian at hand to insult her on her return home over Waterloo Bridge, where she sits down to rest, but she is rescued by her old adorer, the "Master of Monte," who had disappeared for some time previously, during which he had made great progress on the road to ruin; he finds himself, however, on the spot at precisely the right moment. Pearl raised her eyes and exclaimed, "It is the Master! it is Lionel Mortimer! save me, I entreat of you; take me from this place by a conveyance homewards. I feel that I am unable to walk further." There is a young man, a fellow lodger, who is smitten with a hopeless love for Pearl, and shows her many delicate attentions; but he seems introduced into the story for no other purpose, apparently, than to die of consumption, hastened by his unfortunate attachment, for though he tells his history to a benevolent lawyer, he does nothing else. Pearl has a last interview with him on his death-bed, where she enacts a Sister of Mercy. "The Master" discovers that Pearl is the daughter of Sir Reginald, and not of the smuggler. He and the smuggler's wife restore her to her father, and go away without waiting for thanks. The "Master" once more plunges into the lowest haunts of ruffianism, and whilst he is gambling up-stairs, the old woman of the house, who is dying below, confesses to something very like the Waterloo Bridge mystery. "The Master" has a narrow escape from being murdered as well as robbed; but there is a Providence, such as befriends heroes and heroines in novels, on the watch for him, in the shape of the before-mentioned benevolent lawyer, who rescues him from the clutches of a Jew money-lender, and carries him to Sir Reginald, who immediately forgives his past errors, and bestows on him his newly-found daughter, whilst he himself is graciously accepted by Constance: the characters group themselves, and the curtain drops. There are various characters and episodes, introduced for the purpose of showing the balance of character and the shades of human nature; but the stilts and buskin spoil the effect,—there is no ease or naturalness,—the author is too self-conscious, and his effects are too much laboured to produce the impression which is evidently wished and intended. It is too ambitious a book, and whilst we would both think and speak respectfully of Mr. Reade's talent and earnestness of purpose, we cannot say that his present novel, 'Wait and Hope,' is an adequate result of the pains and labour which have been bestowed upon it.

*The Morning of Life.* By the Author of 'Gordon of Duncairn.' 2 vols. (Westerton.)—Because the Author of 'Jane Eyre' continued to interest all her readers in the rise and progress of her attachment to Mr. Rochester, it does not follow that *any* and *every* authoress should have the pretension to detail her love-story at full length, revelling in the use of the first person singular, and exhibiting all the rest of the world as subordinatedly employed in carrying out the destinies of the very ordinary young lady—self elected to be *la jeune première* of the drama. Every man and woman born into the world has a history intensely interesting to themselves, but only by force of genius to be made interesting to those whom it does *not* concern. No amount of abstract brotherly love can make us care for the affairs of humanity in general; we all like "to season our fireside with personal talk" about neighbours whom we know and see daily, but we none of us care half a straw for the sayings and doings of the Mrs. Smiths and Mrs. Grundys who live in New Zealand. On the same principle the impatient reader will be apt to resent as impertinent the appeal for his "vote and interest" on behalf of Miss Mabel Willoughby, and the rise and progress of her misunderstandings with Mr. Annexley. None of the subordinate characters are sufficiently interesting or individual to arrest the reader's interest—they are too faintly drawn. The whole book may take rank as an idle morning call,—no particular harm in it, but consuming time which might be more usefully employed.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Stray Leaves of a Naturalist.* By David Ross. (Houlston & Wright.)—This little book consists of a series of papers by a young and enthusiastic naturalist. His subjects are trite and common enough, but he possesses the enthusiasm of youth, and those who read his pages may be allured to a deeper study of nature than he has attempted. We make no doubt from this first attempt that he has gifts, which may be made subservient to a more profitable study of natural objects than he has produced in the present volume. The poetical feeling is undoubtedly a strong incentive to natural-history pursuits, but science is not satisfied with admiration; it demands close observation and a rigid adherence to the true nature of things. Some of our author's "stray leaves" are merely pleasant fancies; but we may hope to meet him again in a more laborious garb and with more valuable contributions to his favourite science than are contained in the present sentimental volume.

*A Manual of the Steam-Engine and other Prime Movers.* By W. J. Macquorn-Rankine. (Griffin & Co.)—The title has a blunder; the steam-engine is not a prime mover. The work is of nearly six hundred pages, loaded with expression of result or of theory reduced into formula. We have never seen a work so heavy with formula, and which runs over so wide a range. All matters connected with the prime movers, and the machines through which they act, are put ready for practical calculation and well indexed. Any thing like detailed account, and far more criticism, is beyond our place with respect to what is completely an engineer's book; but Mr. Rankine's reputation will induce many to wish to see his views on many subjects contained in this work, and what there is they will easily find.

*The Unity of the Physical Sciences: being an Inquiry into the Causes of Gravitation and Polarity.* By J. Dickson. (Van Voorst.)—We have done our best to find out what this book means, but we have not succeeded. The language of the first few pages sets our best efforts at defiance. Accordingly, we hand the book on to our readers as one more attempt to explain hidden things by an elastic medium; and we wish them better success than we have had. Assuredly if the author's phrases mean what they might seem to mean, we could give no flattering account of him. But there are appearances which incline us to relieve ourselves from the charge of dullness by the supposition that the author really has something in his head, right or wrong, which he has not succeeded in explaining.



*Spherical Trigonometry.* By J. Todhunter. (Macmillan & Co.)—A good successor to the work on Plane Trigonometry by the same author.

*A Manual for the Use of Friendly Societies.* By Charles Hardwick. (Routledge & Co.)—Great social service might be rendered by a work of this character, skilfully and conscientiously compiled. No class of persons in the community stand more in need of advice than the members of Friendly Societies. Tens of thousands among them subscribe their savings under illegal rules. They never know how unsafe is the position of their mutual fund until it becomes a wreck. Yet, for other tens of thousands, disappointment in the future is a certainty, unless they avail themselves of benefits and guarantees afforded by the law. Mr. Hardwick, also, has had considerable opportunities of study, of a diversified character, in connexion with his subject, to which he has devoted "ten years' active literary exertion and eighteen years of practical experience." He sketches the history of Friendly Societies, treats of vital statistics, passes in review the several securities afforded by legislation to the members of Provident Associations, points to imperfections and dangers, and, without perhaps laying sufficient stress upon existing evils, demonstrates how vast an engine of good the well-ordered Friendly Society might become. Mr. Scratchley's 'True Law of Sickness' is quoted in aid of the demonstration; and certainly the view there sustained is of immeasurable importance to the industrial and provident orders, affecting, as Mr. Scratchley's principle does, the formation of standard tables to the extent of superseding ordinary actuarial estimates. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hardwick's labour will not have been thrown away.

*Handbook of the Chambers Institution, Peebles.* (Edinburgh, Chambers.)—A glorification and a synopsis, describing the new wonder that has been manifested at Peebles. Everything is luxuriously illustrated,—the building being dwelt upon as though it were a second Holyrood,—and much useful information is afforded concerning charges for the Hall and prices of members' tickets.

*England and English Life*—[*L'Angleterre, &c.*]. By Alphonse Esquiros. (Brussels, Hetzel.)—We have had so many fierce and flippant books about England since the disease of making excursions into savage capitals seized those pleasant persons, the men of slight and showy Parisian letters,—that a more sad and civil view of British strength and weakness, taken by a foreigner writing in French, has the flavour of a novelty.—These chapters, by M. Esquiros, have already come before us; since they separately appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. When collected they prove somewhat heavy;—a meal made up wholly of the loaves without the fishes. Being neither precisely those philosophical treatises over which students of economy, politics and morals pause to weigh facts, in order to derive results, —nor those sketches which constrain the general reader to hurry forward and compel him to laugh in defiance of his better judgment, they somehow fall to the ground, as the adage hath it, betwixt the chair of wisdom and the stool of folly. The topics treated are—'Formation and Natural History of the British Islands,' 'Origin and Character of the British Nation,' 'Gypsies and Wandering Life,' 'Kent Hop-Pickers,' 'Brewers and Taverns in London,' 'Eccentric Industry and Street Musicians, Foreign Shows, Strolling Players.' The above "bill of fare" may make the gist of the above judgment clear to those who would form some idea of the book. A grave treatise must include light matter, if illustration be attempted. Even in an arabesque or whimsy serious thought and feeling will have part, if the humorist's observation has gone to the making of it; but M. Esquiros has apparently undertaken his task without much purpose or predilection; and, what is equally significant, without a style "to go upon." Thus his book is readable, respectable, temperate, if false in deduction, never arrogantly false in detail.

A gentleman styling himself "Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq., of Wraybury, Bucks, Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain," at a loss, it would seem, how otherwise to employ himself, has taken the needless trouble of writing,

and occasioned the useless expense of publishing, *A Treatise on Language.* (Bohn.)—If he could not help getting his lucubrations put into print for his own and his friends' admiring contemplation, it is a pity he did not stop there, and save the public the heavy infliction of reading them. They remind us of nothing so much as the articles in a broker's shop—a confused heap of things, which no one cares to have, either because they never were worth much or are so old and worn-out as to be good for nothing. What the object of the author's truly "miscellaneous observations" may be, or whether he had any object at all in view, we cannot divine. All we can say is, that they possess no merit sufficient to justify publication, are thrown together in a most chaotic manner, with endless repetition, clothed in a language which is not always English, and printed with a carelessness and inaccuracy that render them not unfrequently quite unintelligible.—Those who possess a grammatical knowledge of French, but have not yet mastered the idiom of the language, may learn much from *English Phraseology: a Series of Practical Exercises to be translated into French*, by F. J. Watez, French Master in King's College School (Parker). It contains no less than 4,000 idiomatic words and phrases, most of them in frequent use.—A more elementary, but perhaps no less useful book is, *Exercises adapted to the New and Complete Course of Grammatical and Idiomatic Studies of the French Language*, by A. A. de Charente, Professor of French in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (Longman & Co.) It contains frequent references to the author's 'French and English Syntax Compared,' without which it can hardly be used to any good purpose. We think M. de Charente is more diffuse than is at all needful or desirable.—*Choix des Meilleures Scènes de Molière* (Blackwood) contains selections from the best plays of Molière, with notes by Dr. E. Dubuc, who has given a brief biography of the great comedian, with some account of each piece quoted.—Messrs. Constable have added to their "Educational Series" *Latin Grammar for Elementary Classes*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., Classical Master in the Edinburgh Academy,—a work which supplies no special want, and calls for no further remark.—"Gleig's School Series"—which has, at least, the merits of cheapness and suitability for school purposes, though too often marred by errors of hasty writing or careless printing—has also received an addition to its usefulness in *Natural History for Beginners*, by James Owen (Longman & Co.), which, in two small volumes, gives a simple, but thoroughly scientific, account—as far as it goes—of the Mammalia, interspersed with interesting details from the works of travellers and others, who have made observations on animals.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Acts, Public General, 22 & 23 Vict. 1859, 8vo. 4s. 6d. swd.  
Amusing Stories for Good Boys and Girls, illust. royal 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Arnold's Justice of the Peace, Summary Convictions, 8vo. 26s. cl.  
Bacon's Works, ed. by Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, Vol. 7, 8vo. 18s.  
Beale's Illustrations to "How to Work with Microscope," 1s. 6d.  
Beale's Student's English History, new edit. crown 8vo. 2s. swd.  
Benet's Shadows, 2nd Series, 4to. 1s. 6d.  
Bohn's Illustrated Library, 'Le Sage's Gil Blas,' 6s. cl.  
Book of Favourite Modern Ballads, illust. 4to. 21s. cl. gilt.  
Books for the Country, 'Sutton's Favourite Flowers,' 1s. swd.  
Bunbury's My First Travels, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Burke's Vicissitudes of Families, 3rd ed. or. 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Burns's Thirty Scotch Songs, Book 3, 4to. 1s. swd.  
Buxton's Flowering Plants, Ferns, &c. near Manchester, 2 ed. 3s. cl.  
Carleise's The Second Vision of Daniel, 2nd edit. sq. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Cesar, Commentarii de Bello Civili, editio Christiana, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Church Missionary Atlas, 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Clissold on Theological Writings of Swedenborg, 2nd ed. or. 8vo. 6s.  
Cecilia Metella; or, Rome Enslaved, or. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Combat of the Thirty, The, introd. by Ainsworth, or. 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Collins's Two Essays on Constitutional Reform, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Craig's The English of Shakespeare, 2nd ed. 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Crowther and Taylor's Gospel on the Niger, 7rd ed. p. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
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EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES.

Runcorn, Cheshire, October 24.

MAY I be permitted to lay before your geological readers some account of a phenomenon recently brought to light in a quarry of Red Sandstone in this neighbourhood?

Twelve years ago *footprints* were observed on the surface of a stratum of red argillaceous earth, about eight inches thick, which, to a considerable extent, intervened between two nearly horizontal beds of the Sandstone rock. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the impressions were *in relief* on the under surface of the rock immediately overlying the stratum of earth.

They attracted some notice at the time, and I believe the quarry was visited by Dr. Buckland and other geologists. Since then thousands of feet of the impressions have been disturbed in working the quarry, the stone of which has been extensively used in the construction of public works; and it is only recently that attention has again been attracted by the discovery of *footprints* of a much larger character than those previously observed.

Learning that impressions "resembling a man's hand" had been found induced me to visit the quarry.

I am not sufficiently versed in Palæontology to determine to what animal these footprints should be attributed. It is said to have been the *Cheirotherium*, an animal whose footmarks have already been observed in the New Red Sandstone near Liverpool, and in other places.

But it is not in reference to these footprints—important as they are—that I am induced to trouble you with this communication. My purpose is, more expressly, to call attention to an object *found among them*, which has excited the astonishment of those who have seen it. Lying horizontally in the clayey stratum of earth intervening between the beds of rock before referred to, was discovered what has every appearance of having formed *part of an ancient Gothic window*. It is composed of stone, but the stone is of a closer grain than that of the surrounding rock, and consists of a *mullion*, twenty inches long, springing perpendicularly from *tracery* a foot in length. This, however, was longer when found, a considerable portion having been irrecoverably broken. Surmounting this



mullion are two arms extending right and left, in a direction slightly upwards. The one on the right is fourteen inches, the other twenty-one, in length. These form at the point where they join the mullion an obtuse angle, which corresponds with the angles formed by each limb, severally with the mullion. Again, from the upper surface of these arms proceed, at right angles to them, two other arms, dichotomously, one eight, the other nine, inches in length. The height of the entire fragment is three feet, and the distance from the extreme points of the arms two feet seven inches. The mullion and tracery are quadrilateral. The side to the front, or the upper side as it lay when found, measures three and a half inches across; and this surface has the appearance of having been rudely "tooled," as by the hand of some primitive mason,—two grooves or *fillets*, separated by a nose one inch wide (to use the language of the craft), being distinctly and continuously traceable throughout.

Fully aware how inconsistent it is with the teachings of Geology to believe in the possibility of evidence of the existence of the human species being discovered in any of the earth's strata of earlier formation than the diluvial, I feel, in submitting the above particulars, that anything so startling as the supposed discovery of a work of human origin in a locality so extraordinary and unexpected will be received with doubt, if not with incredulity. But whatever the result of further investigation, which I desire, whether it be that we have in this fragment a human production, or, simply, the effect of some freak of Nature, there is still the question to be solved, "*how came it to be placed in the situation in which it was found?*" Of the fact of its having been so found the proofs are unexceptionable. The foreman, or clerk, of the works, Mr. J. Widders, an intelligent young man, was present at the time, and superintended the removal—which, however, was not effected without its being, unfortunately, broken into several pieces. He, likewise, has in his possession a piece of rock, on which are footprints, which was removed from immediately above, in fact overlying it—and which formed part of the under side of a bed of superimposed rock from twenty to thirty feet in thickness.

With respect to the nature of this rock, it will be scarcely necessary to say that it is understood to be regarded by geologists as of the New Red Sandstone formation; being continuous, for many miles distant, with the Sandstone now being quarried in various places; and associated with the celebrated *Salt Rock* of this county,—a characteristic of the New Red Sandstone system.

I will only add, that the proprietor of the quarry, J. L. Wright, Esq., of this town, will be happy at any time to allow inspection of the quarry, and of the fragment and footprints; and that I have obtained photographic views of them, which I shall be glad to exhibit to any gentleman who will call on me for the purpose, and to afford any additional information in my power.

HENRY WILSON, F.R.C.S.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, October 26, 1859.

THE Paris *flâneur* must have a new joke, or a new startling revelation, with his daily *absinthe*. Fresh game must be furnished to the darts of his mocking tongue. New pegs must be contrived whereon he may hang his extravagant stories. Paris has always a new fool, as she has a new song, upon the stocks. Paris has a daily subject of intense interest, without reference to which no glass of *vermouth* is sipped, no soda's frothy head is lifted to the glass's "beaded brim."

Paris is now busy with M. Edmond About, the vivacious author of 'Tolla' and of the 'Question Romaine.' *Figaro* declares that M. About is not very particular as to the means he adopts in order to keep his name before the world. It is his business to be in everybody's mouth, that he may thrust his books down everybody's throat. M. About, in short, is tiring the Parisians. He has yet to learn how to wear his laurels gracefully. More, he has much to explain to the busy talkers

of the clubs. His 'Question Romaine' is admired for its uncompromising spirit, and the brilliant passages which it includes. But, say some of M. About's readers, how did it happen that the book was printed in Paris and published in Brussels? More, did the proofs really and truly find their way into a certain important public ministry? And why was that ridiculous comedy played in the Palais Royal when three or four copies were seized by a posse of policemen in the face of a crowd of bystanders? No less than 30,000 copies of this 'Question Romaine,' I am assured, had been sold in France, under the nose of the all-observant police, before "authority" bestirred itself. Is it, then, true that this heavy battering-ram set up by M. About is in reality a Government property? I confess that I have my suspicions. I suspect that M. About is doing work which the Emperor has not the courage to perform openly for himself. The time has not yet come for an undisguised attack upon Papal abuses by that austere son of the Church who is brooding over the map of Europe at St.-Cloud. But the way may be cleared, and, I believe, it is being cleared.

A very zealous Bonapartist said to me, only two or three days ago, that France wanted a Henry the Eighth to regulate her insolent priesthood. "And," added my friend, "you will see a very serious movement shortly. A pamphlet on 'Protestantism in France' is about to appear that will make a noise."

M. de La Guéronnière has a busy time of it just now, what with the marshalling of surreptitiously-paid pamphleteers and interviews with wrangling editors. But it is more profitable to be the censor than the censored: so M. de La Guéronnière flourishes,—is, indeed, on the high road to splendid fortune. The old Republican has become the watch-dog of the Second Empire. He is awkward, however, in his new kennel. Thus, only a few days since, it became the ex-Republican's duty to give a warning to M. Veillot's *Union*—M. Veillot having printed a violent article against the Emperor. The warning was given, but the censor was imprudent enough to publish it in all the French papers, together with the attack which had provoked it. Thus, M. Veillot's animadversions were printed throughout the length and breadth of France—to the great delight of the dingy gentlemen of whose insolence M. Veillot is the audacious representative. Did M. de La Guéronnière commit this error intentionally?

There is something of gravity in suspense between the Emperor and the clergy; and, I am informed on very good authority, His Majesty will not be displeased to see a strong pamphlet on 'Protestantism in France' appear. I may repeat the song a certain bird whispered in my ear last Thursday. Prince Napoleon was waiting impatiently in the ante-room of his august relative. The august relative presently issued from his cabinet, and, seeing the Prince's impatient air, said—"You are in a hurry, my cousin."—"I have much to do," the Prince replied.—"And I," replied the august personage, "have I nothing to do, with all the clergy howling at my back?"—"Sire," replied the cousin, "I warned you of this long ago."—"Well, well," was the hasty answer, "I know, I know; but let them beware, or I shall learn how to deal with them."—The Prince was, possibly, busy preparing for his visit to the Great Eastern, in the scientific difficulties of which, his friends averred, he took great interest:—as he took interest in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where he discovered (according to his book on the subject) that M. Titus exhibited some magnificent samples of salt. The gentleman to whom the Prince made this flattering allusion was Mr. Titus Salt, the great manufacturer. But the Prince is not alone here in his ignorance.

The Minister of Justice lately made his report on crime in France, and gave the abstract of it in the columns of the *Moniteur*. The Minister took this occasion to make some instructive contrasts between crime in France and crime in England, in the course of which the Lord Chancellor was described as presiding at the Old Bailey!

A violent politician, whose writings are full of inflammatory material, discovered, only a fortnight

ago that there had been as many press prosecutions in England as there had been in France. "And," said the indignant writer, "if proof be asked, we refer our readers to the Statutes at Large!" But the violent politician was not to be left unanswered. An opponent wrote in an opposition journal, to ask who had ever heard of the Statutes at Large? This, your readers will allow, is good, substantial ignorance. The Statutes at Large first mistaken for Law Reports, and then put aside contemptuously as the creations of an antagonist's fancy, are amusing, and for the first time. But the Lord Chancellor sent to the Old Bailey by the French Minister of Justice is the picture to which I give the preference. *Figaro* may blunder at his will, and call Lord Henry Seymour a first-rate "four-in-hands" every week, if he please. I turn again and again to my *Moniteur* for a master-stroke. I am inclined, indeed, to step across the Boulevards, and learn for myself whether the South-Eastern Railway Company no longer undertake the journey between the two great capitals in eleven hours—whether the electric wires have ceased to act, and whether the old diligences are about to be dragged from the lumber-yards.

The Hôtel du Louvre has been recently troubled by an American Exhibition, which reminds us that Monsieur the Minister of Justice is not the only person a little behind his time in this great city of Boulevards. It would appear that, not very many days ago, two gentlemen of colour took up their quarters in the great hotel, where luggage is distributed by machinery, and where there is fitting accommodation for the Russian Prince and the modest commercial traveller—if, indeed, commercial travelling and modesty were ever discovered in company. Little did these coloured gentlemen anticipate the reception that was in store for them. They had been accustomed to travel in England; and had begun to feel that they were not so very inferior after all to a cow-hiding Yankee. They had become bold enough to stand erect before the white man; and to sit and eat in his august presence. They entered the gorgeous *salle-à-manger* therefore of the Hôtel du Louvre without fear; and took their places at the *table-d'hôte* with all the ease in the world. They were prepared to eat of the same *filet aux truffes*, and to enjoy the same *suprême* which were to invigorate and gratify the very whitest man or woman at the table. But they had counted without their countrymen of the West. They were free to eat with enslaved Frenchmen, but not with the enlightened Republicans of the stars and stripes. The waiters were presently seen to be in violent discussion with a group of thin and sallow men, who were "guessing" and "calculating" and "reckoning" vehemently. These waiters were informed that the sallow gentlemen in question guessed they were not going to sit at table with niggers; that these same gentlemen calculated the landlord would have to turn the fellows out; and that these gentlemen reckoned, moreover, that they themselves would kick the vermin out neck and crop should the landlord prove that he did not know his business. The landlord, or head of the hotel, was introduced. This gentleman very properly declined to expel his coloured guests; whereupon enlightened Republicans of the West actually took the law into their own hands, and kicked the "niggers" out of the hotel. And nobody had the courage to take the "niggers' part!"

The above is not the only instance of nigger-hunting that has occurred opposite the Tuileries recently. A short time ago a benevolent American lady was at the hotel. She had distinguished herself by many charitable acts, and was much liked. At the *table-d'hôte* one day, however, she sent for the manager of the hotel, and informed him that she could not sit at the table with the person who was seated opposite her. The manager stared, for a very graceful lady was pointed at. The American sister had discovered, however, that there was a thimble-full of negro blood in her neighbour, and the sister was a thing to scorn. The manager would not turn the half-caste from the public table—the benevolent American rose, therefore, and went to her own room to dine.

I might add other gossip, if it were interesting



to your readers to learn that Prince Napoleon is called the fifth wheel (or useless one) in the Italian car,—that the Censor-in-Chief of the Press is said to be worth more than a million francs already, and that the Empress and Princess Clotilde have quarrelled on the important subject of dress,—and other *badinage*, or froth of the *cafés*, of this description; but I rather close my letter with a bit of news—M. Fould has established a public school for teaching drawing upon wood and wood-engraving.

B. J.

Florence, October, 1859.

I was last night present when a Florentine friend only a few hours returned from a flying visit to Milan and Venice was giving a sketch of his experiences there to an eager knot of listeners, all brimfull of anxious curiosity and enthusiastic sympathy, for such a traveller's tale is now a far stronger and rarer magnet of attraction here than if he had but just come back from the Antipodes, fresh from the wonders of new heavens and a new earth. A few of the facts he mentioned seem to me so worthy of transmission that I repeat them, as nearly as possible in the traveller's own words, who, be it said by the way, is on ordinary occasions a man of few words, calm and undemonstrative; and, though a hearty lover of his country, the last person in the world likely to exaggerate her wrongs or cry undeserved shame upon her oppressors.

"Venice," said he, "is literally a desolation; worse a thousand times than if her streets were wholly deserted. A gloomy sullen silence broods over the once noisy, chattering, light-hearted population night and day. It seemed to me that the look of the very Austrian soldiery partook of the general despondent prostration (*avvilimento*). They looked as though they were half inclined to make friends with their captives, but the Venetians hold them and their masters in horror, and shrink from the least contact with them wherever it is possible to do so. In the country, as in the cities of Venetia, the inhabitants seem to be ever restlessly moving about, hither and thither, noiselessly and abruptly, like the pieces on a chessboard, but without any apparent reason. One feels that the bitter rage is yet burning at their hearts for the terrible disillusion of Villafranca, and that it must flame up with the slightest stirring. So close were they to the fulfilment of their highest hopes, that in the last days of the war, when the French fleet came close in to Venice, the Austrian batteries never fired a shot, as though they deferred a vain semblance of defence to the last possible moment. On the morning of one of these days, the citizens, as they met in their daily business, wrung each other's hands and whispered to each other, 'Before night we shall be free!' Before many hours had passed, they were doubly slaves! The state of things produced by so fearful a revulsion cannot last; the very monstrosity of their condition serves to keep alive the hope which nerves the Venetians for the obstinacy of their passive resistance."

Here, one of the party, an Englishman, remarked to the narrator, that if the insolent bearing of the Austrian soldiers is softened towards the population, some corresponding change has probably taken place in those intolerable vexations of the police, which irritate an already suffering people to madness. "Che!" cried the traveller, with the scornful emphasis which only a Tuscan can throw into the all-powerful monosyllable. "The Austrian police system change! well for you, *amico mio*, if in your country you have not had to learn that cats' children are sure to catch mice. I will give you a little illustration of the *improved* state of things in that respect, which took place, as it were, under my very eyes. A Venetian acquaintance of mine, a mercantile man, went to Milan the other day on pressing business. While there, feeling, no doubt, poor soul! as if his lungs were hungrily inhaling the fresh air after long confinement in a close dungeon, ventured to let out a little of the fullness of his heart in conversing with friends in street or café, extolling the bright and prosperous condition of Milan, and bewailing the abject wretchedness of the Venetian territory. But the Austrian spy,

it seems, yet lurks, sharp of eye and keen of ear, even in redeemed Lombardy. No sooner had the Venetian returned home, a little comforted by his trip, than "..... and here the speaker eked out his phrase by the expressive crossing of his hands as if chained together, which one sees in the drooping helpless arms of an *Ecce homo*. "And," continued he, "so I left him, and so, no doubt, he is at this moment."

"At least," said I, "the Venetians keep a stout heart in the midst of their troubles, and know of a surety that their Italian brethren, and not they alone, suffer with their suffering, and triumph in their unflinching endurance for freedom's sake."

"True," was the answer. "But it is a *misericordia del cielo* (mercy of heaven) if they do so. What official knowledge is allowed them of events stirring in the rest of the Peninsula? The only newspapers permitted in Venice are the *Gazzetta di Venezia*, Austrian journal *par excellence*, and the *Observer* of Trieste, equally devoted to the two-headed eagle. Once a fortnight or so, by a rare chance, a number of the *Constitutionnel* is allowed to circulate, but not until it has been spelt through and through by those in authority and declared utterly innocuous." "What, then!" asked a vivacious Sicilian, twisting off the tip of his cigar, as though he were wringing the Austrian Eagle's two necks at once. "What, then, they have fairly succeeded, the *birbanti*! (rascals), in crushing down every outward demonstration of national enthusiasm, have they?"—"Not so, strange to say," answered the Florentine; "I was startled more than once during the short time I stayed in Venice by a chorus of voices, neither timorous nor uncheerful, sending up their full chords through the stillness of midnight, as it seemed to me from one of those small Piazzette so common in the city, at the end of a narrow flagged lane running behind the house where I was staying. The words were as clear and distinct as willing hearts and lusty lungs could make them, '*Viva l'Italia! Viva l'Unione! Viva Vittorio, nostro re!*' I never heard that chorus," continued he, "without shivering all over with a foreboding that it would break off suddenly with a sharp cry or a tramp and clatter of sabres." "Brave fellows!" cried the Sicilian—"noble fellows! with the dungeon and the lash within two steps of them. And what of the women?"

"To say that they imitate their husbands, lovers, and brothers, in what the Austrian police would call their stiff-necked insolence," said the traveller, "would be doing them very chary justice. They far outstrip them in obstinacy of purpose and pungency of hatred; and I must relate to you how on one occasion at least they fairly carried their point, and came off with flying colours in a contest with the Government. The great bulk of the workers in the Imperial tobacco factory at Venice are women, and previously to the last few months they had been accustomed to receive their payment every evening in cash on leaving work. When the finances of Austria had reached their present disabled condition the Government *employé* intrusted with this duty offered his numerous claimants their due in *paper-money*, which is worth just thirty per cent. less than the same sum in cash. Wives, maids, and widows indignantly refused the offer, and on being assured that they would receive payment on no other terms, declared that in that case they would not enter the factory-doors, and obstinately kept their word, though the *polenta* grew doubtless all too scanty in the houses of most of them in the carrying out of their resolution. The puzzled *Kaiserliche*, deprived of their usual workers, and well knowing that others were not to be got to fill their places, for the work requires a degree of knack and nicety only to be attained by years of practice, sent a party of soldiers round to the homes of the chief recalcitrants to bring them to reason . . . and to work. But the Venetian heroines showed a bold front to the white-coats; saluted them with volleys of apples, raw potatoes, big unripe water-melons (no contemptible substitute for cannon balls), and shouts of '*Ah, vigliacchi! Ah, infami!*' (ah, cowards! ah, miscreants!) you are come to serve us as your cousins, the Swiss, did the women of Perugia! you'll be for flogging us to the factory next! But when you get us there you can't make

us work!" and such like aggravating war-cries, which, coupled with their valorous deeds, and probably with fear of the ridicule which would be cast on such a struggle, caused the military to be ordered back to their quarters, and the Government graciously offered to capitulate and pay half the sum in cash if the other half was quietly accepted in paper. But this unprecedented act of concession was met by a flat refusal, and not a woman of them all (there were many hundreds in number) would cross the threshold of the factory until the whole of the money had been paid down in good *sonanti* (hard cash), and a promise exacted of similar payments in future."

The laugh excited by this story of the Venetian heroines had scarcely subsided, when one of the listeners, a Venetian by birth, though long resident in Tuscany, exclaimed, "Luckier they than the poor bakers who got so infamously *messi in mezzo* (i.e. taken in; literally, put in the middle, or circumvented) at Venice a short time ago. Before the battle of Solferino an order had been given them for twenty thousand florins' worth of bread for the troops. The bread was accordingly duly baked, and eaten, and the payment for it was dishonestly tendered to the creditors of the Government in the detested paper-money. The loss of several thousand florins was a ruinous blow to the unfortunate bakers, who remonstrated, refused, resisted, but not having the wit, I suppose, to have recourse to the eloquent vituperation and unripe water-melons of the valiant *sigareras*, they were marched off in a body to prison, where they remained for several weeks, when having come to the conclusion, poor fellows! that half-ruin was better for their families than utter starvation, they accepted the stunted measure of payment allowed by Imperial justice, and were mercifully let out again."

And so the tale went on, heating up example on example drawn from the annals of that unrighteous rule which yet lies so heavy on the Adriatic shore. But, like the drawing up of a thunder-cloud was the brightening of those mobile Southern faces when our friend expatiated lovingly on the new glories of Milan, crowded with guests, prospering in commerce, striving onwards and upwards in Art, prompt and fearless in warlike preparation, eager to instruct and improve her people, glorying in her constitutional Government and the King she has chosen.

"I spent but one whole night there," said he, "and that was passed on a hard sofa, after running about the town for a full hour in vain search for a bed. The very buildings of the noble old city look as if they had found a second youth, and the crowded streets and busy shops give it an un-Italian bustling character which yet befits it wonderfully well in this its new era. I only wish you could have seen the contrast, sad as it was, between Milan and Padua, which I passed through the day before. It happened to be the name-day of the Emperor, and, according to annual custom, a brilliant Austrian military band was clanging away merrily on the Piazza del Signori. In all the tall gaunt houses which surrounded that large square, not one window was open, not one blind unfastened, as though the plague were raging below; and a handful of ragged urchins, and two or three morose-looking *impiegati*, were the only listeners to the '*Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser*,' played as usual in double quick-time, which rang through the empty Piazza and roused the echoes of the sunny streets."

These are but a few shadowings of the state of the Venetian provinces since the close of the war, such as I heard them described last night by "an eye-witness."

Here, matters continue to look prosperously, and the arrival of Prince Eugène of Savoy, to assume the Regency of the States of the League, is announced as close at hand. The news daily received from Rome tends ever to widen the breach between all that is wisest, best, and bravest in Northern Italy, and the false, mean, and cruel Papal Court. The declared partizanship of General de Goyon in favour of its despotism, and his unwarrantably insolent bearing towards the Piedmontese Minister on the occasion of his dismissal from Rome, has, as I can affirm upon irrefragable



testimony, left that city in a state of infinite commotion and indignation. If the French General's barricaded streets and levelled bayonets form part of the measures by which the French Emperor intends to convince the world of "the compatibility of the Pope's temporal sway with the peace and well-being of Italy," the proof, it must be allowed, is at least pariously like the famous Malaprop receipt for a happy marriage, which ought always to "begin with a little aversion."

The Government of Bologna has lately obtained proofs of a fact which, to most Englishmen, will doubtless seem incredible, and which would probably appear so even to Italians, if they did not know that the late King of Naples, of merciless memory, twice used the same unrighteous expedient in order to excite anarchy in Sicily; and that Austria not long ago employed it at Verona to give rise to deeds of violence in Lombardy. A number of galley slaves have been recently released by the Roman Government, and furnished with passports for Romagna. These few words, without comment, sufficiently show the fiendish malice of the means used to subvert the present state of things there, and to kindle disorder by deeds of blood and violence, thereby incarnating, as it were, the horrible calumnies invented by the Jesuit papers against the revolted provinces. But it is reasonably hoped that the Bolognese magistrates have had timely warning of the danger, and that, as was the case lately in Lombardy, the miscreants will be arrested before mischief be done.

One word before I close this letter on the severe censure heaped on the proclamation of the Dictator Farini with regard to the late most unfortunate and deeply regretted atrocity committed at Parma. The Government there have been especially blamed for styling in their proclamation the victim "a wretch," while they bestowed the epithet of "unfortunate" on the perpetrators of the crime. Now this criticism arises from an imperfect understanding of the language. The terms used are, *miserabile* as applied to Col. Anviti, and *sciagurato* as applied to the rioters. The former of these words, though often, it is true, equivalent to the French *miserable*, is also more strictly and properly used in its true etymological sense to signify an unfortunate, while a competent knowledge of Italian would make any one aware that *sciagurato* is invariably used as a term of most vehement reprobation, best translated by the word "villain."

Of course such a deed as the murder of Anviti merits and must be visited with the reprobation of every public writer in Europe, but it is also of course that all those who are opposed to the cause of freedom, and are watching the development of social progress in Italy with eyes of jealousy and aversion, should seek to turn the crime to the utmost possible account by unfairly enlarging the circumstances of it, to make it serve as the basis for an edifice of heaped-up conclusions which a whole September of such deeds would alone suffice to justify.

TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A contest for the Chancellorship of the University rages in Edinburgh. One party wishes to secure Lord Brougham for the office, another party is not less bent on electing the Duke of Buccleuch. The candidates represent, each in the highest degree, the two things most held in admiration beyond the Tweed:—ancient lineage combined with vast territorial wealth,—and, brilliant talents practically applied and crowned with success in life. Each is in its degree respectable. We ourselves should prefer to see Lord Brougham elected, but the man who votes for the Duke of Buccleuch is not necessarily a toady or a fool. Respect for a man who represents an old stock is respect for a glorious past. The world is on the side of those who esteem historical, above contemporary, greatness; and venerates the line of a hero more than the hero himself. It may be wrong, but it is a fact. The inclination to nobleship is too common to be a fair ground of special rebuke. Of the crowds who would now subscribe to a statue of Bunyan, how many would have thrown a copper to the prisoner in Bedford

jail? Are there no idolaters of Shakspeare who, had they been alive in his day, would have black-balled him at the Mermaid Club?

The Independent Union of the University of Glasgow has resolved to nominate Lord Elgin as Lord Rector of the University at the ensuing election.

A new start of life appears to have been given to the Queen's College at Galway, by the lamentable interference of the Roman hierarchy in the secular education of the Irish. We have not joined in the present unphilosophical denunciation of the Irish prelates, much as we may see cause to regret their recent acts. We have not forgotten that the first assaults on that noble system of popular education—a system which in a few years, by its own direct action and by its impulse on the voluntary efforts of the churches, has made Ireland peaceful, prosperous and content—proceeded, not from the Roman, but from the English and Scottish clergy. Belfast was noisy when Tuam and Armagh were silent. On Stephen's Green, not at St. Jarlath, rose the early mutterings of the storm which has now burst. Dr. Whately was the first to secede from the Irish Board. Presbyterians and Episcopalians clamoured for separate schools long before the Catholics. Late in the day these follow suit: but why defame them as though they had risen in revolt? We should like to hear of any congregation of English prelates consenting to a system of mixed and secular education for our own people. The Catholic prelates are only pursuing the path laid out for them in London and Dublin by functionaries who claim to belong to a more liberal and enlightened church. But while we in fairness allow that Dr. Cullen and his friends are only acting in the spirit of all hierarchies, ancient and modern, Celtic and Saxon, we shall rejoice in every hint of proof that their attempts to arrest the progress of their country in secular knowledge have failed. They are, in our humble judgment, wrong, though they are not alone in the wrong. We rejoice, therefore, to find that, in spite of their protests, the number of students entering at Galway, and particularly of Roman Catholic students, is considerably in advance of last year. May it be so at Cork!

The facts of Mr. Turnbull's appointment to abstract, decipher and translate the foreign correspondence of Edward the Sixth, Mary and Elizabeth are said to be these. This admirer of the Jesuits had been employed by the Master of the Rolls to copy and edit 'The Chronicles of Scotland,' in three huge volumes; a task which he is said to have achieved to the satisfaction of those who set him to work. When this task was done, he applied for other employment in the public service; and Sir John Romilly, finding him qualified, as to language and experience of manuscripts, gave him the duty which has become the theme of so many protests. At the time when this appointment was made, the Master of the Rolls had no knowledge of Mr. Turnbull's very peculiar opinions as to the course of English history; opinions springing from the change of his views as to the sacred character of priestly rule; but the appointment being once made, and Mr. Turnbull put on his guard by the popular outcry, it is thought by some that it ought to stand, and may, in fact, stand without much harm being done. We cannot share in this illusion. The public has made up its mind, and will receive any work, of this peculiar kind, from Mr. Turnbull's hand with distrust. Nor will the mischief be confined to this gentleman and his abstracts. If official routine shall persist in forcing what the public have designated a Jesuit version of our State Papers on the literary inquirer, the result will be that the whole series of Calendars may become tainted with the leprosy of doubt.

Mr. Wilkie Collins wishes to make some explanations in our columns with respect to his 'Queen of Hearts,' which would have appeared with equal grace and more appropriateness in his Preface to that work. We make room for them, however, with hearty goodwill; for we have the highest respect for Mr. Collins as a conscientious cultivator of the art of story-telling, and have always shown ourselves glad to discuss his results whenever he

has been pleased to offer an original opportunity for doing so. Here are his notes:—

"2A, New Cavendish Street, October 26.

"I beg permission, in the interests of plain fact, to correct a mis-statement which appears in the *Athenæum* of last week, on the subject of my recently-published work of fiction, 'The Queen of Hearts.' Your critic announces that 'The Queen of Hearts' is a reprint from *Household Words*. Rather less than one-fourth of it is a reprint from *Household Words*; and considerably more than one-half of the seven hundred and odd pages which remain after deducting that fourth, consists of contributions on my part to the literature of fiction that are now published in England for the first time. If the critic in question will be so obliging as to open the book, he may make acquaintance with three stories ('The Black Cottage,' 'The Biter Bit,' and 'A Plot in Private Life') which he has not met with before in *Household Words*, or in any other English periodical whatever; and he will, moreover, find the whole collection of stories connected by an entirely new thread of interest which it has cost me some thought and trouble to weave for the occasion, and which runs through nearly two hundred pages of the work. When he has made these discoveries, I think he will agree with me that his description of my new volumes as a reprint from *Household Words*, not only fails in doing fair justice to the pains I have taken to give them as much of the attraction of novelty as I could, but announces the appearance of the work to the readers of the *Athenæum* in terms which can only be truly applied to less than one-fourth of it. Under these circumstances, I do not ask you to treat the book with the courtesies of critical attention which your weekly contemporaries have willingly offered to it,—I only request you to give me fair play by inserting this letter. I am, &c.,

"WILKIE COLLINS."

—Why not have said all this in the Preface? Mr. Collins confesses that the contents of his volumes are mainly reprinted, either from *Household Words* or from the pages of some magazine not "published in England." If we understand him, nothing in them is new except the framework which holds them together. Where, then, is the unfairness of describing them as a reprint?

Mr. Carpenter writes a few decisive words on a subject of which he is necessarily the highest judge:—

"British Museum, Oct. 25.

"When an eminent printseller, having purchased a fine collection of prints or drawings, allows the authorities of the British Museum to make the first selection from it I can understand that an obligation is incurred; but this never having been the case with the firm of Messrs. Graves, I am quite at a loss to comprehend in what way the Print Room of the British Museum is deeply indebted to the late Mr. Francis Graves as is set forth in your paper of Saturday last. In saying this, I mean no disparagement to the knowledge and experience of that gentleman, of which I always entertained a high opinion, and no person more sincerely regrets his having been called so suddenly from amongst us than myself. I am, &c.

"W. H. CARPENTER, Keeper of the Prints."

—We had always understood that Mr. Graves had been useful to the British Museum—and this impression, we see, was shared by our contemporaries. Mr. Carpenter, however, cannot be mistaken, and we accept his word for all that he means it to convey.

At the request of the Registrar-General, a Committee appointed by the Council of the Royal Society has drawn up a Report on the Calculating Machine, recently constructed, for the office of the Registrar-General, by Mr. Donkin. The machine, with the exception of two or three improvements in the minor details, is identical in principle with the original machine of M. Scheutz. This extremely ingenious invention, for which M. Scheutz took out a patent, follows the general ideas of Mr. Babbage in the distribution of digits and differences, and in particular in throwing back the differences at every alternate order or stage. But the mechanism by which the additions and carryings are effected in M. Scheutz's machine is



different from that of Mr. Babbage. The engine is also provided with mechanism for printing, or rather for furnishing stereotype plates of the calculated results. The advantages which the construction of such a machine brings with it in the saving of mental labour and the avoidance of risk and error are only now beginning to be made matters of actual experience. The machine constructed for the Registrar-General's office is a most beautiful piece of mechanism, and as an example of what it can effect the following may be adduced:—The machine calculated and printed in 1 hour and 15 minutes a table relating to life annuities, which occupied a computer working in the ordinary way 2 hours and 55 minutes; and such calculations are ordinarily given to two computers to guard against errors. Thus, this machine will be the means of effecting a great saving in calculating annuity and other tables, and also in printing them correctly and rapidly.

Three or four correspondents wish to protest against any claim on the part of Chevalier de Chatelain to the merit of reviving an interest in the old story of 'Cleomades.' One of these letters will suffice:—

"45, Upper Albany Street, Oct. 26.

"In your last number I observe a notice of 'Cleomades: a tale, transferred into modern French verse, from the old dialect of Adénès le Roi, contemporary with Chaucer—by the Chevalier de Chatelain.' Not having seen the book itself, I am uncertain whether the Chevalier de Chatelain professes to have been the first to hunt up and modernize this old romance, and to suggest Chaucer's connexion with it; from the tone of your notice, however, I rather infer that this is the assumption, express or implied. It is fair, therefore, that your readers should understand that such an assumption is gratuitous. In Mr. Keightley's work, published in 1834, 'Tales and Popular Fictions; their Resemblances and Transmission from Country to Country,' the 'Cleomades of Adénès' is mentioned and abstracted at some length, and its "not unlikely" relation to Chaucer's Squire's Tale pointed out; and it is further stated that "an *extrait* of this story, under the title of 'Cléomadès et Claremonde,' was given by Count Tressau in the *Bibliothèque des Romans*, being rendered from a prose imitation, in the fifteenth century, of the poem of Adénès. I am, &c., W. M. ROSSETTI."

The authorities in Berlin have opened the Museum and Picture Galleries in the *Lustgarten* on the Sundays, with the greatest success. Crowds gather in the Egyptian Hall, admire the marble Apollos and Minervas, pore over the wondrous allegories of Kaulbach and Cornelius, without apparent injury to their morals, though very much it is rumoured to the loss of the wine-cellars and dancing gardens. So, at least, says a friend in Berlin.

A Belgian, M. Telesphore Lois, of Gembloux, has accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to navigate the Amazon river from its source to its mouth. M. Lois has engaged sixty-four bold men to try the adventure with him, and has informed the Royal Belgian Academy that, should he perish in the undertaking, he had taken measures to have his manuscripts and collections delivered to the Academy.

The *Marbach Schiller-Verein* publishes an acknowledgment to the boys of several German colleges, who have collected among themselves and remitted to the Verein the sum of 1,300 florins, to which sum the acquisition of Schiller's house is partly owing. As to the Centenary Birthday, it promises to become a national festival in the widest sense of the word, and the like of which Germany has not celebrated before. It is impossible to take a newspaper in hand without finding on every page paragraphs referring to the festival. The towns vie with each other which will do most honour to the memory of Schiller; in short, Schiller is the watchword of the day, and will be so for a few weeks more. On the whole, the different German Governments lend a favourable hand to the festival, and for once do not smell democratic intrigues in the general enthusiasm. Only the Berlin people feel disappointed, because the local authorities refuse permission to the great festival procession,

which was contemplated. As regards the Germans living in England, we hear, that besides London, Liverpool, Manchester and Bradford are preparing festivals.

The extensive library of the late Karl Ritter has been left to a brother, his sole heir. This brother is of a very advanced age himself, and not likely to make use of the rich treasures put at his disposal. Thus, no doubt, the library will be soon for sale. It is rich in scientific works of all kinds; but for the history of geography, there may possibly not be another in the world to be compared to it. The extensiveness and profusion of its mapping treasures, especially, is such as would astonish the most diligent collectors of our day.

Mr. J. C. Stevens has disposed by auction during the week of a good collection of botanical specimens and books. The following list comprises some of the books:—Hughes's *Natural History of Barbadoes*, 1l. 3s.,—Gerarde's *Herball*, 1l. 17s.,—Lindley, *Icones Plantarum sponte China nascentium*, 1l.,—Andrews's *Botanists' Repository*, 5l. 10s.,—Batemann's *Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala*, 13l.,—Cavanille, *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum quæ, aut sponte in Hispaniâ crescunt, aut in hortis hospitantur*, 8l. 10s.,—Pescatorea, ou *Choix Iconographique des Orchidées*, par Linden, 4l. 6s.,—Decandolle et Redouté, *Historia Plantarum Succulentarum*, 12l.,—Flora Danica, les *Icones Plantarum in Danici et Norwegiâ sponte nascentium*, 15l. 10s.,—Humboldt, *Monographie des Mélastomacées, Mélastomes Rexies*, 4l.,—Jacquin, *Selectarum Stirpium Americanum Historia*, 25l.:—by the same naturalist, *Icones Plantarum Rariorum*, 10l.,—*Plantarum Rariorum Horti Cesari Schönbrunnensis Descriptiones et Icones*, 12l. 12s.,—Kermes, *Abbildungen Med-Oeconomischer Pflanzen*, 5l.,—Martius, *Genera et Species Palmarum*, 22l.,—Martius et Endlicher, *Flora Brasiliensis*, (all published), 11l.,—Redouté, les *Liliacées*, 17l. 10s.,—Reichenbach, *Flora Exotica*, 8l.,—Roxburgh's *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*, 17l. 10s.,—Royle's *Illustrations of Botany and Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains*, 4l. 12s. 6d.,—Sainte-Hilaire, *Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis*, 11l. 10s.,—Wallich, *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, 11l. 5s.,—Wight, *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, 24l.,—Blume, *Rumphia*, 15l.,—Martius, *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum*, 12l. 12s.,—Poeppig et Endlicher, *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum*, quas in regno Chilensi, Peruviano et terrâ Amazonicâ, 10l.,—The sale produced in all 604l.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that CHINA WILL BE THROWN OPEN to the English, and such other nations as choose to enter into negotiations at the Box Office, according to the treaty of last July provided always, that they do not attempt to force any forbidden passage in their journey towards Canton, on SATURDAY EVENING, November 5. The Box Office will open on Monday, October 31, where places may be secured without additional charge for booking:—Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes for Three Persons, 10s. 6d.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

## SCIENCE

### *Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology.*

By David Page. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE last straw breaks the camel's back. At the threshold of nearly every natural science there now lies a formidable obstacle—a mass of hard and often unmanageable names. Is it possible that the *savans* soberly propose these for our committal to memory? If so, do they take any account of the failures of memory even in familiar things and in ordinary life? If we can but imperfectly remember all our friends in the flesh, what is to become of our friends in fossil? If we forget human beings who have lived, thought and acted beside us, shall we be able to grave more deeply in our memories the names of stones,—of fishes who never moved fin or wagged tail in our sight,—of reptiles who never crawled, batrachians who never croaked, and crocodiles who never snapped their serrated jaws in our hearing or presence? Then, worse than all, though our human friends bear English names, our fossil friends bear Greek and Latin ones. In the Peerage of Petrifications, though

most of the families are of British extraction, yet their titles are too often foreign and barbarous. Though you may be tolerably familiar with the family of Sharks, it by no means follows that you will know them as the *Carcharodons*,—and though you may have often looked upon twisted seeds, you would not believe that you had gazed upon *Gyrogonites*.

Let the student take up Morris's 'Catalogue of British Fossils,'—a mere book of classified names,—and at once his ardour is cooled and his hope checked. If a lifetime be before him he may attack them all with the expectation of making them familiar as household words before he dies, but if half a lifetime lie behind him the victory is doubtful. Cato, indeed, learned Greek when he was old, but Geological Greek would, we fear, have been too much even for Cato—had he known it to be Greek, and not mistaken it for Carthaginian.

Of all sciences Geology is the most enumbered with a mass and multiplicity of strange and peculiar terms, and this arises from its composite character. It is a central science to which many others tend from the whole circumference of the circle of sciences. It is a Queen of Sciences to which others continually bring tribute. Mineralogy, Chemistry, Zoology, Physiology, Botany and Conehology are some of the maidens of honour to this sovereign science. But while all these bring tribute, they burden with technicalities. Hence our geological treasury is deeply embarrassed with verbal riches, and the Lords of this Treasury must needs be masters of tongues, and servants of many natural sciences.

Nor does there seem to be any end or reasonable limit to the addition of new terms. Not only are new discoveries made and distinguished by new names, but old ones are found to be either incorrect or inappropriate, and new names are added to old ones rather than substituted for them. A terebratula of old becomes to-day a rhynchonella; but the former word remains, although with a more limited application. Accuracy, therefore, rather increases than diminishes the difficulty. Moreover there is a blameable tendency to multiply specific names—upon the slightest appearance of a specific difference—a difference which may ultimately vanish into a mere variety. Every man with a little Latin and less Greek may coin a new specific name, or he may contrive to have his own name barbarized into a Latin genitive, and may build hopes of immortality upon the utterance of a eacophony which should rather consign him to eternal duranee. People with names such as Brackenridge, for instance, should remain un-Latinized,—for who can repeat "Ammonites Brackenridgi"? Yet the manufacture is as unceasing as ever, and we are horrified at finding our old friends epitaphed by the inscription of Stutchburi, Woodwardii, McCoyanus, Pollexfeni, and worst of all, a good German Doctor dignified with Nöggerathii. All we have to add is, that we are deeply grateful that Schleiermacher the theologian, Schweighäuser the classic, and Ehlenschläger the poet did not betake themselves to fossils. The Latin genitives of such names would have been too much for any man's gravity.

It is too late to think of devising any simple remedy for this state of things. Several naturalists, including Agassiz, believe the unavoidable issue must be that Natural History will become a mere system of nomenclature rather than an instructive and philosophical pursuit. As it is, we fear that of the number of those who addict themselves to Geology many are rather nominalists than realists—are rather disposed to conclude that they have become proficient in the science when they have their



collection of fossils named up to the latest terminology.

Matter-of-fact folks would suppose that English terms might remain untranslated, and that such a title as *All-wrinkle* would be at least as good as *Holoptychius*, and more easily remembered. Any young lady might be disposed to play with a fish-lizard who would shriek at and shrink from an *Ichthyosaurus*. Name-makers, however, would declare their dignity imperilled by such vulgarity and primitive simplicity, and therefore simplicity of title is now as hopeless as a Quaker's garb. The fashions that have amplified female dress into fearful rotundity find their scientific counterpart in the nomenclature of stones.

The whole case would be much modified if Geology were made, as it certainly should be, an essential branch of education. Schrevelius's or Hederic's *Lexicon* contains far harder and more hateful names than any elementary book of our Science; and if fossils and minerals were exhibited in connexion with their names, the nimble tongue of youth would easily wind round the most angular denominations, and retain them until second childhood might creep over the man. Then, though the hand could no longer hold a hammer, the tongue might still manage a multitude of geological terms. A lawyer of our acquaintance, thus early indoctrinated, can turn with remarkable quickness from parchments to petrifications, and from Blackstone to belemnites. We ourselves have now tenaciously retained the toughest names which we first acquired a quarter of a century ago in our boyhood. In the intervals between our Horace and our Homer, our geological classic was Miller's *Crinoidea*—a book which abounds in the most trying designations; and we have recently experimented in name-teaching upon an intelligent boy of ten years old, who can now repeat with admirable facility choice selections from Miller—such as "*Actinocrites Triacenta Dactylus*," "*Eugenicrinites Quinquangularis*," and "*Cyathocrinites Tuberculatus*." Until Geology becomes the study or recreation of youth, the difficulties of its nomenclature can only be met by a compromise. Either we must have translations and explanations in parentheses, or glossaries at the end of volumes,—both of which, nevertheless, would be inadequate, since to answer all requirements parentheses would be too frequent and glossaries too full;—or, on the other hand, we must seek a separate dictionary or handbook of terms and names, which shall stand in the place of lexicons to the old classics, and we must be willing to confess that Lyell requires a lexicon as well as Euripides, and Agassiz an interpreter as well as Thucydides.

The present 'Handbook' comes before us as a helper in these perplexities. It has been preceded only by Dr. Humble's 'Dictionary,' which is now out of date as well as out of print. No one can doubt the desirableness of such a manual; the only question is, are its pretensions justified by its execution? To form a fair opinion we have kept it at hand for a week, and referred to it daily, seeking for such terms as we might justly expect to find explained. On the whole, we may pronounce it to be a praiseworthy 'Handbook,' although it is very far from what might have been presented to the public. Its chief defect is the absence, so far as we can discover, of a clear, judicious and dominant guiding principle in the selection of terms. Most of those chosen appear to be the results of casual notation while reading some principal geological books, apart from a systematic arrangement of such names as demand interpretation, and seldom meet with it. But casual notation will never make a complete

handbook. We find many simple words, such as lime, alum, amber, emery, iron, copper and tin, which might have been omitted; and we miss many difficult words which might have been included, such as *Hippopodium*, *Ischadites*, *Purpuroidea*, *Perna*, and twenty others which we have failed to find in any one hour's consultation. There is no apparent reason for the preference of some names to others of the same genus or family. If we have *Micraster* and *Toxaster*, why do we not have *Pygaster*? If we have *Pleuracanthus*, why not *Ctenacanthus*? and so we might proceed. But worse than this, because a proof of mere inattention, we have found several cross-references fail altogether. Thus, under "Heavy Spar," we are referred to "Strontianite," which is omitted. Under "Glossopteris," Mr. Page says "see *Sagenopteris*," which we cannot see; under "Ear-bones," see "Otolites," of which, however, we see or hear nothing more. We might multiply examples of inaccuracies and deficiencies; but we simply name enough to justify our remarks. In another part of the book the compiler says, "after Dr. T. Wright, of Manchester," whereas our friend is of Cheltenham. Moreover, Mr. Page's Greek is sometimes anything but Greek. Of silica he announces the etymology (the termination, we suppose,) to be "chalis, a pebble,"—yet "chalis" is something much better, namely, pure unmixed wine; while *χαλξ* is a pebble or flint. But it is painful to notify faults when we approve of the book in the main. If the compiler will be guided by us in the second edition he seems to expect, and will, we hope, find to be demanded, he will recast his 'Handbook,' or fully reconsider it, and omitting most of the mineralogical terms—which are either so simple as to need little interpretation, or so strange as to require too much—he will supply their place with as many palæontological names as he can find room for, and his readers patience for. Let him neither repeat himself nor other elementary authors; but let him address himself manfully to that palæontological polyglot, to explain and converse in which will, we fear, soon be too much even for a modern Mithridates.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Photographic, 8.  
WED. Geological, 8.  
THURS. Linnean, 8.—"On *Combretum indyroum*," by M. Carnel.—"On East Indian Hepatica," by Mr. Mottley.—"On New Species of Hymenopterous Insects from Celebes," by Mr. Smith.—"On the Zoological Geography of the Malay Archipelago," by Mr. Wallace.

#### FINE ARTS

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The re-opening of the National Gallery, which took place on Monday last, brings with it, as usual, many changes and not a few additions of considerable importance. The good principle of extending our knowledge of Art to masters really great in themselves, although in former times not even known to the leading connoisseurs of this country, is being thoroughly carried out. As really authentic Raphaels and Titians are not to be brought within marketable range, the Director of the Gallery consults our interests by collecting for us the accepted *chefs-d'œuvre* of less universally known masters, but whose importance, nevertheless, was fully recognized by the most eminent authorities on such matters. Of this class may be named a fine picture from Lord Northwick's Collection, by Girolamo da Treviso, signed *IERONIMVS TREVISIVS*. P. Vasari speaks of it when in the Church of St. Domenico, at Bologna, as his *capo-d'opere*; and it was purchased by Lord Northwick from the Solly Collection in 1847, for the sum of 296*l.* 2*s.* The locality now assigned to this Treviso is in the first great room on the right-hand side as *pendant* to the Velasquez 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' and having, in singular defiance of all arrangement according to schools or treatment, the

great Murillo of the 'Holy Trinity' between them. The most striking feature, however, among the recent acquisitions will be found on the opposite wall, in a massive gold architectural *façade*, rather than frame, containing five panels with figures of life size. The centre and arched compartment represents Joseph and the Virgin adoring the newborn Infant, with six boy-angels in the clouds above, chanting the 'Gloria,' from a very long strip of paper. A full-length figure of St. Jerome, as a penitent, occupies the right-hand panel, and the opposite side is devoted to the warrior-youth, St. Alessandro. Above him is a half-length figure of the monastic St. Filippo Benozzo, the celebrated Beato of the Order of Serviti, whilst the corresponding one, over St. Jerome, is the episcopal figure of St. Gaudenzio. This architectural series was painted in 1525 for the high altar of the Church of St. Alessandro, at Brescia, by Girolamo Romani, called Il Romanino, an admirer of Titian and rival of Moretto. The remaining novelties will be found in the first small room to the left on ascending the stairs. The very large altar-piece, by Bonvicino, called Il Moretto da Brescia, occupies the place of honour facing Pollajuolo's 'St. Sebastian,' corresponding with the central position which Lord Northwick always assigned it in the Long Gallery, at Thirlestane House. St. Bernardino, of Siena, is the principal figure; even St. Francis, the founder of his order, kneels to him, and St. Nicholas stands by in respectful attention. The marriage of St. Catherine is represented in the clouds above, and St. Clara kneels in adoration. The three mitres at the feet of St. Bernardino, severally inscribed "Urbino, Ferrara and Siena," denote the three bishoprics which he refused. Near this grand picture is placed the exquisite Masaccio, considered to be his own portrait, and which created so much sensation when contributed by Lord Northwick to the Manchester Exhibition. Nearly opposite to it is a rather small picture, by Carlo Crivelli, representing a *Pietà*, or the dead body of the Saviour, supported by boy-angels in a sitting posture on the edge of the tomb. The form of the high gabled frame, with twisted gilt columns in the Italian-Gothic style, scarcely accords with the works of this essentially Renaissance painter. Even the little moulding on one of the slabs pertains to classic rather than to the Italian architecture of the end of the fourteenth century. The picture is inscribed, in letters painted to look as if incised on the stone, *CAROLVS CRIVELLVS VENETVS PINSIT*. Notwithstanding the hard outline, there is much grace in the drawing of the figures; and the spectator must be struck by the appealing expression of the left-hand angel, as he literally hangs his head over the shoulder of the dead Saviour. The history of Art is being well illustrated, and when the Trustees obtain command over the other half of the range of building we may hope to see their valuable collection set forth in duly classified and chronological order.

Peter Cornelius has finished a new picture in oil, for the well-known Wagner collection at Berlin. It was originally a sketch for an album, which the Rhenish province presented to the Prince of Prussia. The subject is from the old German legend, representing the grim Hagen, how he sinks the Hört of the Nibelungen into the Rhine. The idea of the painter that guided him to this subject was to symbolize the Nibelungen treasure as Germany's honour, which also cannot be separated from the Rhine; and is partly, at least, in the keeping of the Prince for whom the sketch was intended. The figure of Hagen forms the centre of the picture; he stands, all clothed in iron, with outstretched arm, commanding the dwarf, who cowers at his feet, to sink the coffer, filled with rich jewels, into the stream. The dwarf, the faithful keeper of the treasure, seems reluctantly to obey, and turns once more his face inquiringly up to Hagen; but already the fair water-sprites have noticed and claim their booty. They come swimming around the chest; the one largely made takes it on her shoulders to carry it down to the bottom of the river, but two others, more curious or impatient, swim near; and one, raising her body out of the waves, takes a bright jewel out of the trunk. On the right, we see again two



mermaids very busy to draw the dwarf Alperich into the water. The one contents herself with tempting him, by playing off all her sweet looks; the other, bolder, has seized him by the collar, and attempts pulling him down by main force. But the dwarf does not seem to enjoy the fun; he deals blows with his heavy hammer on the laughing sprites; yet the expression of his face is droll enough. A third dwarf carries a heavy vase towards the Rhine. On the left reclines the river-god, pouring from his urn the floods of the Rhine; near him sits Lurelei, combing her golden hair. She looks timidly towards Hagen, who is too mighty for her arts. Low hills, covered with grey clouds, form the background. It seems not altogether chance that this picture has been finished this summer, when the Rhine—at least in the opinion of the people—seemed threatened. At all events, it is pleasant to think that the aged master keeps so youthfully alive to the interest of his country.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—Continuous Success of the English version of Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera.—The Management of the Royal English Opera have the satisfaction of announcing its repetition every evening until further notice, honoured as it is by increasing public favour. Fifth Week of Meyerbeer's great Opera of *DIENKIRCH*. Misses Pilling, Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Messrs. Santley, H. Corn, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. DIVERTISSEMENT. Mdle. Rosalia Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, and Mons. Vandriss. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stage Manager, Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Edward Murray.  
Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 1s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

#### PART-MUSIC TO ENGLISH WORDS.

*O how amiable are thy dwellings! Anthem for Four Voices, with Soprano Solo.* By Henry Baumer. (Novello.)—Here is a pleasing anthem spoiled by the everyday disregard of English musicians to English prosody. The words

*O how am-i-a-ble*

are set—

*O how aim-a-ble,*

—the four-syllable adjective being thus made impossible to pronounce. The word comes again and again,—is not to be evaded. The result is, the effect of an awkward composition by a foreigner. M. Baumer, however, in this is no worse than the majority of his English brethren. They will not read the words they undertake to set. They are too apt, having found a musical sentence or phrase, there and then to twist into it "lengths" from the Bible, or Shelley's poems, or Shakespeare,—no matter what violence be done to vowel, consonant, or cadence:—the result proving that, let them know ever so well how to write in four parts, they do not respect "the accents of their mother-tongue."—This is gratuitous. All language is not fit for music, be it ever so sonorous; but in all *lyrical* English language there is nothing essentially intractable—nay, more, which should not suggest form, rhythm, individuality of phrase. The great words of our version of the Scriptures, such as the Psalms, and the lyric portions of the Prophecies, could be read *in tempo*. Our singers, as a body, declaim their own language worse than the singers of any other country; and this not wholly because they are desired to "make no noise" when children (as Mr. Hullah acutely remarked in one of his early lectures), but because many of the words which they are called on to sing are so uncouthly set, that if singers care for the notes, verbal meaning and the euphony must, like *Jill*, in the nursery-song,

Come tumbling after,

no matter how broken the tumble. M. Baumer has an elegant fancy, and constructive power, but this Anthem can never be sung cleanly, which means articulately and effectively. Yet who shall wonder at this, seeing that our Academy of Music has till now only had, now and then, by chance, a Professor of Declamation, a scholar and a gentleman, that is,—to read to the pupils, and to make them listen to his reading, if not read to him? There really *must* come more collateral education

into the art sooner or later, if the art is to grow and bear fruit in our country.

By way of continuing the above remarks,—and to *separate* them, as it were, with due regard to the importance of their subject, we shall merely here notice two other pamphlets of part-music to English words. The first consists of the two *Prize Glee*s, 1859, of the *Tonic Sol-Fa Association* (Novello). The first, 'The Fern and the Foxglove,' is by Herr Dürrner, an amiable and delicate German musician long settled at Edinburgh, to whose many winning attainments and instincts (just "a *fly's* step" short of Genius) this journal has often borne testimony. But in place of "*is*," the past tense should be used. Herr Dürrner was found dead in his bed the morning before the prize was adjudged to him. The verse he set to a gay and tuneable melody made such an inanity and such a cacophony necessary as the following:—

First Verse.

The | fern and the foxglove | for | me, yes, for me,

Second Verse.

The | fern and the foxglove | for | me, echo I.

The "*yes*" in the first verse every one must reject as a dismally bald expedient, borrowed from the platitudes of the translated foreign Opera book. The *e, o, i*, (three vowels in remorseless succession), in Verse the Second, cannot be got through without a terrible twist of the mouth when the time is "*quickly and lightly*." The elegant writer thought of his music, not of his language. If this 'Prize Glee' can be sung audibly by many voices to a part, with good tone and neat pronunciation, we should be surprised. There is no hardship of the kind to be charged against Horsley's Part-songs. He read good poetry poetically; he set the same musically; and the result was as clear as charming and pertinent. Mr. Benjamin Congreve's 'The Fisherman' (the other prize glee) is stouter and simpler, not without strain (if not positive falsity) of accent here and there, but this not in a fatal degree.

Nos. I. and II. of *Six Four-Part Songs*, &c., by Alfred and Bennett Gilbert (Cocks & Co.), are liable to similar criticism. Who can sing

Where | in—sects |

as here noted without distortion to voice, vowel, or sacrifice of the last three consonants?—The above, we own, are minute criticisms, but neither fastidious nor irrational; because, in their discussion, whether for agreement or disagreement, the existence of English vocal music is involved. What is wanted is not something hybrid, imitative, queerly proportioned; but a graceful, natural, and characteristic union of our peculiar language with a poetical art which has always changed its forms in harmony with language.—Now when English music is rising, English understanding of the laws of union between "voice and verse" ought to rise too.

PRINCESS'S.—The eccentric *vaudeville* known as 'La Chatte Métamorphosée' was placed on this stage on Monday, under the title of 'Puss! or, Metempsychosis.' A studious young man, full of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, readily submits to the deception contrived by his friends, that a favourite cat is transformed into a beautiful young woman, his cousin, *Adelaide*, with whom, accordingly, he falls in love, though occasionally disgusted by her feline habits, which she yet retains in her regenerated state, notwithstanding her willingness to reform. Miss Louise Keeley has to support this strange *rôle*, and realizes it to perfection. White satin and fur give her yet the semblance of the animal, which, further improved by gesture and appropriate situations, leads to odd combinations of the feline and human that were very amusing. Miss Keeley has won by the performance much credit as an ingenious artist. On Wednesday, Mr. G. Melville, from the provinces, made his *début* as *Hamlet*. He proved to be an intelligent and elegant representation of the melancholy Prince. There was also something fresh and original in his general conception and manner. His youth also in such a character is a great advantage, and gave an air of naturalness to the whole performance. On a future occasion we shall enter into this gentlemen's merits more particularly.

Suffice it for the present to say that he was successful with the audience.

SURREY.—'What will he do with it?' is the name of a new drama produced here on Monday. As its title imports, it is taken from Sir Bulwer Lytton's novel of the same name. It is an old licence of this house to place dramatized romances on the stage; and, on the present occasion, this has been almost literally done. The different scenes link themselves together better than might have been expected; and the dialogue proves to possess more than ordinary dramatic power. An actor from Australia, Mr. T. G. Drummond, made his *début* in the part of *Guy Darrell*, and evidently has qualifications for tragic character, but broke down from over-exertion in the earlier scenes. He must learn to restrain his energies. Mr. Basil Potter, as *Jasper Losely*, was highly successful, as was also Mr. Voltaire as *William Waife*. Mr. Shepherd, as the showman, *Lorenzo Rugge*, made the most of his part. The scenery of the piece is really beautiful; and the general performance of the action merited the applause that it received.

ASTLEY'S.—The fact that Mr. Tom Taylor has provided the dialogue and framework of the equestrian piece at this theatre renders it our duty to extend our remarks to its performance. The fertile dramatic adapter has selected the exploits of Garibaldi for his theme, and the spectacle is named after the Italian hero. It takes the four parts of his career, beginning with his residence at Uruguay, in 1846, where the motive of his future perils is stated, in the incident of a treacherous captain in the Italian legion, one *Mancini*, conceiving a guilty passion for Garibaldi's wife *Anita*, and also a corresponding hatred of her husband. This thread of dramatic interest is carried through the four parts, the villain having various disguises, and revengefully carrying off the daughter of the heroic pair, who is, however, restored in the final act, while the traitor falls beneath the patriot's sword in the conflict at Stelvio Pass. In the second act, some capital scenery represents Rome by moonlight, and the conflict on the walls, which is conducted with great spirit, with some admirable groupings, realizing the struggle on the breach, and the carrying of the Roman defences. The third part presents a panorama of the shores of the Adriatic, and the escape of Garibaldi and Anita from Cesenatico, in fishing-boats under the fire of the Austrian patrol. It concludes with the death of the heroine, in the Pine Woods near Magna Vacca: a scene into which Mr. Taylor has introduced considerable pathos. The concluding tableau, as we have intimated, presents the scenery of the Stelvio and the events of 1859. News arrives of the Armistice of Villafranca; and the curtain falls. As a spectacle, the piece is certainly interesting from its connexion with recent events; and the *libretto* by Mr. Taylor presents much meritorious dialogue, and many interesting situations.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A new *operetta* by Mr. H. Leslie, to text by Mr. J. P. Simpson, has been accepted at Covent Garden Theatre. Preparation, too, is there going on for the production of 'Lurline' by Mr. Wallace.

Later letters from Aberdeen brighten the impression of the Musical Festival there having been a success. The choral performance is described, in them, as good generally. There is "money in the bag," we are assured, after all expenses have been paid.

Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen' was performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, by "the Vocal Association," conducted by Mr. Benedict.

Mr. Smith is announcing yet another Drury Lane Italian Opera season as about to begin on the 8th of next month. Mdle. Tietjens will be the *prima donna*; and will sing in 'Martha,' among other operas.

'Israel in Egypt' was performed, as one of Dr. Wyld's series of cheap Oratorios, at *St. James's Hall*, on Wednesday evening.

The contest among the village bands at Loft-house, in Yorkshire,—announced some weeks ago



—took place on the last day of last month. Six brass bands competed;—the least numerous among them consisting of nine performers,—a dozen being the largest number. The order of playing was decided by lot. The ten Lofthouse Sax-Horns carried off the prize. The programme included the names of Bellini, Mozart, Signor Verdi (in two pieces), Donizetti, Handel,—and, as “test pieces to be played by each of the bands,” a ‘Grand Parade March,’ by Mr. Jones. There is a large balance in hand to bring matters forward withal, in 1860. There is something to be made of these meetings. The other day, we perceive, our Sovereign while visiting at Penrhyn was regaled with music “grown on the premises.” The programme of the Lofthouse village concert has been transcribed, not without reference to remarks on town amateur-doings put forth lately. “What people love to play, and why they love to play it, and how they can play it,” are not three bad heads for a discourse. Neither are they bad considerations to be suggested to any young musician who would rather strike out a line for himself than be struck down as a distant imitator of great men, each of whom has exhausted some main branch of musical composition. Why not write for amateurs like these Sax-Horns and others?—easy, clear, tuneful music,—the tune being the “rub.” Every great master has in turn condescended;—Handel to tea-gardens,—Beethoven to Vienna brass-bands,—Mozart to a musical-clock,—Mendelssohn to an equestrian circus. How long will our small men determine to be great without being able to be small?—how long will they fail accordingly, and deservedly? Such a fame as Béranger’s is not a bad fame; and yet his songs began in the *guinguette* and with the *gaudriole*.

A telegram from Cassel announces the death, on the 22nd inst., of Dr. Louis Spohr.

The coming *ballet* at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris may, it is possible, bring back the brilliant days of ‘La Sylphide’ and ‘Le Gipsy’; since M. Scribe is to invent the story, M. Offenbach to write the music, Madame Taglioni to put it on the stage, and Mlle. Emma Livry to dance it.

At the Schiller-Festival, which is about to be held in the Crystal Palace, a *Cantata* will be performed; the poetry by Herr Freiligrath, the music by Herr Pauer.—M. Meyerbeer is composing some music for the Schiller-Festival in Paris. Among the other revivals to which the coming anniversary will give occasion, is that of his ‘*Türandot*,’ which will be produced at the Royal Theatre at Hanover: with the music of C. von Weber. This last is numbered as the composer’s 37th *Opus*: and is described as consisting of an Overture and a March. Should not these be heard at the Philharmonic Concerts?

During the winter season, there is, we are glad to learn, some chance of operatic novelty at Berlin. A new “Weibertrübe” by Herr Schmidt, the author of ‘*Prince Eugene*’ and ‘*Queen Christina*’ (of Sweden), by Count de Redern.

Some of our readers interested in London Italian music will hear with pleasure of the gradually-growing success in her own country of the clever lady, known here as Mlle. Vera.—She will, probably, it is stated, sing at *La Scala* at Milan, during the coming season.—There is still, apparently, a corner for Opera in no less anxious a corner of Italy than the Papal States,—since foreign journals mention the entire success at Bologna, of ‘*Vittore Pisano*,’ an opera by *Maestro Peri*. Regarding this composer, it may be recollected, we have never given up expectation, though years have elapsed since he produced the opera on which our hope was based.—At Naples, matters seem to go from worse to worst, at the *Teatro San Carlo*.—‘*Ser Pomponio*,’ however, a comic opera, is described as having “a run” at the *Teatro Nuovo*.

A new five-act comedy by M. H. Meilhac—‘*Un Petit-fils de Mascarille*’—lately produced at the *Gymnase*, (where, by the way, Madame Rose-Chéri has been playing Mlle. Mars’s great part of *Marie*) appears to have had but a contested success.—This may in part be owing to the choice of its subject, which appears to us more than eminently disagreeable, howsoever our strange neighbours may consent to accept it as a moral lesson. The hero is predestined to profligacy and extravagance,—being the son of

one of those vicious women, who have of late years swarmed like a plague over the French stage. Five acts of vice and trickery in the second generation may well be too strong a dose even for Parisian digestion. We are sorry to think of such loss of time and mistake of career from M. Meilhac; having understood him to be one of the younger writers from whom real comedy might be looked for in France.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Archæological Association for Hampshire*.—A “Hampshire Clergyman” asks,—“Why has not Hampshire its own archæological association? We have had meetings of the general Societies within our county, and these meetings have done much good. But the county has not yet been by any means thoroughly explored. A Hampshire Association, under the presidency of (say) the Earl of Carnarvon, with a strong council of Hampshire antiquaries, might do much towards stirring up a local interest in such matters. It might further undertake the compilation and publication of a full county history. The materials for such a work are abundant: the work itself is a thing wanted. Of course I am not unacquainted with the compilations of Warner, Mudie, and the like. But not one of them is the county history which Hampshire properly deserves.”—*Builder*.

\* \* The *Athenæum* has more than once asked the same question. Hampshire has no County History. Warner and Mudie do not pretend to give the history of families, or to trace the descent of properties. Sussex, on the contrary, an adjoining county, has two, if not three, histories, and the best Archæological Society in England, which has just issued its eleventh volume. Kent, also, has its County Histories; but it has, within these twelve or eighteen months, started an Archæological Society, which, we believe, has already enrolled more than 700 members.

*Plutarch’s Lives*.—I have just read with very great interest the review, contained in your paper of Sept. 24, of Clough’s revised translation of ‘*Plutarch’s Lives*.’ There is one passage in that review, in which the writer, while justly reproaching the version given by the Langhorns of the few but very pregnant words, *ἔντρονος καὶ βλατος περὶ τὰς ἀφύνας*, adds a doubtful and somewhat hesitating commendation of Mr. Clough’s rendering “of a determined disposition and resolute to see himself righted.” It is easy to see how the translator has been led into this paraphrasing the words of his original—viz., by seeking, in the history of the person referred to, a clue to the meaning of a somewhat unusual phrase. But surely that clue is not so far to seek, nor need we be forced into rendering *βλατος* “resolute,” nor be reduced to the alternative of supposing, either that our author is for once napping, as even a greater than Plutarch was judged to be “*aliquando*,” or of degrading Demosthenes from the pedestal which he has so long and so worthily occupied, by supposing that his “resolution” was confined to those cases in which his own “rights” were concerned. Is not the solution of the difficulty rather to be sought in the peculiar extent of meaning covered by the noun *ἀφύνη*, and the verb to which it is related? That noun, if I mistake not, combines the two meanings of *attack* and *defence*, which, in the parent verb, are distinguished by variety of inflection or of construction. If this be so, the simplest and most literal rendering of the words already quoted will also be the best, and the most worthy of the great orator to whom they refer, seeing that we shall learn from them on the authority of Plutarch, in confirmation of what our knowledge of his character, and of the wondrous magic of his eloquence, would have led us to anticipate, that “he was nervous and vehement whether in attack or in defence.” It is with some hesitation that I make this suggestion, far away as I am at this moment from even the most ordinary books of reference, and without the opportunity even of examining the context of the passage, in which the words in question occur.

WHARTON B. MARRIOTT.

Grasmere, Oct. 4.

*Prof. Forbes on Ice*.—A discussion on the properties of ice took place at Aberdeen, during which Prof. Forbes made the following statements:—He agreed with Prof. J. Thomson that the phenomenon of regelation is only another phase of that property of ice which renders it viscous or plastic on the great scale; he differs from him as to the explanation, at least when applied to the phenomena of glaciers. Prof. Forbes has no wish to deny that in laboratory experiments, where ice is exposed to sudden and excessive changes of pressure, the lowering of the freezing point anticipated by Prof. J. Thomson may be really efficient in re-aggregating the fractured masses. But the view of the gradual fusion of ice throughout a certain small range of temperature below 32° (as proved by M. Prodon from his own and M. Regnault’s experiments) appears to him to necessitate the phenomenon of regelation without any pressure at all. If 32° be the temperature of ice in the extremity of dissolution or on the point of conversion into water, then a solid block of ice at a thawing temperature has a sensibly lower temperature in its interior than at its surface; a fact which Prof. Forbes has verified by observation. Such a block may indeed be conceived to be subdivided by isothermal surfaces, of which the exterior one only can be considered to have a temperature of 32°, the temperature of the nucleus being, say 31° 6’, or perhaps a good deal lower,—and the intermediate parts having taken up a portion of latent heat must have an intermediate temperature. The thickness of this stratum of variable temperature is perhaps not less than an inch, and the ice which composes it has manifestly very different mechanical qualities from the nucleus. It is what mineralogists call *sectile*, that is, easily cut and fashioned by the knife, with small hardness and little fragility. It resembles in this respect cheese or hard brown soap, and may be squeezed and moulded under Bramah’s press without splintering, showing the characteristic forms of soft solids treated in the same manner. In this respect it differs importantly from the crystalline nucleus, which is hard and splintering. It is manifest that a glacier during summer is placed in the most favourable circumstances to assume this soft transition state, being exposed for days and months to a hot sun, hot air, and water infiltrating innumerable crevices. But to return to regelation. Admitting the constitution of a block of thawing ice to be such as has been described, the exterior surface alone is maintained at a temperature of 32°, and it is so exclusively by the sources of heat (air and water) exterior to it. The interior strata of ice next to it are all colder than itself. Withdraw the air or water by placing next to it another block of thawing ice in precisely the same conditions with the first, the superficial film of water common to both is placed between two surfaces of slightly colder ice. It consequently falls in temperature by giving part of its latent heat to the interior ice (which it softens more or less), but in doing so it becomes itself frozen. If the data be correct, it is certain that regelation must result from this constitution of ice and water. It is also certain from experiment that ice but little inferior in temperature to 32°, or having taken up part of its latent heat, is sufficiently softened to be moulded under pressure and to cohere with other similar surfaces without the intervention of water at all, or anything which can be strictly described as regelation. This may be, and probably is, the ordinary condition of the ice of glaciers in summer. Generally speaking, when ice and water remain in contact the tendency of the ice is to thaw, and the tendency of the water is to freeze. If the former predominate very much in quantity, as in the case of a small ice cavity containing water, the water will gradually pass into the state of ice (provided no external heat reaches it by radiation or otherwise), its latent heat going to soften slightly the surrounding mass. If, on the other hand, a small mass of ice float in a cistern of water it will in time melt, the cold of crystallization tending merely to render the water slightly less mobile.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. F. C.—J. B.—C. A. C. C.—W. W.—A. F.—H. W.—received.



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ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

## ESTABLISHED 1837.

# BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, *Chairman.*  
Increasing rates of Premium, especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates, whereby half the Premium only is payable during the first seven years.

Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death if occurring previously.

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BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.  
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Profits divided annually.  
Premiums for every three months' difference of age.  
Half-credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the unpaid Half-Premiums being liquidated out of the Profits.

## EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

WITHOUT PROFITS.					WITH PROFITS.				
Age	Half-Prem. 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs.	Mos.	Age	Annual Prem.	Half-Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.
30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	30	0	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
40	1 1 9	2 3 6	40	0	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
50	1 9 2	2 18 4	50	0	3 2 7	1 4 4	0 12 4	0 12 4	0 12 4
55	2 2 6	4 5 0	55	0	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5	0 12 5	0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	60	0	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

# ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER- SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have

added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1857.

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"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. De Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it, than they were when I used the preparations of Pale Oil usually sold by the druggists. I never could get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. De Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. My own opinion is, that it is the BEST OIL SOLD."

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WATCHES SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE PER POST.  
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ANNE; Modèles spéciaux à sa Fabrique."—WATER-STON & BRODREN, having been honoured with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering Testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

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The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, &c. These are porous, light in texture, and luxuriant, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each, post free. **JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER**, 225, Piccadilly, London.

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**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S** New Patent and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine SPRAY Spontaneous, are ever drawn on by Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brush is made thoroughly through the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually.—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps. In the list of their names and address at 61, each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Aftershave Tooth Powder, 2s. 6d. box, and of the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**PRIZE-MEDAL LIQUID HAIR-DYE.**  
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, and SOVEREIGN.

In Cases, post free, 3s. 9d. and 5s. direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S Laboratory, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."  
*Illustrated London News*, July 19, 1851.  
A long and interesting Report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Committee, published in the *Editor of the Lancet*, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

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**THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous**  
Circulation.—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it to be his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing full and complete information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**  
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**RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS**.—**DR. THOMSON'S** celebrated REMEDY has been successful in curing thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of SINGLE or DOUBLE RUPTURE, or hernia, or lower abdominal tumour, or any kind of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and doing away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by **DR. RALPH THOMSON**, 23, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London.—Attendance daily, except Sunday, from 11 till 12 o'clock. An explanatory book and testimonials sent, post free, for six penny stamps.

**THE following is an EXTRACT from the**  
Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by **DR. G. F. COLLIER**, published by Longman & Co.:—

It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of **COCKLE'S PILLS**, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic or resinous nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and the joints of the bowels of the intestines, and the rectum, are all brought into a healthy state, and the system is brought to a healthy state. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*The West Indies and the Spanish Main.* By Anthony Trollope. (Chapman & Hall.)

THERE is a stimulus in the title-page of this volume. With Mr. Anthony Trollope afloat we expect a choice fragment of travel. He is a cultured and a scholarly writer, with a bright imagination and large experience of the world; therefore, we are in no fear of a Commander's narrative, eked out by a hack at home, full of soundings and bearings, with plagiarisms from Natural History Manuals, and a dull diffusion of useful knowledge overwhelmed by the laxative garrulity of a professional gentleman in print. Mr. Trollope is a writer, not a tourist; consequently he presents us with twenty-three light, pleasant, fresh, instructive chapters, not frivolous, yet amusing, not solemn, yet abounding in matter of importance to the West Indian "interest," the diagrammatists of penal systems and the speculators in colonization. As he sails up and down the Spanish Main, and the waters made for ever brilliant by the hot glow of piratical romance,—as he touches sands which the caravels of a Columbus grated,—as he floats in and out of verdurous harbours, redolent of poetical history, we cannot but say in our hearts that such a record of a sensible man's observations "in foreign parts" is worth a ton of the elegant nothingness forced upon us by travellers of every season. Mr. Trollope has a lively and a fearless, yet not a wanton or a desperate, pen; he draws in black and white; he dashes in colours at discretion; but he is, in general, moderate in his social criticism, and can see men and women moving in narrow orbits without despising or pitying them. In such a temper he went and returned, and here we have, as a result, a photograph, vividly tinted, of Jamaica with its sister islands, of New Granada and the Isthmus of Panama, of Central America as a whole, and of the Bermudas, where dew still seems to be cheap, as in the days of Ariel. In no lofty or exclusively modern fashion did Mr. Trollope make his venture, but rather like a voyager of old times departing from Bristol in a ship of solid hull, heavy canvas, and stately pace, proceeding "to inspect the world." He opens his tale at sea, between Cuba and Jamaica; he is half starved and spirit-worn on board a reeking brig; it is January, but the sun of the tropics strikes through deck and wooden wall; the voyager is smoking and tasting brandy out of compassion to the blue-nosed skipper; he is armed with a royal passport, signed by Don Pedro Badan Calderon de la Barca; like the Ancient Mariner, he curses the calm, which is equivalent to close confinement upon pork and biscuits. We have made his acquaintance, then, and are glad to be with him at Kingston, Jamaica. It is not very lately that we have had a cheerful, scrupulous, swiftly-sketched picture of the great island of puncheons. And now that we have one, it is not very enticing. Half-built streets, tumble-down houses, a town to all appearance smitten with erysipelas,—no pathways, no trottoirs, but a wilderness of stone steps and broken watercourses. Havana and Cien Fuegos, in Cuba, are lighted, the former with oil-lamps, the latter with gas, but Kingston remains in total darkness. It resembles, says Mr. Trollope, a city of the dead; long streets may be explored without a single visible inhabitant; perhaps an old negress mumbles, or an ebony urchin plays before a door; it is a maze of dirty yellow walls, dust, rubbish, and swine:—

"There is here the most frightfully hideous race

of pigs that ever made a man ashamed to own himself a bacon-eating biped. I have never done much in pigs myself, but I believe that piggy grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness—in shortness, above all, of the face and nose. The Spanish Town pigs are never plump. They are the very ghosts of swine, consisting entirely of bones and bristles. Their backs are long, their ribs are long, their legs are long, but, above all, their heads and noses are hideously long. These brutes prowl about in the sun, and glare at the unfrequent strangers with their starved eyes, as though doubting themselves whether, by some little exertion, they might not become beasts of prey."

According to Mr. Trollope, when a Frenchman has to wait he smokes, a German meditates, an Italian sleeps, an American invents some new contortion of his limbs, but an Englishman takes a walk. So he took a walk, and fancied himself in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, with pigs and negresses as illustrations of metempsychosis, and wandered into a West Indian hotel. In West Indian hotels, speaking broadly, the landlords and ladies, or their customers are dolts. They persist in giving ox-tail soup when turtle would be better and cheaper—they will have bad English potatoes, instead of delicious yams and mountain cabbages, and so forth. Mr. Trollope has more to say of these hostilities, especially of the half-civil black servants:—

"Hullo, old fellow! how about that bath?" I said one morning to a lad who had been commissioned to see a bath filled for me. He was cleaning boots at the time, and went on with his employment, sedulously, as though he had not heard a word. But he was over-sedulous, and I saw that he heard me.—"I say, how about that bath?" I continued. But he did not move a muscle. "Put down those boots, sir," I said, going up to him; "and go and do as I bid you."—"Who you call fellow? You speak to a gen'lman gen'lmanly, and den he fill de bath."—"James," said I, "might I trouble you to leave those boots, and see the bath filled for me?" and I bowed to him.—"Es, sir," he answered, returning my bow; "go at once." And so he did, perfectly satisfied. Had he imagined, however, that I was quizzing him, in all probability he would not have gone at all."

There is an intelligent and impartial statement of Jamaican affairs. This is followed by a racy reminiscence of dialogue in Niggerdom. Then the orders of a Jamaica day are picturesquely stated. Next, Mr. Trollope descants amiably, though judiciously, on the West Indian negro character:—

"Nothing about them is more astonishing than the dress of the women. It is impossible to deny to them considerable taste and great power of adaptation. In England, among our housemaids and even haymakers, crinoline, false flowers, long waists, and flowing sleeves have become common; but they do not wear their finery as though they were at home in it. There is generally with them, when in their Sunday best, something of the hog in armour. With the negro woman there is nothing of this. In the first place, she is never shame-faced. Then she has very frequently a good figure, and having it, she knows how to make the best of it. She has a natural skill in dress, and will be seen with a bodice fitted to her as though it had been made and laced in Paris. Their costumes on fête-days and Sundays are perfectly marvellous. They are by no means contented with coloured calicoes; but shine in muslin and light silks at heaven only knows how much a yard. They wear their dresses of an enormous fulness. One may see of a Sunday evening three ladies occupying a whole street by the breadth of their garments, who on the preceding day were scrubbing pots and carrying weights about the town on their heads. And they will walk in full-dress too as though they had been used to go in such attire from their youth up. They rejoice most in white—in white muslin with coloured sashes; in light-brown boots, pink gloves,

parasols, and broad-brimmed straw hats with deep veils and glittering bugles. The hat and the veil, however, are mistakes. If the negro woman thoroughly understood effect, she would wear no head-dress but the coloured handkerchief, which is hers by right of national custom. Some of their efforts after dignity of costume are ineffably ludicrous. One Sunday evening, far away in the country, as I was riding with a gentleman, the proprietor of the estate around us, I saw a young girl walking home from church. She was arrayed from head to foot in virgin white. Her gloves were on, and her parasol was up. Her hat also was white, and so was the lace, and so were the bugles which adorned it. She walked with a stately dignity that was worthy of such a costume, and worthy also of higher grandeur; for behind her walked an attendant nymph, carrying the beauty's prayer-book—on her head."

Next Sunday these jet nymphs would change places. Of the coloured population we are told:—

"Let any stranger go through the shops and stores of Kingston, and see how many of them are either owned or worked by men of colour; let him go into the House of Assembly, and see how large a proportion of their debates is carried on by men of colour. I don't think much of the parliamentary excellence of these debates, as I shall have to explain by-and-by; but the coloured men at any rate hold their own against their white colleagues. How large a portion of the public service is carried on by them; how well they thrive, though the prejudices of both white and black are so strong against them!"

The whites regard themselves as martyred, and wait for a more prosperous day:—

"At present, when the old planter sits on the magisterial bench, a coloured man sits beside him; one probably on each side of him. At road sessions he cannot carry out his little project because the coloured men out-vote him. There is a vacancy for his parish in the House of Assembly. The old planter scorns the House of Assembly, and will have nothing to do with it. A coloured man is therefore chosen, and votes away the white man's taxes; and then things worse and worse arise. Not only coloured men get into office, but black men also. What is our old aristocratic planter to do with a negro churchwarden on one side, and a negro coroner on another? 'Fancy what our state is, a young planter said to me; 'I dare not die, for fear I should be sat upon by a black man!'"

In the course of his reminiscences of Jamaica Mr. Trollope falls in with that sooty Cæsar of Hayti, the ex-Emperor Soulouque, the blackest of the black in skin, and very like an Ethiopian minstrel in capacity. The dingy little Nero had alienated his Praetorians—some he had thrown into pits, leaving them without food—others he had abandoned for days to be preyed upon by vermin; at length, with his wife, daughters, prime minister, and "certain coal-black maids of honour," he arrived, a fugitive, at Kingston:—

"Two small, wretched vehicles were procured, such as ply in the streets there, and carry passengers to the Spanish Town railway at sixpence a head. In one of these sat Soulouque and his wife, with a British officer on the box beside the driver, and with two black policemen hanging behind. In another, similarly guarded, were packed the Countess Olive—that being the name of the ex-emperor's daughter—and her attendants. And thus travelling by different streets they made their way to their hotel."

Lodged at the Date-Tree Tavern, after an ovation of howlings and mockeries.—

"Soulouque is a stout, hale man, apparently of sixty-five or sixty-eight years of age. It is difficult to judge of the expression of a black man's face unless it be very plainly seen; but it appeared to me to be by no means repulsive. He has been, I believe, some twelve years Emperor of Hayti, and as he has escaped with wealth he cannot be said to have been unfortunate."



There is not a very flattering account of the Jamaica Government. The local parliament is sketched ironically, we suppose:—

"The house itself in which the forty-seven members sit is comfortable enough, and not badly adapted for its purposes. The Speaker sits at one end all in full fig, with a clerk at the table below; opposite to him, two-thirds down the room, a low bar, about four feet high, runs across it. As far as this the public are always admitted; and when any subject of special interest is under discussion twelve or fifteen persons may be seen there assembled. Then there is a side room opening from the house, into which members take their friends. Indeed it is, I believe, generally open to any one wearing a decent coat. There is the Bellamy of the establishment, in which honourable members take such refreshment as the warmth of the debate may render necessary. Their tastes seemed to me to be simple, and to addict themselves chiefly to rum-and-water. I was throwing away my cigar as I entered the precincts of the house. 'Oh, you can smoke,' said my friend to me; 'only, when you stand at the doorway, don't let the Speaker's eye catch the light; but it won't much matter.' So I walked on, and stood at the side door, smoking my cigar indeed, but conscious that I was desecrating the place. I saw five or six coloured gentlemen in the house, and two negroes—sitting in the house as members."

The debate swelled into a tempest:—

"It was clear that the conquered majority of—say thirty—was very angry. For some reason, appertaining probably to the tactics of the house, these thirty were exceedingly anxious to have some special point carried and put out of the way that night, but the three were inexorable. Two of the three spoke continually, and ended every speech with a motion for adjournment. And then there was a disagreement among the thirty. Some declared all this to be 'bosh,' proposed to leave the house without any adjournment, play whist, and let the three victors enjoy their barren triumph. Others, made of sterner stuff, would not thus give way. One after another they made impetuous little speeches, then two at a time, and at last three. They thumped the table, and called each other pretty names, walked about furiously, and devoted the three victors to the infernal gods. And then one of the black gentlemen arose, and made a calm, deliberate little oration. The words he spoke were about the wisest which were spoken that night, and yet they were not very wise. He offered to the house a few platitudes on the general benefit of railways, which would have applied to any railway under the sun, saying that eggs and fowls would be taken to market; and then he sat down."

Too bad of Mr. Trollope, considering that one of the legislators, rambling out of the house, gripped him by the arm, and said, "Come, and have a drink of rum-and-water."

By way of Cuba, past the Windward Islands, with their glowing slopes—away down along the surf-sprinkled shores—and we are in Guiana, the empire of mud, with vast mountain spaces behind it, utterly unknown and mysterious; a land for alligators and monkeys; for mosquitoes, grass-flies, gallinippers, xaguas and boa constrictors; where negroes swelter in the sun upon a surfeit of yams, but where Mr. Trollope enjoyed himself amazingly among the British colonists. But he shall take us without delay to one of the ice-houses or pump-rooms of Barbadoes:—

"There is something cool and mild in the name, which makes one fancy that ladies would delight to frequent it. But, alas! a West Indian ice-house is but a drinking-shop—a place where one goes to liquor, as the Americans call it, without the knowledge of the feminine creation. It is a drinking-shop, at which the draughts are all cool, are all iced, but at which, alas! they are also all strong. The brandy, I fear, is as essential as the ice. A man may, it is true, drink iced soda-water without any concomitant, or he may simply have a few drops of raspberry vinegar to flavour it. No

doubt many an easy tempered wife so imagines. But if so, I fear that they are deceived."

And thence to a dinner-table at St. Thomas's:—

"Cheese and jelly, guava jelly, were always eaten together. This I found to be the general fashion of St. Thomas. Some men dipped their cheese in jelly; some ate a bit of jelly and then a bit of cheese; some topped up with jelly and some topped up with cheese, all having it on their plates together. But this lady—she must have spent years in acquiring the exercise—had a knack of involving her cheese in jelly, covering up by a rapid twirl of her knife a bit about an inch thick, so that no cheesy surface should touch her palate, and then depositing the parcel, oh, ever so far down, without dropping above a globule or two of the covering on her bosom."

New Granada and the Isthmus of Panama, strewn with ruins and relics, dim and fractured monuments, lead to a narrative of journeyings in Central America; and this part of Mr. Trollope's volume is the least interesting. The ascent of Mont Irazu opened up noble glimpses of natural scenery; but we are glad to be again among the islands, even among the crime-haunted Bermudas. Most readers will be curious to know what Mr. Trollope has to say of the convict establishments.

"At Bermuda there are in round numbers fifteen hundred convicts. As this establishment is one of penal servitude, of course it is to be presumed that those sent there are either hardened thieves, whose lives have been used to crime, or those who have committed heavy offences under the impulse of strong temptation. \* \* Useful work for such men is to be found at Bermuda. We have dockyards there, and fortifications which cannot be made too strong and weather-tight. At such a place works may be done by convict labour which could not be done otherwise. Whether the labour be economically used is another question; but at any rate the fifteen hundred rogues are disposed of, well out of the way of our pockets and shop windows."

Something approaching to anarchy rages at times, and naturally so, in this moral wilderness:—

"Shortly before my arrival a prisoner had been killed in a row. After that an attempt had been made to murder a warder. And during my stay there one prisoner was deliberately murdered by two others after a faction fight between a lot of Irish and English, in which the warders were for some minutes quite unable to interfere. Twenty-four men were carried to the hospital dangerously wounded, as to the life of some of whom the doctor almost despaired. This occurred on a day intervening between two visits which I made to the establishment. Within a month of the same time three men had escaped, of whom two only were retaken; one had got clear away, probably to America."

Mr. Trollope continues—

"There is no wall round the prison. I must explain that the convicts are kept on two islands, those called Boaz and Ireland. At Boaz is the parent establishment, at which live the controller, chaplains, doctors, and head officers. But here is the lesser number of prisoners, about six hundred. They live in ordinary prisons. The other nine hundred are kept in two hulks, old men-of-war moored by the breakwaters, at the dockyard establishment in Ireland. It was in one of these that the murder was committed. The labour of these nine hundred men is devoted to the dockyard works. There is a bridge between the two islands over which runs a public road, and from this road there are ways equally public, as far as the eye goes, to all parts of the prison. A man has only to say that he is going to the chaplain's house, and he may pass all through the prison,—with spirits in his pockets if it so please him. That the prisoners should not be about without warders is no doubt a prison rule; but where everything is done by the prisoners, from the building of stores to the

picking of weeds and lighting of lamps, how can any moderate number of warders see everything, even if they were inclined? There is nothing to prevent spirits being smuggled in after dark through the prison windows. And the men do get rum, and drunkenness is a common offence. Prisoners may work outside prison walls; but I remember no other prison that is not within walls—that looks from open windows on to open roads, as is here the case.—'And who shaves them?' I happened to ask one of the officers.—'Oh, every man has his own razor; and they have knives too, though it is not allowed.'—So these gentlemen who are always ready for faction fights, whose minds are as constantly engaged on the family question of Irish *versus* English, which means Protestant against Catholic, as were those of Father Tom Maguire and Mr. Pope, are as well armed for their encounters as were those reverend gentlemen. The two murderers will I presume be tried, and if found guilty probably hanged; but the usual punishment for outbreaks of this kind seems to be, or to have been, flogging. A man would get some seventy lashes; the Governor of the island would go down and see it done; and then the lacerated wretch would be locked up in idleness till his back would again admit of his bearing a shirt.—'But they'll venture their skin,' said the officer; 'they don't mind that till it comes.'—But do they mind being locked up alone?' I asked. He admitted this, but said that they had only six—I think six—cells, of which two or three were occupied by madmen; they had no other place for lunatics. Solitary confinement is what these men do mind, what they do fear; but here there is not the power of inflicting that punishment."

Such being the discipline, what of the aliment and clothing provided for the Bermuda convict?

"He has a pound of meat; he has good meat too, lucky dog, while those wretched Bermudians are tugging out their teeth against tough carcasses! He has a pound and three ounces of bread; the amount may be of questionable advantage, as he cannot eat it all; but he probably sells it for drink. He has a pound of fresh vegetables; he has tea and sugar; he has a glass of grog—exactly the same amount that a sailor has; and he has an allowance of tobacco-money, with permission to smoke at mid-day and evening, as he sits at his table or takes his noontide pleasant saunter. So much for belly. Then as to his back, under which I include a man's sinews. The convict begins the day by going to chapel at a quarter-past seven: his prayers do not take him long, for the chaplain on the occasion of my visit read small bits out of the Prayer-book here and there, without any reference to church rule or convict-establishment reason. At half-past seven he goes to his work, if it does not happen to rain, in which case he sits till it ceases. He then works till five, with an hour and a half interval for his dinner, grog, and tobacco. He then has the evening for his supper and amusements. He thus works for eight hours, barring the rain, whereas in England a day labourer's average is about ten. As to the comparative hardness of their labour there will of course be no doubt. The man who must work for his wages will not get any wages unless he works hard. The convict will at any rate get his wages, and of course spares his sinews. As to clothes, they have, and should have, exactly what is best suited to health. Shoes when worn out are replaced. The straw hat is always decent, and just what one would wish to wear oneself in that climate. The jacket and trousers have the word 'Boaz' printed over them in rather ugly type; but one would get used to that. The flannel shirts, &c., are all that could be desired. Their beds are hammocks like those of sailors, only not subject to be swung about by the winds, and not hung quite so closely as those of some sailors. Did any of my readers ever see the beds of an Irish cottier's establishment in county Cork? Ah! or of some English cottier's establishments in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire? The hospital arrangements and attendance are excellent as regards the men's comfort; though the ill-arrangement of the buildings is conspicuous, and must be conspicuous to all who see them. And then these men, when they take their departure, have the wages of their labour



given to them,—so much as they have not spent either licitly in tobacco, or illicitly in extra grog. They will take home with them sixteen pounds, eighteen pounds, or twenty pounds. Such is convict life in Bermuda,—unless a man chance to get murdered in a faction fight."

Varied and agreeable, Mr. Trollope's volume is one that will entertain the lightest reader, while it may attract public attention to matters of no slight gravity in connexion with the economy of our colonial and penal establishments in the Spanish Main,—Spanish now in the same sense that India is Portuguese.

*Edinburgh Papers.* By Robert Chambers.—*The Romantic Scottish Ballads: their Epoch and Authorship.* (Chambers.)

A curious literary question has been raised by Mr. Robert Chambers, respecting the date and authorship of a certain class of Scotch ballads. Hitherto they have been received by all antiquarian editors, from Bishop Percy and Sir Walter Scott down to Prof. Aytoun, as authentic compositions of a date certainly not later than the sixteenth century. Mr. Chambers himself, not many years ago, was so disposed to consider them,—but an examination into the evidence which exists as to their date, a comparison of them with each other and with old and familiar ballads, the occurrence of repeated parallelisms in thought, and the language found in them, have led him to form the theory that they are not antique at all—in fact, not later than the eighteenth century, and though composed at different times, and exhibiting different degrees of poetical and inventive merit, are all the works of one hand. The author of this group of ballads, now for the first time discovered, was it appears a lady, not only possessed of Sir Walter Scott's feeling for history and romance, but his ability to construct and shape it into consistent verse. "In short," says Mr. Chambers, "Scotland appears to have had a Scott a hundred years before the actual person so named." This is sufficiently startling, but Mr. Chambers proceeds even further:—"We may well believe that if we had not had the first, we either should not have had the second, or he would have been something considerably different,—for, beyond question, Sir Walter's genius was fed and nurtured on the ballad literature of his native country." That the reader may not be kept in any longer suspense as to the name of this unknown parent or nurse of Sir Walter Scott, we hasten to inform him that it is a certain Lady Wardlaw, the wife of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, which lady is spoken of on more or less authority as the authoress of a ballad called 'Hardyknute.' This ballad, first printed in 1719, when the unknown poetess was nearly forty, Mr. Chambers takes, and compares with "the grand old ballad of 'Sir Patrick Spence.'" A variety, or a "set," of particulars at once strike him. The two ballads have each a beginning and an ending—they have also phrases in common. In the opening of 'Hardyknute' we have a Scottish king, who is sitting, drinking, and his drink is wine—"blude-red wine." In the opening of 'Sir Patrick Spence' we have also a Scottish King, who is conducting himself as a Scot and a King, that is, he is sitting, drinking wine—blude-red wine. In each of the poems this blude-red-wine-drinking king asks imperious questions. Although Mr. Chambers omits to notice the king's posture when interrogative, in 'Sir Patrick Spence' he is sitting—while in 'Hardyknute' he rises up and cries, and this too in the midst of dinner. Finally, says Mr. Chambers, "Norway is brought into connexion with Scotland in both cases." In

'Hardyknute' "the King of Norse" is mentioned, while, in the version of 'Sir Patrick Spence,' the Scotch king, who writes a letter to the knight, and then addresses him in the second person, exclaims—

"To Norway, to Norway,  
To Norway o'er the faem;  
The King's daughter of Norway,  
'Tis thou maun bring her hame."

The first part of the verse—what Mr. Chambers calls "Sir Patrick's exclamation, 'To Norway, to Norway,' meets with an *exact counterpart* in the 'To horse, to horse,' of the courtier in 'Hardyknute.' Then there are identical phrases in the two ballads:—"The words of the ill-boding sailor in 'Sir Patrick'—'Late, late yestreen I saw the new moon'—a *very peculiar expression*, be it marked,—are repeated in 'Hardyknute'—

"Late, late yestreen I weened in peace  
To end my lengthened life."

Nor are we to omit "the grief of the ladies at the catastrophe" in the two poems. The one "is equally the counterpart of the other," as our readers may see for themselves:—

On Norway's coast, the widowed dame May wash the rock with tears, May lang look o'er the ship- less seas, Before her mate appears. 'Cease, Emma, cease to hope in vain; Thy lord lies in the clay; The valiant Scots nae riev- ers thole* To carry life away.'	O lang, lang may the ladies sit, Wi' their fans into their hand, Or ere they see Sir Patrick Spence Come sailing to the land. O lang, lang may the ladies stand, Wi' their gold kames in their hair, Waiting for their ain dear lords, For they'll see them nae mair.
--	---

Half ower, half ower to Aber-  
dour,  
It's fifty fathom deep;  
And there lies gude Sir  
Patrick Spence  
Wi' the Scots lords at his  
feet.

\* "Permit no robbers, &c."

This is Mr. Chambers's case of identity, and the material evidence in favour of Lady Wardlaw as the authoress of the two ballads. In 1839 Mr. David Laing had intimated his suspicions on the point, but, "for all the reasons" above stated—for the local circumstances alluded to in 'Sir Patrick Spence,' such as Dunfermline and Aberdour, "places in the immediate neighbourhood,"—of Lady Wardlaw's mansions at different periods of her life—Mr. Chambers "feels assured that 'Sir Patrick' is a modern ballad," and "suspects, or more than suspects, that the author is Lady Wardlaw."

While presenting these "remarkable traits of an identity of authorship," Mr. Chambers makes an important admission. He allows that "one poem is a considerable improvement upon the other," but this improvement appears to him nothing unusual. He has his own method of accounting for it. "It seems as if the hand which was stiff and somewhat *puerile* in 'Hardyknute,'—the puerile authoress was only in her fortieth year when the ballad appeared,—had acquired freedom and breadth of style in 'Sir Patrick Spence.'" The very converse will strike some readers. It seems as if a hand which was familiar with 'Sir Patrick Spence' and other old ballads had adopted with a good deal of freedom some of their phrases, and worked in with a good deal of breadth, a part of their style, so as to produce what Mr. Chambers, with some inconsistency, calls, at page 2, "a stiff and poor composition." We put the two ballads in line:—

The king of Norse, in sum- mer pride, Puffed up with power and might, Landed in fair Scotland, the isle, With mony a hardy knight.	The king sits in Dunfermline town, Drinking the blude-red wine: 'O whar will I get a gude sailor, To sail this ship of mine?'
--	---

The tidings to our gude Scots  
king  
Came as he sat at dine,  
With noble chiefs in brave  
array,  
Drinking the blude-red  
wine.

'To horse, to horse, my  
royal liege;  
Your faes stand on the  
strand;  
Full twenty thousand glitter-  
ing spears  
The king of Norse com-  
mands.  
'Bring me my steed, page,  
dapple-gray,'  
Our gude king rose and  
cried;  
'A trustier beast in a' the  
land  
A Scots king never tried.'

Up and spak an eldern  
knight,  
Sat at the king's right  
knee:  
'Sir Patrick Spence is the  
best sailer  
That sails upon the sea.'

The king has written a braid  
letter,  
And signed it with his  
hand,  
And sent it to Sir Patrick  
Spence,  
Was walking on the sand.

['To Norway, to Norway,  
To Norway o'er the faem;  
The king's daughter of Nor-  
way,  
'Tis thou maun bring her  
hame.']

The first line that Sir Patrick  
read,  
A loud lauch laughed he:  
The next line that Sir Patrick  
read,  
The tear blinded his ee.

The veriest tyro in criticism will not, we imagine, be deceived as to the respective date or history of these compositions. But, hold, says our antiquarian, there is no ancient MS. of 'Sir Patrick Spence,'—there is "The palpable modernness of the diction—for example, 'Our ship must sail the faem,' a glaring specimen of the poetical language of the reign of Anne—and, still more palpably, of several of the things alluded to, as cork-heeled shoon, hats, fans, and feather-beds, together with the *inapplicableness* of the story to any known event of actual history." What can be urged in reply to such objections? If ballads were compositions transmitted orally, and only reduced to writing when they ceased to be sung, it is not likely that there could exist any very ancient MS. of 'Sir Patrick Spence.' If such a monument, too, exist, as Mr. Aytoun has recorded, "in the little island of Papa Stronsay, one of the Oradian group, lying over against Norway," in the shape of "a large grave or tumulus, known to the inhabitants from time immemorial as 'The grave of Sir Patrick Spence,'"—a Scandinavian locality, moreover, where "the Scottish ballads were not current at an early period," there is a presumption, we submit, in favour of the antiquity of 'Sir Patrick' stronger than any Mr. Chambers has raised to invalidate it. As to the "palpable modernness" of "cork-heeled shoon," &c., if Mr. Chambers will turn to Buchan's collection of Ancient Ballads and Songs, he will find the stanza read thus:—

O, laith, laith were our Scots Lords' sons  
To weat their coal-black shoon.

Or in Mr. Jamieson's collection:—

To weat their leather shoon.

And the hats, fans, &c. are doubtless decorations of a later date. No sensible critic, who knows aught of manuscript or oral transmission, will demand from a ballad the accuracy of a history. As justly might Mr. Chambers argue that Pope was the composer of 'Palamon and Arcite,'—or Dryden of the 'Flower and the Leaf,'—or that Prior was the author of 'The Nut-Brown Maid,'—because there is a "freedom and breadth of style" in the one, and "a stiffness" in the other,—or because there are interrogations in the one which are repeated in the other,—or because "it belongs to the idiosyncrasy of an author to make a rhyme twice over,"—or because circumstances may be detected in them, such as Mr. Chambers points out, viz., "to kiss the cheek and chin in succession," which is "very peculiar,"—or queries of equally strange reference. "Where shall I get a gude sailor?" cries the King at Dunfermline town. "Where shall I get a bonny boy?" exclaims Gil Morrice in the greenwood. This is very peculiar." Take notice, says Mr. Chambers, of another peculiarity:—"Let it be noted that the eldern knight in that ballad (of 'Sir Patrick Spence') sits at the



king's knee." And the nurse in 'Gil Morrice' is, not very necessarily, described as having "the bairn upon her knee." "Why the knee on these occasions, if not an habitual idea of one poet?" Why, the reader may naturally ask, these comparisons?

From what we have said, it will be seen that while we think Mr. Chambers has raised a curious question, we do not think he has settled it by his discoveries. We close with George Chalmers's report on the lady now brought into popular notice as the forerunner of Sir Walter Scott:—"Lady Wardlaw was a woman of elegant accomplishments, who wrote poems, and practised drawing and cutting paper with her scissors, and who had much wit and humour, with great sweetness of temper."

*Honoré de Balzac.* By Théophile Gautier. (Paris, Malassis & De Broise.)

SOME attention has just been drawn to a great though oppressive author, whose memory may be said to have passed for awhile into eclipse, by the remarkable success which has attended the revival of De Balzac's play, 'La Marâtre,' in Paris. That drama on its production was engulfed in the cauldron of 1848—passed, and made no sign,—but did not die. It is now established on the stage as one in the list of powerful engines of theatrical misery which includes Schiller's 'Cabal and Love,'—as a tale which racks the nerves and quickens the pulse,—in which the "terror" is extreme and the "pity" limited.—The "Mother-in-Law" sported with by Mr. Leech, introduced with a graver emphasis by Mr. Thackeray as "the old soldier," is exhibited here, in all her traditional hideous colours; as fiend, serpent, *Megeva*.—She is evil, cunning, merciless,—an unchaste wife, who murders her daughter-in-law, with a simple earnestness of purpose, because she discovers that the girl has the true hold on the heart of the "house-friend," over whom she has established her baneful and false ascendancy.—Byron knew his art when he spoke of suppressed emotion as all-powerful on the stage.—Shakspeare's *Hermione* almost breaking loose from her pedestal to embrace "our *Perdita*," yet awaiting the music,—the group of people in that wonderful home-scene by Madame de Girardin, who tremble like conspirators—when they are on the verge of disclosing good news to the mother of the dead-alive,—are two examples—widely apart—both potent ones. This play of De Balzac's affords a third. The sewing-scene, where the women detect their rivalry, and the elder one learns that her guilty secret is discovered, is tremendous in its quietness. Wary guilt in duel with wary innocence—a woman profound in the caution of wickedness pitted against a girl hardened to poison, as was Rappaccini's daughter in Mr. Hawthorne's tale, by the long influences of an ill atmosphere—can anything be more terrible than such an encounter?—The more flagrant crime which comes later is weak in comparison to the might of this scene.

It is impossible to consider such a work, as one of a long similar series, without feelings of anatomical curiosity as to the state of mind of him who produced it. This vein of speculation, it may be recollected, was opened some short time since, when we noticed his 'Balthazar.'—When touching it, we recollected the revelations made by Madame Dudevant, whose charity exhibited in her Memoirs left every relative, contemporary and friend in somewhat worse plight than they had stood in opinion ere taken in hand by the memorialist. Her disclosures are confirmed in

a coarser—must also we say less insidious?—spirit by the pamphleteer before us, M. Théophile Gautier. No harm is meant by him to the name or fame of De Balzac—quite the reverse. Those who know the confessed Sybaritism and sensuality of tone which belongs to M. Gautier's writings—those who are aware of his unselectness as to fact—will be surprised at the comparative temperance and sense with which the eccentricities of his hero are treated. His pamphlet, however, is not a biography so much as an *éloge*. De Balzac's life was too full of blanks and chasms, it seems—comprehended too much of disguise and disappearance, to be written by any one save himself. In some of his novels he notoriously confessed:—in 'Louis Lambert,' to the training of his college-life at Vendôme,—in 'Facino Cane,' to his early residence at Paris in the Rue de Lesdiguières. In the 'Fille aux Yeux d'Or,' he rejoiced to describe one of those sumptuous upholstered chambers which he invented, and which cost him so dear,—but there were many years and scenes of obscure labour and concealed strife, of which no count seems possible. The huge amount of literary work done by De Balzac, under pseudonyms, before he got the ear of his public, will never be told. It is worth while, however, to remind more than one author, wearying for the recognition which he feels to be the due of his individuality, that Horace de St.-Aubin and L. de Viellerglé had given out some hundred of volumes ere De Balzac's hand was fairly untied. It may be noted, too, as a characteristic which not unfrequently accompanies such fertility, that De Balzac, even after he had arrived at his renown, was at once curiously fastidious as to style—searching for appropriate names here—studying minute details of scenery and manners there,—while, apparently, unable to select his fancies or to perfect his creations till his work was going through the press.—How publishers hate such authors as he—men who resolve and re-resolve—who revise and re-revise—needs not to be told. Blessed is the sure touch which first and last is the same!—But want of original correctness and incertitude in final decision, can, with some writers, be averted by no strength of will—by no clearness of purpose.—To take an instance, too notorious for the citation of it to be found impertinent, we imagine that no compulsion, from without or within, could wring from M. Meyerbeer a score in the least representing his final purposes. There are authors who can only invent by discussing their inventions. There are Goethes who think that confidence on the subject amounts to ill-luck.

We are lecturing on De Balzac rather than recounting the anecdotes of his literary career. Such very fact may, to some degree, convey a criticism and a character. Terribly life-like as are his Tales, there is something in them accumulated, alembicated, "oppressive,"—to return on our epithet—which smacks of their origin,—and the world to which they relate lies within narrow limits,—this being the world of hard struggle and passion for luxury. With all the genteel fashion to abuse M. Paul de Kock as a porter's-lodge novelist, he has outbreaks of nature, which may have disappeared in De Balzac's tenth proof and twentieth experience of laborious men and harpy women. Does any one recollect the wistful, degraded head at the garden-gate, which comes in the last scene of 'Frère Jacques'? It is nearly as potent as "the print of the man's foot in the sand" of Defoe, which, in 'Robinson Crusoe,' makes the blood stop. Then, M. Dumas a manufacturer—that all the world knows,—and no artist;—that all the world has decreed. Yet there are his Bastille scenes touching the Man of the Iron Mask,

in his 'Vicomte de Bragelonne,' and the miraculous coming home of "the *Pharaoh*" to old Morrel, the Marseilles merchant, in his 'Monte Christo,' which may be right, may be wrong—but which are irresistible.—There is nothing of the kind, that we can recall, in the Tales of M. de Balzac. We mentioned Richardson in connexion with his name when his alchemical novel, in its English dress, was noticed. Both could *accumulate*, as we then said—the Frenchman as well as the Englishman,—but Richardson could strike out fire as well as "pile up an agouy";—witness, under circumstances no more natural than those of epistolary expressio, the last lines written by his *Clarissa* to her *Anna Howe* at the moment before the fatal fight. No such letter could be written; yet it is true. There is nothing of the kind in De Balzac. He was unsuccessful as a *feuilletonist*; not merely because he did not break up his stories into lengths, but because they have few *moments*. The spell by which they hold us is one of consistent and increasing pressure, not electrical surprise.—Then, again, there is little mirth in them. He never seems to have written out of that prodigal abundance of a humorous fancy and a lively observation, which can no more avoid grotesque incidents and reconciling touches than it can help giving air to the sky and distance to the background figures of the picture. Yet we are told that he was a brilliant, exciting companion in the *foyer*, or at one of those Apician dinners which only are to be got in Paris, and which Sue and M. Dumas have described so succulently. He must have had humour, of a serious kind—since without humour there is no self-delusion; and De Balzac's life was a series of visions, devices, and eccentricities. One year he found relief and delight in the stupendous, jewelled cane, which clever Delphine de Girardin made the theme of a book;—another by hiding in a workshop furnished with oriental gorgeousness, to which only those guests could penetrate who had mastered a list of passwords almost as cunning as if M. Robert-Houdin had contrived them.—Madame Dudevant has told us how, in his dressing-gown, De Balzac lighted her down the remote Boulevard home from a dinner-party by aid of a *vermeil* taper,—talking the while of his Arabian horses, which were still in his Spanish *château*. M. Gautier recounts how, on his becoming proprietor of *Les Jardies*, a villa not far from Paris, he seriously nursed the chimera of making a fortune by selling pine-apples, then a rarity in France, to be grown in the garden, and looked out on the *Boulevards* for an advantageous site for the fruit-shop.—This retreat of *Les Jardies* was to be a Fonthill of magnificence in its decorations. The walls were "*motto'd o'er*" with directions for workmen. Here were the wood-carvings to be,—there the Venice mirrors,—there the Gobelins tapestry,—there the Raphael pictures. The luxuries never got beyond the catalogue. Debt was behind every door and window-shutter; but (like Lamb's *Captain Jackson*) we have no doubt De Balzac had a sense and a taste of the show, as brightening the bare walls, which amused him into dreams of a possible realization.—He invented some other things with the same dubious success:—a quintessence of onions (protested for as a dish of marvellous and salutary properties), against which the guests who ate with him loudly protested rebellion,—a mutual-assistance-society of French wits, authors and artists; the Society of the *Red Horse* it was called, which was to bring all its members—by ways indicated in 'La Camaraderie' of M. Scribe—to honour, fame, and (most essential of all to De Balzac) fortune. The society soon dropped to bits.



We have spent time enough over a poor book; enticed by the peculiarities of its subject, and fancying that out of them there are philosophies to be extracted deeper than any of De Balzac's contemporaries have yet drawn, or, possibly, dreamed. Future historians of French literature during the days of Louis-Philippe (a subject in every point of view distinct and remarkable) may find De Balzac an object of speculation and study, denied him in times so near those of his own life.

*Eccentricity; or, a Check to Censoriousness: with Chapters on other Subjects.* By the Rev. J. Kendall. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

THE old African King, Charka, used to put to death any of his courtiers who by chance, premeditation, or uncontrollable wit, caused him to laugh. Dining with such a potentate was a very serious affair. Such a host was worse than Tiberius, who did not indeed object to laughter, except when it was turned against himself. A guest at his table who outdid him in wit or argument, and who ventured to smile at his achievement, had as little chance of ever again seeing his Caia at home, as if he had taken eternal leave of her before he went to dine with Cæsar.

Cowper, who *could not* laugh, has done what many a censurer has done with the feat he could not accomplish,—namely, given it a bad name. How decidedly he silences the convulsive tendency, by declaring that the loud laugh bespeaks the vacant mind. But merry persons will not believe the moody poet. His declaration is, at all events, to be taken with reserve, and some of the best furnished heads in England have wagged lustily, after hard and meritorious toil, to laughter rattling from the laboratory of joyous hearts.

Now there are classes who have dolorous tendencies, even as individuals have, and who "cannot abide" a man with a merry soul. The Rev. Mr. Kendall is one of these latter. He is a dissenting minister, but the Christian folk of his Christian denomination cry "Away with him!" because of his facetiousness! His constitutional bias has ever been of a cheerful character, but since he has been a preacher this healthy disposition has rendered him disagreeable to the solemn flock who will not be tickled or persuaded into playful-mindedness and merriness of heart. His congregations have looked upon him as reprobate, because he bids them be gay.

Mr. Kendall has been a Methodist preacher for thirty years, and he has the same modest circuit status now which he possessed when he began. Well, if he be wise as well as merry, the circuit itself must be in an enviable condition of hilarity;—or, ought to be. But the author, while asserting that he can be as sad as noon-day,—which, by the way, is a sad joke if applied to an English—not a Southern—noon, as it was by the poets who first used the simile,—when circumstances require it, maintains that there is no evil in facetiousness, and that it is cruel to punish him because he wears a glad face, and would fain see it reflected in that of the flock of which he is the shepherd. His book, therefore, is at once a plea and a protest,—a plea in his own behalf, and a protest against his censurers and their unmerciful self-righteousness. Therewith he takes up the pen, and writes the anatomy of eccentricity. It is not equal to old Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' or Macnish's 'Anatomy of Drunkenness,' or the 'Physiologies' of various sorts which have been discussed pleasantly by various pleasant writers over the Channel; but it is

good in its way, and as Mercurio remarked, "it will do."

A great part of the book is in the dialogue form, the very worst possible for affording extract; but we meet with one which portrays a particular phase of Wesleyan life, and which shows the author in a conviction antagonistic to facetiousness, but also one with which every minister of his class has been more or less acquainted:—

"Covetousness, 'which is idolatry,' is so fearfully perilous to the soul, that every man who wishes to be saved, should do all in his power, in connexion with earnest prayer, to keep himself and his neighbours from it. It is a vice which usually bids defiance to sermons and religious books; let us see what it will do after this exposure. In a northern circuit one of my numerous journeys was a walk of fourteen miles from my residence to the circuit town every third Saturday afternoon, to be in readiness for my Sunday preaching, in a large chapel, where I usually had large congregations. On one of the Saturdays when I arrived, I was told I must go on a mile-and-a-half further, to lodge at a Mr. Such-an-one's, a rich gentleman, and very intelligent. 'Ah,' thought I, 'this is the very thing, I shall be well entertained. Hospitality and intelligence in combination are a great acquisition to a man's comfort.' I was very tired, the rain and mud adding to my fatigue, and my old umbrella having numerous skylights and a broken rib, affording me little protection. I arrived. The good lady of the house I found very conversable, she had been, in fact, well educated; and I soon found that she and her husband had well learned the Church Catechism, and did both 'renounce the pomp and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh.' Passing along the passage, I caught a glimpse of a well-furnished parlour, but was politely conducted by my hostess to the underground kitchen. 'We make no stranger of you, Sir, we are plain, homely people.'—'I perceive it, Ma'am,' said I.—'You are tired.'—'Yes, Ma'am, I have walked fifteen and-a-half miles since dinner.'—'Have you taken tea anywhere?'—'No, Ma'am, I thought I was to take tea in the town, but was instructed to come up here.'—'Ah, well, as we have *had* our tea, perhaps you can do till supper, we take supper early.'—'As you please, Ma'am.' I was left to my meditations, wet, cold, and hungry. After an hour or so the lady again appeared.—'Well, Sir, will you take off your boots, and have slippers; perhaps your feet are damp.'—'They are *very* wet, Ma'am, my boots having been soaked through a long time.'—'What would you like for supper?' I knew well enough what I *should* have liked; for instance, a bit of steak, and a bit of toast, with a cup of good coffee or tea, or a slice of cold ham and boiled egg; some little matter in *that* line: but I could see that I was not in the right place to name such luxuries, I therefore simply answered: 'Really, Ma'am, I can't say, I leave this matter to you, I can not prescribe.'—'Perhaps you will take a posset.'—'Excuse me, Ma'am, a *posset* is, according to the dictionary, milk curdled with wine, or any acid; but, perhaps, in this part of the kingdom it means something else?'—'Why, yes, in these parts we mean by a posset, a little small beer nicely warmed, and crumbed with bread, and sugar in it, and as you are wet, it is perhaps the best thing you can have for supper.'—'As you please, Ma'am.' At length I took this recommended supper, and after family worship, went to bed, ruminating on riches, intelligence, politeness, the lovely simplicity of not making strangers of people; refusing them their tea, giving them their possets, and sending them to bed."

There is a circuit-horse as well as a circuit-man, and here is one of them made to carry a moral:—

"Bobby, the Northwich circuit-horse, was reasonable enough to object to go into any other circuits, or do any extra work in his own, except under the immediate direction of his superintendent or the second minister. Not long after my arrival in Northwich, somebody put him by the side of another horse to draw an omnibus to a missionary meeting. He did not like this at all, and protested

against it. It did not belong to his regular work. He was not planned for the place, and said, in *his way of saying*, 'I won't go.' He was severely flogged, but he stuck to his refusal, and would not pull. Flogged again, but 'no go'; he *would* not go, and nobody could make him, so he was turned back into the stable. He was censured and scolded, but did not mind this; he seemed to think that if preachers are censured, no wonder their horses are. Poor fellow, he got a beating, and I was glad I was not present to witness it. I walked to the missionary meeting and walked back again, and it was a short and pleasant walk; and I thought, with Bobby, that the good friends who *would* have an omnibus should have got regular omnibus horses, and not taken Bob from his stable any more than people should take a minister (who is out on duty most days of the week) from his study, to do some extra work, when he happens to have a disengaged evening."

In such illustrations of dissenting ministerial life the book abounds; but from certain indications we are inclined to think that the author sometimes mistakes flippancy for facetiousness, and that his idea of Paradise is sitting down with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob, and then having the never-dying opportunity of enjoying "*fat things*."

*The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land.* By W. M. Thomson, D.D. Maps, Engravings, &c. 2 vols. (London, Low & Co.; New York, Harper Brothers.)

THESE volumes form an attractive and valuable addition to a department of Biblical literature which requires special qualifications. More than any other, "The Book" must be viewed in connexion with "the land" in which it was penned; and more than any other "the land" and its inhabitants illustrate "The Book." Scripture abounds with allusions to the scenery and customs of Syria, and the stereoscopic distinctness which inspection of a locality imparts to the narrative of events there enacted is in this case greatly increased by the stillness and desolation—the rest of the country—which has continued almost since these records were completed. But in order to render such observations most worthy and useful, they must be carried on at leisure, for some time, at different seasons of the year, and by a person who is familiar with the language and the habits of the people. These requirements are happily met in Dr. Thomson. During twenty-five years' residence in Syria he has traversed every part of the country, at all seasons, and in the most diverse circumstances. Accompanied by a missionary physician, he has dispensed relief and given instruction; he has been the guest of wild Arab tribes; he has sailed on the Lake of Galilee and lived on the Mount of Olives; he has attended those fairs which to Arabs are the source of much curious political or local gossip, reproduced in various shapes around many a watch-fire; he has feasted and mourned with the people—in short, he has lived with them and as one of them. The result of such extensive experience by a shrewd and close observer is a deeply interesting and useful work which, besides having the piquancy and freshness of Eastern adventures, sheds a great deal of fresh light on the statements of Scripture.

The main object of the book—to illustrate a number of passages in the Bible by a reference to the scenery and customs of Syria—is carried out in the form of a diary of conversations during a tour through Palestine, in which the author acts as *cicerone* and his brother and travelling companion as Questioner-General. This plan is itself confusing, and the constant



transitions from descriptions of the actual journey to the illustration of Scriptural statements and incidents in his former travels render it occasionally extremely difficult to keep pace with the author. In future editions this inconvenience might perhaps, to some extent, be removed. At the same time a few ungrounded suppositions ought to be revised. Thus, more careful consideration would probably convince Dr. Thomson that the bread and salt of Arab hospitality can have no possible connexion with the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper, while a reference to Exodus xxviii. 35, will show that the golden bells round the hem of the priestly robe were intended to announce his movements; and could, therefore, not have been an imitation of the bell-shaped blossom of the pomegranate. But these are comparatively slight blemishes in a book which deserves and will secure a large class of readers.

Dr. Thomson adds his testimony to that of all intelligent travellers on the wretched state of the country. His estimate of the Arab character is vastly different from the romantic ideas of some sight-seers. Indeed, so long as these "universal liars and thieves" are virtually lords of the country every hope of progress he thinks is vain. A strong or even an energetic Government could easily chase that idle, filthy, and supremely selfish crew from the country. For, although the Arabs are the greatest boasters on the face of the globe, and sufficiently brave to indulge in unlimited shouts and gesticulations, or to strip women, children, and defenceless travellers, they are at bottom great cowards. Even their boasted hospitality with its rights is but a kind of "honour among thieves,"—a necessary piece of self-protection. As it is, they are rapidly desolating the country by a system of universal pilfering and violence, which is steadily driving the peaceful inhabitants towards the sea-shore. Like Gideon of old, they are often thankful to hide their grain in sequestered vineyards. At present, the noble plain of Esdraelon is undergoing the process of gradual depopulation; the splendid Valley of Jezreel, the natural highway from the East to the sea and to Egypt, and blessed with such abundant water-resources, lies entirely uncultivated; and not a palm-tree is to be seen in the Valley of Jericho, which, properly improved, would grow rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, and nearly every valuable product, and might itself support half a million of inhabitants. These are some of the elements of Dr. Thomson's pictures of the Arabs. The land suffers not, as is sometimes supposed, under a failure of the early, the middle, or the latter rains. This story must be ranked with the report of the paucity of cedars on Lebanon. Dr. Thomson himself counted no less than 443 (old and young) of these trees; the girth of the largest being more than 41, and the height of the highest about 100 feet. Some of the missionaries have computed the age of the most venerable of these patriarchs of the forest (from its annual concentric circles) at 3,500 years. Under a provident Government "Lebanon might again be covered with groves of this noble tree," and furnish timber enough for all the houses along the coast. Another cause of the prevailing misery in Palestine is said to be the multiplicity of its hostile tribes and sects. Not including Arabs, Syria numbers—as nearly as can be estimated—about 1,610,000 inhabitants, of which one-half are Moslems, about 200,000 Maronites, 150,000 Orthodox Greeks, 100,000 Druses, and 25,000 Jews. Damascus has a population of about 120,000, Beirût of nearly 50,000, and Jerusalem only of about 18,000. Concerning this mixed population, Dr. Thomson observes:—"There is no common

bond of union. Society has no continuous strata underlying it which can be opened and worked for the general benefit of all, but an endless number of dislocated fragments, faults, and dikes, by which the masses are tilted up in hopeless confusion, and lie at every conceivable angle of antagonism to each other."

From volumes replete with such interest it is difficult to select extracts. Here is an illustration of an incident in the history of David:

"I noticed at all the encampments which we passed that the sheikh's tent was distinguished from the rest by a tall spear stuck upright in the ground in front of it; and it is the custom when a party is out on an excursion for robbery or for war, that when they halt to rest, the spot where the chief reclines or sleeps is thus designated. So Saul, when he lay sleeping, had his spear stuck in the ground at his bolster, and Abner and the people lay round about him. The whole of that scene is eminently oriental and perfectly natural, even to the deep sleep into which all had fallen, so that David and Abishai could walk among them in safety. The Arabs sleep heavily, especially when fatigued. Often when travelling my muleteers and servants have resolved to watch by turns in places thought to be dangerous; but, in every instance, I soon found them fast asleep, and, generally, their slumbers were so profound, that I could not only walk among them without their waking, but might have stolen the very 'aba with which they were covered. Then, the cruse of water at Saul's head is in exact accordance with the customs of the people at this day. No one ventures to travel over these deserts without his cruse of water; and it is very common to place one at the 'bolster,' so that the owner can reach it during the night. \* \* Saul and his party lay in a shady valley, steeped in heavy sleep, after the fatigues of a hot day. The camp-ground of Sheikh Fareiz, in Wady Shukaiyif, is adapted in all respects to be the scene of the adventure. David, from above, marks the spot where the king slumbers, creeps cautiously down, and stands over his unconscious persecutor. Abishai asked permission to smite him . . . but David forbade him, and, taking the spear and cruse of water, ascended to the top of the hill afar off. \* \* What a strange sensation must have run through the camp as David's voice rang out those cutting taunts from the top of the hill! But David was perfectly safe; and there are thousands of ravines where the whole scene could be enacted, every word be heard, and yet the speaker be quite beyond the reach of his enemies."

Or take this illustration of New Testament history:—

"My experience in this region enables me to sympathize with the Disciples in this long night's contest with the wind. I spent a night in that Wady Shukaiyif, some three miles up it, to the left of us. The sun had scarcely set, when the wind began to rush down towards the lake, and it continued all night long with constantly increasing violence, so that when we reached the shore next morning the face of the lake was like a huge boiling caldron. The wind hurled down every Wady from the north-east and east with such fury that no efforts of rowers could have brought a boat to shore at any point along that coast. In a wind like that the Disciples must have been driven quite across to Gennesaret, as we know they were. To understand the causes of these sudden and violent tempests, we must remember that the lake lies low—600 feet lower than the ocean; that the vast and naked plateaus of the Taulem rise to a great height, spreading backward to the wilds of the Hauran, and upward to snowy Hermon; that the water-courses have cut out profound ravines and wild gorges, converging to the head of this lake, and that these act like gigantic funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains. \* \* And, moreover, those winds are not only violent, but they come down suddenly, and often when the sky is perfectly clear. I once went in to swim near the hot baths, and, before I was aware, a wind came rushing over the cliffs with such force that it was with great difficulty I could regain the shore."

In this pleasant style the author goes on, describing now the obsequies of Lady Stanhope—at which he performed the religious service—or a visit to the Cave of Adullam interspersing all with pleasing and useful remarks. To the scholar we would recommend a careful perusal of the grounds on which Dr. Thomson corrects Prof. Robinson's view of the site of Capernaum; and those on which he refutes the opinion of Mr. Stanley about the journey of Abraham on his return from the defeat of the Five Kings, and the place of his meeting with Melchizedek.

*Historical Revelations*—[*Révélation Historiques*]. *A Reply to Lord Normanby's Work 'A Year of Revolution in Paris.'* By Louis Blanc. (Brussels, Melins & Co.)

*The Republican Party and the Amnesty*—[*Le Parti Républicain, &c.*]. By Louis Blanc. (Brussels, Rozez.)

THAT vast monument of literature—the History of the French Revolution—seems as far as ever from completeness. Like the work of successive dynasties—like some pile projected by an ambition greater in imagination than in power, it is carried on by artist and artisan, by king and conspirator, by Cæsar and Brutus, by time and fortune, by all that makes and unmakes nations, and though thousands of hands have been labouring at it for eighty years, the structure is still formless, a fragment, a pyramid whose base has crumbled into ruins before the fashion of the apex has been designed. The early encyclopædia, the allegories, the satirical logical systems, the leavened histories, the seditious sophisms, and bristling fables of the last century are all but forgotten, except by students. The bulk they helped to increase has been smoothly faced, so to speak, by the toil of inferior craftsmen,—they are buried under immensities of refinements and crudities; but, to this day, so far as the Babel Tower has been reared, there is still a broad and solid platform for another generation to build upon before the epic has been wrought to its final episode and crowning moral. The summit, at present, is purple-draped and gorgeous,—the eagles and the golden fasces adorn it—it is a tier of gun-metal, garlanded for festivities, though now and then bound in a belt of smoke and fire,—but, close under the very last course of marble masonry, laid by flattering hands, the independent historian is at work. M. Louis Blanc is there, engraving his tablets and fixing them in positions whence they may not be shaken, except by the hand which brings this mighty effort of the earth, emulous of eternity, to dust and ashes. M. Louis Blanc is a critic of the past and present. We may not adopt him as a prophet, though he deserves credence from all who believe in human destinies,—but he stands at the sources of French contemporary history—he knows and tells where the stream has been discoloured—he traces the flow of political equivocation—and, unlike the annalists of other days, and still more in contrast with the panegyrists of the Empire, he is the author of a just and fearless narrative, which no scrutiny may discredit. The book, issued in reply to Lord Normanby's degrading volume on the Paris Revolution of 1848, was originally written in English, and published in London; it now appears in Belgium,—but we must claim a re-translation, since so much is added, and that of an important character, that every serious reader, whether acquainted with the French language or not, ought to possess himself of the new details, otherwise, indeed, he commands only a limited survey of the events which led, in France, to



the discouragement of Constitutionalist and Republican, and to the establishment of an Augustulan Empire.

The First Volume, though amplified by many interesting passages, refers to the earlier, and, we think, the less exciting incidents of the February Revolution. It is in the Second that M. Louis Blanc's fresh evidence takes us by surprise, and breaks up the shadows of the great Imperialistic plot, which overwhelmed Paris and France in a night. To explain the points in view we must travel to some extent over familiar ground. In March and April, 1848, the Republican Government experienced some tremors and alarms; false reports and invidious whispers were abroad; there was jealousy and there was ignorance to work upon; the Ministers were navigating a shallow and tortuous channel. Whether the helm might have been more wisely handled is a question not now to be discussed,—certainly, however, the chief embarrassments of the hour were those ingeniously and persistently created by reactionary parties of various shades. It was necessary, in aid of a particular scheme, which slowly comes into light, to create anxiety, to ridicule the Government, and to perplex the people with fear of change. For this purpose, neither a long-haired comet nor a blood-red eclipse was necessary. The fabulous portents of that day were,—that M. Ledru Rollin had been holding a little court at Chantilly, playing the Regent amid a bevy of ladies, and hunting deer in the park of Apremont; that he owed vast sums for jewelry; that Republican Bacchantes were swimming in oceans of champagne within the Ministerial bureaux; that Albert, the pretended workman, was a Monte-Christo of wealth; that Louis Blanc was a Lucullus. It is almost surprising that so judicial a refutation of these absurdities should have been thought necessary; but M. Louis Blanc writes in his new edition:

Let M. Bonaparte give, at Compiègne, entertainments, the magnificence of which is an insult to the manners of the nineteenth century; let him expend sums which even the insolence of Louis the Fourteenth would have hesitated to avow; let him revive, with his Court, the fashions of the time of Louis the Fifteenth; and let him publish, as the chief part of a day's official history, the account of a hunt—and what then?

However, the poison worked in the provinces and abroad. Then came the elections: Legitimist and Bonapartist circulars sprinkled the country; but the National Assembly represented to some extent the national feeling; the unfortunate popular invasion, so feebly misrepresented by Lord Normanby, took place, and the May Anniversary followed, with signs so encouraging to the reactionary sections, that they threw off the chief, but not the worst, part of their disguise. The war was now waged in the Assembly, and mainly against M. Louis Blanc, as the documents prove; but, so far, he stood his ground well, and was in high public favour when the figure from St. Helena crossed his path. M. de Lamartine opposed the amnesty to Louis Napoleon; M. Louis Blanc supported it, for had not Louis Napoleon been his friend, confidant, and sympathizer, and was not France inaugurating an epoch of generous morality, in which one citizen might repose trust in the sworn word of another? But, though free to come, the Prince came not; he waited in London, whether or not with an aim in view, disclosures to come may help us in guessing.

The storm was now at hand; a fatal policy, for which no one man or party will by history be held responsible, drove the artizan classes into the streets. The national workshops, being abolished, were succeeded by a frenzy

of hunger—the worst shape and most terrible development. From this point the steps of two individuals are to be traced,—those of Cavaignac and those of the reigning Emperor of the French; for he, too, fought, though not in the flesh, upon those dreadful barricades! The statement may take away our breath, but M. Louis Blanc substantiates it. It is important to note that General Cavaignac, when ordered, as Minister at War, to occupy the Place du Panthéon, as a measure of precaution, neglected to do so. The explanation now offered runs as follows, and it implies a good deal:—

The first demand of troops was for the Luxembourg, the second for the Place du Panthéon; the first was to protect the seat of Government; the second to arrest the insurrection at its very point of departure. And what happened? Why, about half-past seven o'clock, finding the square free, more than two thousand workmen gathered there, with the purpose of marching thence to the Bastille, and there seeking companions in arms.

The inference will not be lost upon any reader. What ensues has a bearing still more direct:—

Could the June insurrection have been prevented, and the effusion of blood been avoided, by an enormous demonstration of military force, before a single barricade had been erected? The members of the Executive Commission believed so, but General Cavaignac could not be induced to see it.

Then followed, as a matter of course, ruptures and recriminations. General Cavaignac and the Executive Commission stood apart; the social tempest acquired fresh strength. Was it the General who plotted a move in advance for himself, or was there only an agent at work? These are problems boldly suggested by M. Louis Blanc; but he vindicates the honesty of the dead candidate for the Presidency. That man, he says, was above all things a soldier, and could not endure to see the regular army baffled by a mob. But the Bonapartist writing on the wall was everywhere visible. There was a journal entitled *The Republican Napoleon*; there were wine-shop declaimers engaged to stimulate the hopes of the working classes; the perishing work, just then about to strike finally upon the barricades, was held up as a basis of the future; Louis Napoleon himself was openly avowed as a candidate for the colonelcy of the famous Twelfth Legion. A mason named Lahr, an avowed Bonapartist, being followed into a cabaret among his friends, loudly exclaimed, "Come, comrades, to the health of the Little One!" Pressed to explain, he added, "Yes, to the health of Louis Bonaparte, for it is time he came to our aid." Not many days afterwards General Brea fell, and Lahr was one of those condemned to death and executed for the murder! "Bread or Lead" was the popular cry. The barricades rose; all Paris heard the regular and irregular volleys; then came the dictatorship of Cavaignac, the ultimate struggle, and the "hurricane-eclipse." There was the customary interval of suspicions and debates, of martial law and social horror. M. Louis Blanc adds:—

Another element brought momentarily into relief by the insurrection of June was that of Bonapartism. In the month of June, no one in France knew M. Louis Bonaparte otherwise than as nephew of his uncle and author of two notorious follies. This element was half dead, in fact, when the Executive Commission revived it as an object of fear. The discussions in the Chamber concerning the elections brought him into public view; simple minds were excited; some old soldiers felt agitated; the name of the Emperor was pronounced; the song of Béranger was remembered. If any one doubts the efforts made by Bonapartism to pervert, for its own benefit, the insurrection of June, here is a fact which must dissipate every doubt, a fact not only

very curious and very important, but hitherto unknown. While the fighting was going forward in the streets, General Rapatel presented himself to the Government; the Assembly was then in Session; he held in his hand a letter which he desired to communicate to General Cavaignac. Cavaignac, deeply occupied by another conference, instructed Colonel Charras to attend to the affair. General Rapatel advanced and mistaking Colonel Charras, whom he had never seen, for General Cavaignac, who was unknown to him also, passed to him the letter he held in his hand. What follows is the exact sense, if not the precise language, of that letter.

To General Rapatel.

London, June 22, 1848.

General,—I am aware of your sentiments towards my family. If the events now in course of development turn out favourably, you are Minister at War.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

—Col. Charras trembled. "I must show this to General Cavaignac," said he to General Rapatel.—"What," replied Rapatel, "are you not General Cavaignac?"—"No," answered the Colonel; "but do not disquiet yourself about your mistake; doubtless he would himself have shown me this pretty little letter." General Rapatel was then introduced to General Cavaignac. Should they publish the strange missive? The question was discussed. The fear of enhancing, by such a procedure, the importance of Louis Bonaparte, and of thus designating him leader of the insurgents, prevailed; secrecy was decided upon. \* \* As to the letter addressed to General Rapatel, what became of it? Was it deposited among the papers referring to the events of June? Have they left it there? At all events, the men are still living, General Cavaignac and Rapatel except, who read it themselves; and since they are men of honour, whose testimony is even superior to that of documents, we may regard the incident I have described as an acquisition to history. General Lamoricière, Col. Charras, M. Bastide, and M. Hetzel, then Secretary-General to the Executive, are, among others, persons who knew of this letter. Not one of them will contradict me. Cut off from France as I am, I long omitted to speak of this remarkable incident; but I am now impelled to recommend it to public attention; and I know that, on several occasions, it was made the ground of deliberations between General Cavaignac and the individuals, who can bear witness to it, General Bedeau among others. But is this to imply that the June insurrection was a Bonapartist movement? Heaven forbid I should make an assertion which, of all the calumnies directed against the insurgents, would be the most black and the most ridiculous.

The meaning of M. Louis Blanc is obvious. The social fire-damp of Paris exploded, and while the conflagration raged Bonapartism sought to pluck a prize from the flames.

This remarkable work, we trust, will be retranslated, with its supplementary passages—perhaps even more interesting than any in the original volume—into the English language. It contains numerous revelations, in the true sense of the word, and of these every one is important to the history of our times.

'The Republican Party and the Amnesty' is a recapitulation, a protest, and a plea, vigorously written, with much supplementary matter bearing on the refusal of the chief French refugees to accept the condonations of the Empire.

#### FRENCH STORIES.

*René de Gavery.* By Alfred de Bréhat. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—If M. de Bréhat should prove to be another Sue or Dumas, or even About, such consummation is not foretold, so far as 'René de Gavery' warrants us in prophesying.—The hero is a showy, worn-out youth, who has got wrong with life,—who, betwixt debts, generous extravagance, sincere affection, misunderstood disappointment, and the covert but pertinacious revenge of a mortal enemy (a Portuguese commanding assassins at his beck), very nearly comes to a bad end—very



nearly escapes marrying the Angel that from the first sits, in all tales like these, to watch over, to forgive, to heal, and to reward the dear delightful *Scapgrace*. There are no new characters in this history to atone for the age of its invention. The scene passes principally at Trouville; but even the life of a Norman watering-place is, somehow, missed. The extravagance might be forgiven, but for the dullness.

*La Sabotière*. By Amédée Achard. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—There is one intolerable situation in this novel, which affiliates it to France, as the land in which an effect in Art must be got somehow—no matter by what outrage on taste; and the incident referred to is gratuitous and intolerable—otherwise this is as true and touching a tale of peasant life, suffering and expiation as need be desired. Like Herr Auerbach's Tales, however (the capital "Barfussle" excepted), a gloom hangs over it, which is strange to those who know the laughing sky and the clear air of the Continent, as compared with the predominant rain and cold of our island, with its many fogs.—A cheerful tale of French or German peasant life is hardly known to us, by way of match with certain of our own Scotch and Irish folk-stories. It would be curious and instructive to consider whether such fact (if so it be) belongs to the subject or the artist. We might find perhaps, among other discoveries, that real participation in the hopes and fears of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, as distinguished from condescension, is more widely diffused *here* than *there*.—We might draw another deduction, that our authors have more humour than theirs. Meanwhile, having thrown out the question, as one worthy of speculation, we can commend 'La Sabotière' as a pathetic story of its kind; and comfort apprehensive persons, who shrink from scenes of domestic misery, by assuring them that the tragedy of the tale lies in its commencement—not its close.

*Perdita*. By \*\*\*\*\* (Paris, Dusacq; London, Barthes & Lowell).—We fancy that we have here to do with female authorship. Whether the six stars, however, that have written the book be masculine or feminine, they will hardly, we fear, find six readers to a star in England. The novel intends to be passionate, pious, Papistical. *Perdita* is a wicked woman of the Parisian world, who breaks the hearts of all manner of lovers out of pure mischief, just to see whether they will bleed or not. Her beginning in life was jilting a young and handsome man, in order that she might make a splendid match with an old duke, and thereby secure the power of amusing herself unmolested. The young and handsome man took to the cloister, and became a famous Dominican preacher, preached away most of the *dramatis personæ* of this novel from out of *Perdita's* net; and after circumventing her schemes, and establishing many virtuous persons in a solid and respectable state of happiness, wound up by a duett with this wicked (and now weary) Sin in woman's form—the pattern of which we all know by heart, and which (as the last scene of the opera 'La Favorita') goes far more trippingly off than as here served up in cold and tiresome prose. For a popular preacher Father d'Hastel is something of the dullest. But, indeed, throughout 'Perdita,' goodness may be known by its long sentences; and as a large part of the story is told in conversations, the reader will comprehend how glad we were to come to the end thereof.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyll Owlglass, newly collected, chronicled and set forth in our English Tongue*. By Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, and adorned with many most diverting and cunning Devices by Alfred Crowquill. (Trübner & Co.)—A book for the antiquary—for the satirist and the historian of satire—for the boy who reads for adventure's sake—for the grown person loving every fiction that has character in it, whether it be 'Gil Blas' or 'Don Quixote,' or 'The Vicar of Wakefield,'—such a book as this is the ancient history of *Eulenspiegel*. It is here carefully translated, handsomely set forth, with a Pre-

face, and a selection of annotations not oppressively prolix, but instructive to those who have for the first time to make friendship with this quaint treasury of ancient manners.—Mr. Mackenzie has wisely exercised discretion over his share of the labour. The original black-letter *Eulenspiegel*, put together by Dr. Thomas Murner, contained adventures more gross than it would be well now to circulate. These are omitted, but with every new issue of *Eulenspiegel* (and here let us refer to the curious appendical bibliographical article) facetious doings of the knave were added by fresh hands, like so many more good stories to a jest-book,—so that here are one hundred and eleven tricks, in place of the first forty-eight out of which many had to be expurgated. Mr. Mackenzie's language is quaint, racy, and antique, without a tiresome stiffness. The book, as it stands, is a welcome piece of English reading, with hardly a dry or tasteless morsel in it. More qualified must be the language in which Alfred Crowquill's designs are to be characterized. How and where they just fall short of the right *Dürer*-esque humour it would not be easy to point out, but such, we think, must be felt as the fact, by all, especially, who are familiar with German book-illustration, whether ancient or modern.—Nevertheless, we fancy that few Christmas books will be put forth more peculiar and characteristic than this comely English version of the adventures of Tyll Owlglass.

*School Geography*. By J. Clyde, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)—We have been struck with the ability and value of this work, which is a great advance upon previous geographical manuals. With scarcely an exception, they are as dry and uninteresting as a dictionary, an almanac, or a volume of statistics. "In composing the present work, the author's object has been, not to dissect the several countries of the world, and then label their dead limbs, but to depict each country as made by God and modified by man, so that the relations between the country and its inhabitants, in other words, the present geographical life of the country, may plainly appear." We can cheerfully testify that the success of the execution is fully equal to the excellence of the aim. Almost for the first time, we have here met with a school geography that is quite a readable book, one that, being intended for advanced pupils, is well adapted to make them study the subject with a degree of interest they have never yet felt in it. Not only are there special chapters of great value upon physical geography, but a prominence is given throughout to this part of the subject, and the dependence of the other parts upon this is clearly and frequently pointed out. The account of each country is preceded by a table of the principal natural features on a plan superior to anything we have seen. Thus, instead of first a list of the capes, then the mountains, then the rivers, and so on, we have three lists, those on the right and left containing the capes, islands, bays, rivers, &c., on the east and west coasts respectively, and that in the centre, the interior mountains and lakes. Then follows an interesting account of the configuration, climate, produce, agriculture, manufactures, mining, and other pursuits, inland communication, and principal towns. A second division in smaller type contains topographical details of great value, with the towns arranged according to the river basins and coast lines. Supplementary matter, describing theraces, language and literature, religion and government of the inhabitants, with historical information respecting both the country in general and particular places of memorable celebrity, constitutes the third and last division, which, though not perhaps strictly geographical in the old-fashioned sense, is, in our opinion, one of the best features of the work. We cannot conclude without expressing our great satisfaction with the numerous and admirable explanations of the origin of geographical names, which are generally passed over. Students preparing for the recently instituted University and Civil Service examinations will find this their best guide.

*History of the Struggle between the Popes and the Emperors*.—[*Histoire*, &c.] By C. De Chereir. 3 vols. (Barthes & Lowell).—The period which M. Chereir discusses in these three able volumes is not

one of transient interest, embracing as it does the history of foreign domination in Italy, the growth of the Free Towns, and the conflict, both secular and ecclesiastical, of French and German partisans which for centuries disturbed, as it does still, the tranquillity of the world, on the pretext of liberty in Italy. The work is prefaced by an Introduction, which gives a clever and succinct account of Italian government from the coming of the Lombards to the time of Frederic Barbarossa.

*Judicial Remedies*. By F. Hallard. *Present State of the Longitude Question in Navigation*. By Prof. C. Piazzzi Smyth. Two Lectures delivered before the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. (Printed for the Use of the Members.)—The two admirable Lectures reprinted in this little volume are prefaced by a statement, of local interest, detailing the origin and progress of the Edinburgh Royal Chamber of Commerce.

*Handbook of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science*. By Mrs. William Fison. (Longman & Co.)—We lately noticed Mrs. Fison's Manual, setting forth the purposes, plans, and works of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The present Handbook has been constructed upon a similar basis, with diligence, care and skill.

*The Thistle and the Rose; or, North and South*. (Glasgow, Murray & Son.)—Nearly seventy pages of national lamentation! And what about? Because we Southerners have a habit of saying and writing "English" instead of "British," thereby doing grievous injustice to Scotland! The smallest of small journals, among our contemporaries, are quoted to sustain the appeal, which is woefully ill written and very undignified. Absurdity may have its merit, like error, according to Voltaire; but this book is even too foolish to be funny.

*Stilicho; or, the Impending Fall of Rome: an Historical Tragedy*. By George Mallam. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The author of 'Stilicho' gratefully dedicates "this first fruit" to "Miss J. R., in compliance with a prophetic request made years ago." It would not be unfair to expect from the sibyl some account of how the fruit tastes and the prophecy is fulfilled; but we suspect that this will be hardly needed by those who peruse the transcript of the first page of this 'Historical Tragedy.'

ACT I. SCENE I.—*The Roman Army's Encampment, a day's march from Constantinople*.—STILICHO's Tent. EUCHERIUS—Enter to him MAXIMUS. (Both dressed in riding habits.)

Euch. Well, Maximus, and so you're come at last. You're always latest when I want you most. I've been as restless as my horse outside; More so, much more: I hate this waiting so.

Max. I'm sorry that you've had to wait, my lord. We'll start at once?

Euch. No, no. It's not the ride I want. I can take that at any time; I want to have a chat, good Maximus: I've no one here to talk to but yourself. What is this news about?

Max. The news, my lord? We venture to assert, that the above is a very fair sample from the entire volume of 232 pages.

*East and West, and other Poems*. By L. J. T. (J. Blackwood).—The contents of this volume, a series of gentle lucubrations on thoughtful and domestic themes, obviously written by one of a gentle and amiable spirit, bear a far closer resemblance to poetry than 'Stilicho,' still they do not wholly merit the designation given to them on their title-page. Some translations from the German are included. Surely "Mignon's" song, and 'The Erl King' might now be left in their originality, if paraphrases there are yet to be.

The reprints continue to be of interest. The firm of Messrs. Adam & Charles Black and that of Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, of Edinburgh, has each commenced a reprint of standard novels. Messrs. Black have begun a new, handy and beautiful edition of Walter Scott, in which good type, good paper, neat binding, clever illustrations, and, we hope, regularity of issue, will combine to make a perfect book. The first volume contains 'Waverley.'—Messrs. Blackwood announce a republication of Sir E. B. Lytton's works of fiction, in forty volumes. They are to fall into four groups—the Humorous Novels ('Caxton' Novels), the Historical Romances, the Romances pure and simple, and the



Novels of Life and Manners. The first volume contains part of 'The Caxtons.' Nothing could be better as to size, type, paper and general getting up. The Bulwer Novels will range on the same shelf with the Scott Novels; and appearing, as these two series will do, together, and in a mode tempting readers, old and young, to go through them once again for pleasure and profit, will inevitably lead to comparison of the genius, the invention, the worldly knowledge, and artistic skill of the great Scottish and English writers. When more of the volumes are before us, we may possibly be tempted to inquire into the characteristics of each, and to see how his peculiar excellencies result from peculiarities of national thought.—Messrs. Parker have reprinted two volumes of the Rev. C. Kingsley's 'Miscellanies.' We note among the contents a very good paper on "Plays and Puritans," and a very manly, terse article on "Sir Walter Raleigh." We wish Mr. Kingsley would devote his talents to a thorough vindication of Raleigh—such a work as Mr. Carlyle has done for Cromwell and Mr. Spedding is doing for Bacon. It would have to be done, in the first instance, through Raleigh himself. In what a state lie at present those glorious prose writings of his! We know how Cromwell admired, how Hampden studied, how Milton cherished those utterances of a wise brain and noble heart; but where can the modern reader lay his hand upon them? The 'Historie' has often been reprinted, as it well deserves. In that book Cromwell learned how to govern England. But the precious political writings—where are they? Some in Birch—edited on the 'sack-of-coals principle'—pitched at the reader pell-mell—no inquiry into their dates, their history, their authenticity—some not even in printer's type! Yet these tracts are not only infinitely deep, subtle, practical, sagacious, rich in historical knowledge, beautiful with rare illustration; but they have had more influence on the course of English history than any other man's political writings whomsoever. What say you, Mr. Kingsley? Is not this true? Is it not to our loss that it is true?—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library" *The Adventures of Gil Blas de Santillane*, translated from the French of Le Sage, by Tobias Smollett.—Messrs. Bradbury & Evans have issued a smaller edition of their great work on Ferns, under the title of *The Octavo Nature-Printed British Ferns, being Figures and Descriptions of the Species and Varieties of Ferns found in the United Kingdom*, by T. Moore, Nature-printed by Henry Bradbury.—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" *Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances*.—Among translations we have before us—*Conferences upon Homœopathy*, by Dr. Granier, translated from the French by H. E. W. and C. A. C. C. (Leath & Ross).—In second editions we have the following:—Mr. R. Buxton's *Botanical Guide to the Flowering Plants within Eighteen Miles of Manchester* (Simpkin).—*The Doctrine of Holy Scripture respecting the Effects of Prayer*, by Herman Heinfetter (Heylin).—*Colloquial Portuguese*, by the Rev. J. D. D'Orsey (Longman).—*A Series of Tales for Children, from the German of Schmid*, by R. C. Hales (Simpkin).—We have a fourth edition of those humorous and admirable *Biglow Papers*, by James Russell Lowell, newly edited, with a Preface, by the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days' (Trübner), for which many thanks.—At the end of this paragraph we may announce *Zadkiel's Almanac* (Berger).—*Thorley's Farmer's Almanac*.—*Cassell's Illustrated Almanac*.—*Edinburgh University Calendar* (Constable).—*Sand's and Kenny's Melbourne Directory for 1859*.—Volume I. of *The Companion for Youth* (Kent).—No. 8. of the "Historical Tales," containing *The Convent of Massachusetts* (J. H. & J. Parker).—*Civil Service List* (Groombridge).—and No. 1. of *Notable Women*, containing some very foolish memoirs of Florence Nightingale "The Soldier's Friend" (Dean).

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## LOUIS SPOHR.

THERE are now very few of the famous German musicians, belonging to the great German period, left to depart.—Last week, at the moment of publication, the news of Dr. Spohr's death arrived: too late to admit of a character of so peculiar and distinguished a master being then traced.

Louis Spohr was born, not as the published biographies have announced in 1783, but—as a note communicated by himself to M. Parmentier, and by that gentleman printed some years ago in the *Gazette Musicale*, assures us—in 1784; and at Brunswick, not Seesen, as also has been erroneously stated.—There was little excitement or vicissitude in his life. He had few or no difficulties to struggle with. His father, a physician, perceiving that the boy possessed rare musical genius, had him well taught on the violin by one Maucourt. At twelve years of age he was proficient enough to play a *Concerto* at one of the Court concerts—at thirteen he was received into the Duke's Chapel—at fourteen, if we mistake not, he wrote his first Quartett, in which his peculiar style is already discernible—at eighteen he accompanied his second violin-master, Eck, on an artistic tour into Russia. About the year 1804–5 he was nominated chapel-master at Gotha; and soon after married his first wife, Dorothea Scheidler, then reputed to be the best harpist in Germany. It was while on a concert-tour with her in the south that he was induced to undertake the musical direction of the Theatre *An der Wien* at Vienna. For that theatre his 'Faust' was written about the year 1817, to be followed, at intervals, by 'Jessonda,' (which contains some of his best music), 'Zemire und Azor,' and some four or five other dramatic works. The above three operas keep the German stage. About 1823, after one or two other long journeys and changes of residence, he became chapel-master to the Electoral Court at Hesse-Cassel, which charge he resigned very lately. A second marriage is the only other event of Dr. Spohr's active and temperately prosperous life which need here be noted.

Active was Dr. Spohr beyond the generality of men. He was during many years the champion of

the violin in Germany;—and the career of a *virtuoso* and the ceaseless practice required by it were enough to occupy one man. To these were added the duties of a conductor; and, when in his prime, Dr. Spohr was a great orchestral conductor. Yet few men have been more voluminous, if we must not say fertile, as a composer than he. There is a large mass of violin-music by him,—Solos, *Concertos*, chamber-pieces in every form; classical or showy,—and besides these, some eight or nine Symphonies,—as many Overtures,—the three Oratorios we have heard in England,—and numerous Sacred *Cantatas*.—When Dr. Spohr became an elderly man he began to pour out Pianoforte-Trios. In fact, the flow of production never ceased. It is understood to have been his daily habit to devote a certain number of hours to the desk; and from that desk nothing was sent forth unfinished. Yet, further, during a large part of his life, Dr. Spohr was justifiably regarded as the *Gamaliel* to whose feet every young German violin-player must needs repair. His method, in its simplicity, in its absence of everything crude, impure or tricky, made him a first-class professor. Genius and fire cannot be given, nor elegance communicated; but soundness of tone, steady command over bow and strings are only to be taught by those possessing them without admixture of flaw and freak. What Hummel was on the piano Dr. Spohr was on the violin—the best master of the best classical school.

His playing, we are assured by those who were familiar with it in its golden age, was unimpeachable,—dignified, graceful, pure, if less expressive than modern taste requires; and, if cold, so admirably measured as to convert coldness itself into an impressing power. He was singularly tall, and strongly built; of a stately presence,—a man whose demeanour inspired his audience with an idea of confidence and completeness. In England, for this reason, he was more popular as a player than in France; where they have been used to something more spasmodic or intimately theatrical. Even in the year 1843, when we heard Dr. Spohr perform, there was no mistaking the supremacy of a first-class master of his instrument. His playing of concert or chamber-music lives high and distinct among our musical recollections. There was nothing in it to enrapture; there was everything which can satisfy.

As a king and ruler among violin-players Dr. Spohr can never be forgotten, so long as the violin lasts;—neither as a special composer for his instrument. His *Concertos*,—in particular the '*Scena Drammatica*,'—his double Quartetts, his violin Duets (most difficult of all, owing to the simplicity of their form), are among the classics for the instrument, which belong to all time.—But after these are enumerated with due honour, we must pause—and change the key. When we begin to consider whereabouts the pedestal of Spohr will be among the great musical poets of Germany, whom the last hundred years produced (in strange coincidence with our era of Crabbe, and Scott, and Byron, and Shelley, and Moore, and Wordsworth, and Southey, and Coleridge,) we have less assurance; having seen how public delight in the mass of his music has been an evanescent thing,—and nowhere more signally so than in this country. It seems like writing the history of another world to recall the riot of excitement which the production of his 'Last Judgment' in England occasioned. Yet that Oratorio has not kept its ground; and every succeeding work of its writer produced here ('The Power of Sound' Symphony excepted) has added to the feeling of familiarity, indifference, with some, even a stronger sentiment.

It is worth while to examine why the spell of Dr. Spohr's style has so completely dissolved;—why within a quarter of a century enthusiasm in his works may be said to have died out,—why the world has come to feel that they are well made and peculiar, but only acceptable at considerable intervals and in select portions.—The amount of melody in them is singularly small. Where is the tune by Dr. Spohr?—Then his mode of procedure, which, when it was unfamiliar, seemed so new, so delicate—an advance on what others had done in combination—becomes, on reiteration, intolerably



cloying. His interminable use of those finest modulations which can only be applied very rarely, or when varied by the nicest tact,† to unmarked phrases, amounts to manner, not to art; for art must work on thoughts, however limited by its way of working.—Curiously enough, Dr. Spohr seems earnestly to have wished to be what he never could be—fanciful. His opera-books were always chosen for the sake of some colour,—weird-German, or Hindoo, or (as in the case of 'Pietro von Abano') of Italian witchcraft, or Spanish humour.—His 'Faust' came before 'Der Freischütz.'—Latterly he wished his instrumental music, too, to be descriptive and mystical. He attempted to make it show *silence* and sound in all its varied incitements and associations—'The Seasons,'—'The Destiny of Man from the Cradle to the Grave.'—No musician has been bolder in trying to fly at various romantic game than Dr. Spohr; yet such flight is almost always a failure.

Let some exceptions be cited. The minuet behind the scenes which opens 'Faust,'—the commencement of the overture to 'Der Berggeist,'—the entire first scene (not overture) of the lachrymose 'Jessonda,' a scene, so far as music can be, redolent of India, with its funeral piles of sandal-wood and its 'champak odours,'—the opening *allegro* to his Symphony, 'The Power of Sound,'—are each coloured by a distinct imagination. But, generally, the fancy proved a short inspiration. If the vocal music of Dr. Spohr do not live, such fact is easily explained. Neither his text, nor his executants, were studied by him vocally. The recitative in 'The Last Judgment,' 'Calvary,' and 'Babylon' (a sure test of musical truth), is disastrous in its unmeaning dullness. The voice is not so much written for as written *against*.—In choral writing he was habitually unsuccessful; the double quartetts in 'The Last Judgment' making an exception. The *scenic* chorus in that Oratorio, as in 'Calvary,' is singularly poor,—in spite of the mystery thrown over its meagre vocal phrases by a peculiar instrumentation. A few Songs from Dr. Spohr's works will probably keep their place in concert-bills. Let us instance that of *Mephistopheles* (how incomparably sung by Lablache!), from 'Faust,'—and the great *soprano scena*, 'Si lo sento,' from the same opera—the romance from 'Zemire und Azor' (a second draft from the spring which yielded to Mozart his 'Voi che sapete'). There are also in 'Jessonda' the lovers' duett—a consummate example of Dr. Spohr at his best; and the *polacca* for the bass voice. The innumerable respectable, sickly musical pieces, which the same manner of working naturally led their writer to produce in all and every one of his works, cannot, should not, last. Their vogue has gone by.

As a writer for orchestra such opinion as the above expressed in regard to Dr. Spohr may be carried forward in respect to monotony of resource.—He could not, or would not, vary himself or consider effect.—His works are admirably scored; there is no fire, no surprise in them; only a rich, grand sound fully wrought out,—never out of the ear, and, insomma, satiating. The music of his last years, in which the pianoforte has to take part, may be characterized as *writing*, not creation. The well-known Sonata with wind instruments, a work of earlier days, stands out in high relief as a concert-piece likely to keep its place. The minuet there is one of its composer's few successes when vivacity was the humour attempted.

Thus much of the musician. Of the man two distinct characters could be written;—both true. Dr. Spohr's pupils, his friends of the Cassel circle, will agree in commemorating his industry and his kindness, the latter wearing a somewhat authoritative and old-fashioned dress. There can be no doubt of his having personally attracted much re-

spect and friendship.—Persons of the outer world, however, who met Dr. Spohr in general society or in contact with musicians over whom he had no personal influence, cannot but have been struck by a self-occupation, amounting to a disregard of courtesy, which was not winning. He appeared interested in no concerns of Art, save his own. His knowledge of other people's music can hardly have been extensive. We were present when Beethoven's well-known *Andante* in F was played before him. "Good," said the tall and handsome patriarch, with an air of frigid patronage: "Whose music is that?"—For so old a man, and one so long connected with Court-service, Dr. Spohr's manner was singularly ungainly and dry, even to women.—Perhaps the qualities which tinged his behaviour gave, too, some of its peculiar colour to his music. But to end as we began, he was a great master belonging to a great period; one whose individuality of style gives him a place of his own. Throughout his long life, too, he was upright and honourable as a man, if not genial.—There is nothing to be forgiven by those who write his epitaph; wishing while they write that Young Germany would produce any men so direct, so self-relying, so distinct from their fellows as was Dr. Spohr.—His career, let it have been ever so much over-praised,—let it be now ever so unfairly criticized, was the career of a real German artist.

#### THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE 18th JULY, 1860.

A Commission appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to draw up a Report, on the results of the scientific Expedition undertaken to observe the late total eclipse in Brazil, calls attention to the very important total eclipse which will occur in July next year, and will be visible in Spain and Algeria.

The celebrated Director of the Dorpat Observatory was the first to remark, that at the moment of obscurity four of the principal planets, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn, will appear in the vicinity of the eclipsed Sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure: a phenomenon of such extraordinary rarity, that many centuries will elapse before its repetition. Indeed, no eclipse during the remaining portion of the nineteenth century will be at all comparable in interest to that of July in the coming year.

The Commission believe that at least forty astronomers, from France, England, Germany, Russia and Italy, will assemble in Spain or Africa to witness this eclipse; and, in anticipation of this great scientific gathering, the Commission, through the medium of M. Faye, publish the following, among other recommendations:—

To determine the errors in the lunar tables with great precision. To arrive with as great accuracy as possible at the figure of the Earth and Sun; and to observe those remarkable red protuberances generally seen in total eclipses. No eclipse can be more favourable for the study of these phenomena than that in July next.

Darkness will commence and terminate on the land, the localities being California and the shores of the Red Sea. Between these extreme points the eclipse will be visible in North America, from whence the Moon's shadow will pass across the Atlantic, and traverse Spain; total darkness including the following important towns in that country:—Oviedo, St. Vincent, Santander, Bilbao, Vittoria, Burgos, Pampeluna, Saragossa and Valencia. The line of totality will then cross the Mediterranean and enter Africa, passing across Algiers, Bezan, Tozer, Sockna, Sebba, Goddona and Mourzuk. Thus, although this remarkable eclipse will not be total in any part of the United Kingdom, it will be so in a large portion of Spain and accessible parts of Africa.

The Spanish Government is at present engaged upon the construction of a military survey of Spain; and it is hoped and expected that the triangulations laid down for this work will be, with the aid of telegraphic wires, of great use in observing geographical and astronomical phenomena in connexion with the eclipse.

Prince Napoleon, during his brief term of government in Algeria, established an observatory

at Algiers; and the excessive clearness of the atmosphere in that part of Africa will render Algiers and the vicinity a very favourable locality for observing the eclipse.

We may add, for the information of English amateur astronomers, who may not be able to observe this eclipse at any locality of total obscurity, that a partial eclipse will be visible at Greenwich: beginning, according to Greenwich mean time, at 1h. 38m., greatest phase at 2h. 48m., and ending at 3h. 53m.

#### APPLICATIONS OF SILICA.

THE subject of the various applications of Silica is gradually assuming large dimensions, and whether in the form of "soluble glass," applied for the preservation of absorbent stones and cements, or as in the case of the manufactured siliceous stone now largely used, it must be regarded as one of the most important applications of science to practice at present before the public.

Mr. F. Ransome, of Ipswich, as our readers have seen in our reports of the Sectional proceedings, read a communication on the subject at the late Meeting of the British Association, and since then we have had opportunities of learning somewhat more about his several processes.

We have taken some trouble to inquire how far M. Kuhlmann's process for preserving stone by the simple application of the soluble silicate or "water-glass," on the surface of buildings already erected, is successful.

We hear that not only at the Houses of Parliament in this country, but that also in Paris, in those portions of the Louvre and Notre Dame which were experimented upon with the water-glass, the result has been inefficient and unsatisfactory. The hardening of the film by the action of the atmosphere, although a possible result if time and circumstances are favourable, has failed in practice, owing in part to the facility with which the water-glass or silicate is removed by the moisture.

Mr. Ransome's process consists in the application of a solution of muriate of lime, which immediately enters into combination with the silica of the water-glass, and forms silicate of lime—a perfectly tenacious, insoluble and indestructible substance, which completely fills up all the interstices and pores of the stone, &c., rendering it impermeable and non-absorbent.

The great desideratum, unquestionably, has been to find some means of rendering stone impermeable, without the introduction of oily or fatty matter; or, in other words, by means of some substance that cannot be decomposed or injured by exposure either to the oxygen of the air, or to any of those vapours so commonly mixed with the air in large cities or in manufacturing districts.

Mr. Ransome's idea, of fixing a coat of silicate of lime, by taking advantage of the double decomposition that takes place when chloride of calcium comes in contact with silicate of soda or potash, both dissolved in water, seems to have settled the question. The discovery has not had so long a test as may be considered desirable before pronouncing on its merits, there is reason to be satisfied so far as we have gone.

The comparison of those parts of the Houses of Parliament treated in this way, or the Baptist Chapel at Bloomsbury, or other buildings submitted to the process, with any of those specimens of stone treated either by M. Kuhlmann's or other process, will show any observer how much the advantage is in favour of the more scientific, and at the same time simple method.

We have often alluded to the progress made with this material, and find that our conviction of its value is strengthened as time goes on. It will be interesting to watch the application of the preserving process to the buildings in Paris and elsewhere, where the simple solution of the soluble glass has been found to fail; and we understand, that not only is this about to be done, but that M. Dumas has already lent the sanction of his great name to the soundness of the chemical question involved therein.

† As an illustration of this, we may point to the music of M. Meyerbeer. He, too, is singularly chary in varying his devices of modulation,—almost always moving forward by the progression of the half-tone (how curious, if contrasted with the more frank and not more mechanical climax of the Italians!) But who was ever so adroit in varying his disguises as M. Meyerbeer is?—and his first phrases, be they even so familiar as they sometimes are, are almost always clear and easy to retain.—Not so those of Dr. Spohr; which are too often at once vague, vapid, and luscious.



## DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

DURING the past summer Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has been engaged on the excavation of more than 100 graves in the parish of Long Wittenham, near Abingdon, which appears to have been the site of a very extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

He was originally induced to devote his vacation to this research by the fact that some years ago a skeleton of a man was discovered who had been interred with his sword, shield and spear. The result of his labours, which have been continued with scarce a day's intermission from the middle of July to the end of last week, has been entirely successful, and the large collection of very curious objects belonging to Anglo-Saxon times which he has brought home, and which are now at Somerset House awaiting their exhibition at the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, attest the zeal with which he has worked in the cause of early English antiquities.

Among the individual objects secured are a considerable number of urns in a brownish clay—in excellent preservation,—which have been used as receptacles for burnt bones,—several very perfect iron *umbones* or bosses of shields,—a great number of spears and knives—and one sword, in its wooden sheath, more than three feet in length. The blade of this sword is quite straight, broad and two-edged. The spears vary much in size, one being not less than eighteen inches long, while some, found in the graves of boys, are hardly longer than daggers. Of female ornaments or of objects of domestic use a great collection has been made, consisting chiefly of amber and glass beads, of hair-pins, of the wheels of spindles and of brooches, various in their forms and shapes, but generally perfect and uninjured. The skeletons themselves were mostly those of large and powerful men; some, indeed, of men who must have been giants in their days. Owing to the tenacity of the soil, every bone was found entire and unbroken. They were generally placed in rectangular graves, about three feet under the surface, and had most likely been further protected originally by *tumuli*; these, however, have long since been levelled by the plough and spade.

The chief interest attaching to these discoveries is the evidence they afford of an early settlement of an Anglo-Saxon population along these upper valleys of the Thames; no one looking at these remains can doubt that they are those of a people who lived and died in the same neighbourhood in which their skeletons have been discovered, and that it is not the relics of a battle-field upon which Mr. Akerman has fallen.

We are bound to add, that the owner of the soil, in this instance, has, with the greatest liberality, acceded to all Mr. Akerman's requests, and that the excavator himself has met with every assistance and kind co-operation from the inhabitants of the village of Long Wittenham, and especially from its excellent vicar, the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck.

It is proposed to keep this collection together, and to place it, for future exhibition, in cases provided by the Society of Antiquaries, on whose account, and, in great measure, by whose support, these researches have been undertaken.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, Oct. 1859.

THE traveller who makes the round of the Bay of Naples runs over from Sorrento to Capri to visit its Blue Grotto, to admire its picturesque beauty, and to indulge in classic dreams amongst its far-famed ruins. They are all points of interest; and as one leaves Capri with a lingering glance it is difficult to persuade oneself that in that romantic spot an evil Government has managed to concentrate so great an amount of suffering and so many self-condemnatory facts. Your Correspondent from Naples has oftentimes alluded to the fact of an officer who was passing a portion of ten years of imprisonment and exile in that island; the authorities have now varied his place of punishment, and sent him to Baïe, where he is making atonement for sins which have never been disclosed to him,

and enduring a punishment which no trial has ever justified or sentence confirmed. His place in the Island of the Syrens has now been recently occupied by thirty prisoners from Santa Maria Apparente, one of the agreeable establishments near Naples at the disposal of the police. The change has been agreeable for them, since it was from the walls of a prison, where they had been shut in for three years or more, to a residence in a beautiful island, though still a place of incarceration for them. The visitor who has this summer ascended its rocky heights will have often met these unfortunate persons who for so long a time had been familiarized with anxiety and misery. There are private gentlemen and professional men, judges and advocates; there are tradesmen and artisans ruined in their careers, and their families have followed many of them with young and delicate children, who with a precocity which misfortune has developed listen as eagerly to the political events of the day as grown-up men and women do. It has made my heart bleed to watch the careworn faces of infants almost whose earliest recollections of their fathers were formed within a prison. I might write a volume were I to recount the sufferings which these poor people have endured. "My married life," said the wife of one, "has passed in sorrow, for my husband has spent many years of it in confinement. My sight is so weak that I can scarcely see anything, and I attribute it to the months and years of weeping which I have spent, deprived of the father of my children." There is another person whose wife had left him, and whose children were placed in one of the so-called charitable institutions of the capital. It might be productive of vast benefit, might that huge establishment, called the "Seraglio," but which is the poor-house, at one extremity of the city. Its funds are very large, and afford a good picking to the Governor; but it is sufficient to look at the meagre faces and the red, weak eyes of the children then inclosed to be persuaded that disease and early death are sure to follow a residence within its walls. I saw the prisoner's children when they were restored to him after a separation of many months within that building,—they were no exception to the rule; and so a man who had been ruined by the police found himself an exile in Capri with a sickly family. I have taken two instances to describe the position of these poor people; and now for details. They had been arrested, most of them, so far back as January, 1856. Why? Heaven only knows, for the only answer to their questions has been, that it was by "Ordine superiore." Sufficient for the slaves of a despot. Three long years have passed away and they have pined within the walls of S. Maria Apparente, longing for a trial as a mercy, many for an accusation only,—something to relieve that hopeless silence which renders an explanation or justification impossible. Their guardians were as impassable as the stone walls; "Ordine superiore" has commanded it. And there they fretted and raved, and waited the issue of political events, and watched the results of royal births and birthdays; still no hope, no relief came to them. Not even a new reign brought mercy. Soon after the succession of Francis, however, great efforts—diplomatic efforts—were made in favour of these unhappy men, for it was revolting to all one's ideas of justice, to say nothing of humanity, that without cause assigned persons should be arbitrarily arrested and shut up for three years contrary to the written and boasted laws of the country. And the report got about at last that the young King had yielded to the intercessions of powerful mediators, and that in a short time the prisoners of S. Maria Apparente would be set at liberty. How far those hopes were realized we shall now see. At two o'clock in the morning of the 29th of July, this year, these persons, some of them gentlemen possessing property and education, others professional men, never accused and never tried, were handcuffed two and two, and then strung together like horses, and so led through the streets of Naples. Two gendarmes accompanied every couple. On arriving in the Arsenal a steamer was ready waiting for them, and being embarked away they steamed for the Island of Capri. Here they arrived at dawn of day, and were soon scattered about, seeking houses for themselves and their families. I have often been dis-

gusted at finding in this country that when interest comes in the way, patriotism and charity vanish; and the treatment which these men received was by no means calculated to change my opinion. "Every one for himself and God for us all!" was the motto of the islanders. The Government allowance to each exile whom it had done all it could to ruin was three *carlini*, or one shilling, a day. On this he was expected to keep up a house, and support and clothe his wife and family. Three times a day they were compelled to present themselves to an inspector of police, who was sent over to reside amongst them and guard them. At length this obligation was reduced to twice, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather.

Now Capri is a delicious retreat in the summer, but even Paradise under the control of the Neapolitan police would become a hell. I say nothing of the repinings and heart-burnings which restrictions of any kind bring with them, but in this country there is something more, where everything is regulated by caprice,—where law exists, but is always violated,—and where a heedless word, or look, or a movement in some distant quarter, like a far-off tempest which produces a sudden ground-swell at your feet, may alter the position of the prisoner or the exile at any moment in the day. From time to time reports reached them that their liberation was near at hand, but they were a little deceived. At length, on the 4th inst., an inspector of police arrived with the joyful intelligence that twenty-one of the exiles was to go off to Naples. There was a happy excitement throughout the island; the prospect even of nominal liberty was delicious to men who had been shut up without cause for three years; then, Naples to the Neapolitans is the centre of the earth, the brightest flower of the creation, and to see it once more, walk through the bustling Toledo, or the shady avenues of the Villa Reale was like the realization of a bright dream. Stronger than all this, was the yearning to see friends from whom they had been separated so long and so cruelly. In Naples they arrived at 5 o'clock, and were shut up directly in the "carcello" of the Prefecture. Besides themselves, they found a number of those who had been "aggraciati" in the month of March. Here they remained until midnight, and some until the following day, that is to say, until they could procure bondsmen, and much longer they would have remained had it not been for "tips" to the subalterns, who up to the last moment extract the very heart's blood from their unfortunate victims. Nine of the party still remain in Capri, amongst whom is the son of an English clergyman, converted into that "mediocrity," a naturalized Neapolitan subject. How long their durance will continue no one can tell.

H.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

At the meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, it was announced that Dr. Lindley had consented to accept the office of Examiner in Botany for the Society's Examinations.

Mr. Thackeray is to bring out his magazine on New Year's Day. His plans are already laid down. He is not going, he says, to set the Thames on fire or regenerate society—only to do his best to please and amuse the town. He proposes to seek an audience of gentlemen and gentlewomen for his sermon, and to take care that all the matter to which he shall lend the sanction of his name and popularity shall be such as one gentleman might write and another may read. So far so good. Such a publication should have a humour and a place of its own. We wish Mr. Thackeray every success.

Mr. Macmillan's Magazine has anticipated the New Year, and has made its appearance under the careful generalship of Prof. Masson. It is a good opening number. A review of political affairs, from the philosophical rather than the partisan point of sight, three chapters of 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' 'Pen, Ink, and Paper,' by Prof. George Wilson, and Mr. Lushington's 'Italian Freedom,' are magazine articles high above the average in thought and style.



Mr. Rowland Hill, in his ceaseless efforts to improve the standing of officers of all grades employed in the General Post Office, has hit upon a good and practicable scheme for promoting amongst even the poorer classes of them the blessings of life insurance. His idea is to take the payment in the only form in which a poor man can ever pay it—monthly or weekly—and on the day when he receives his wages. A man with a wife and children to feed and clothe on a pound a week will never have money enough in hand to pay thirty-three or thirty-four shillings in a lump for a contingency in the clouds. But the same man may, by an effort of wise courage, lay down seven-pence halfpenny on a Saturday-night—a mug of beer—a treat in the sixpenny gallery of the play,—poorer for his abstinence; but richer by the feeling of generous and noble certainty that should he be suddenly struck down in the fight, as any of us may be any day, his wife, his child, will not be left to starve. Seven-pence halfpenny a week, and a hundred pounds at death—this is the line laid out for the young clerk of twenty beginning life at the Post Office under Rowland Hill.

Mr. Jukes gives a reading of the difficulty suggested in Mr. Wilson's communication of last week:—

"Dublin, Nov. 1.

"Will you allow me to suggest an explanation of the 'Gothic window,' described in your last number by Mr. Henry Wilson, as having been found in the New Red Sandstone near Liverpool. When thin beds of clay occur between beds of sandstone, the clay is not unfrequently found to be traversed by little narrow layers, or small ridges or veins of sandstone: always of a fine grain and close texture. When the clay is red the sandstone is frequently pale grey. In some cases, I believe, these sandstone veins were deposited as separate or branching ridges of very fine sand in the interval between the deposition of two of the excessively thin films of clay of which the clay bed was made up. In other cases sand may have been swept into the diverging cracks caused in the clay by desiccation,—and possibly other modes of formation might be suggested. I believe then that the 'quadrilateral mullion and tracery' described by Mr. Wilson was nothing more than an unusually large and regular example of these sandstone veins. The 'tooling' marks may have been either an original structure, a wavy deposition, or have been produced by subsequent pressure, or by contraction on consolidation. Mr. Wilson speaks of the foot-steps of the Labyrinthodon (formerly called Cheirotherium) having been found twelve years ago. Perhaps, if he wrote figures instead of words, this is a mere misprint for twenty-two. Mr. Cunningham first described the occurrence of these foot-steps at Stourton, near Liverpool, in the year 1838, and I was myself the bearer of lithographs illustrative of them from the Natural History Society of Liverpool to the Meeting of the British Association at Newcastle in that year.—I am, &c.

"J. BEETE JUKES."

On the same subject Mr. Archer says, among other things:—"I have not seen the Runcorn fossil; but I can assure Mr. Wilson and your readers that he could not have described much more accurately a dichotomous branch of the great fucoid plant, which was also discovered in the Stourton Quarry nearly twenty years ago by Mr. Cunningham; admirable specimens of which are in the museum of this institution, and of which some gigantic fragments still exist *in situ* at Stourton. The larger ramifications of this gigantic frond, which when discovered was at least forty feet in length, were beautifully marked on the surface with elliptical depressions, giving it somewhat of the appearance of *Lepidodendron elegans*, and I imagine accounting for the circumstance pointed out by Mr. Wilson, that the 'surface has the appearance of having been roughly tooled, as by the hands of some primitive mason.' If I am correct in my supposition that *primitive mason* was the Great Master-builder, and the appearance of the Runcorn fossil in the position in which it was discovered is not only remarkable, but is in exact accordance with the history of the marine deposit in which it is found. I trust this explanation

will not prevent Mr. Wilson and the owner of the quarry, Mr. Wright, from urging upon the quarrymen to preserve all such remains when they find them, as no strata are at present more barren in palaeontological interest than the upper New Red Sandstone; and from indications lately perceived in that neighbourhood there is reason to hope that not only are there impressions of reptilian feet, but those also of gigantic birds, impressed in these rocks, besides numerous objects of smaller interest."

Mr. R. Griffith, B.A., Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, Ireland University Scholar, has been appointed one of the Assistant-Masters of Wellington College.

A Yorkshire gentleman, roused by the note from Hampshire, writes to ask why there is no Archaeological Society for the great county of York? That shire, above most in England, not excepting Kent, abounds in objects of antiquarian and historical interest. "A Society combining archaeological inquiries with papers on family history, the descent of property and the publication of papers somewhat similar to those of the Chetham Society in Lancashire, would be eminently useful in collecting together facts for a good county history. I feel sure that a 'Thoresby Society,' with some such objects as these, would meet with warm support." So we should think. Why not try? There are a hundred eminent writers and antiquaries of this great shire who would at once come into such a scheme. Try.

The Temple Church is open every day, from ten o'clock till four. Divine Service is performed at this beautiful church on Sundays, at eleven and three.

The Shakspeare Sermons, referred to in an article on Camoens, about which a Birmingham reader inquires, were written by Barron Field, in Leigh Hunt's *Reflector*. They were reprinted in the *Drama*, or *Theatrical Pocket Magazine*.

Mr. Robert Cole writes:—

"52, Bolsover Street, Oct. 31.

"I ask to correct a statement in your review of the 'Life and Times of Samuel Crompton' by Mr. French, in the *Athenæum* of Saturday week. The passage to which I allude runs thus:—'Thus the art of spinning had gone on receiving progressive improvements, first of the fly-shuttle, made by Kay . . . then by the rollers patented by Paul, but really discovered by Wyatt, next by Arkwright's skill in adapting and adopting and improving on the schemes and inventions of others,' &c. The words I complain of are those *underscored*, for there is not a line throughout the book to support the claim on behalf of Wyatt. In proof of this, I cannot do better, perhaps, than quote the following passage from pp. 56 and 57 of Mr. French's work. 'In 1738 . . . a patent was obtained by Louis Paul for spinning wool and cotton by . . . rollers, a copy of this patent may be seen in Baines's 'History of the Cotton Trade.' That author proceeds with an elaborate argument to show that John Wyatt, and not Louis Paul, was the inventor of spinning by rollers. Into this argument it is unnecessary to enter; but it may be stated that it resulted in establishing the opinion that Paul obtained the patent either surreptitiously or by some collusive arrangement with the real inventor Wyatt. This opinion remained undisturbed until September 1858, when Robert Cole, F.S.A., read to the British Association, at the Leeds Meeting, a communication, entitled 'Some Account of Louis Paul and his Invention of the Machine for Spinning Cotton and Wool by Rollers, and his Claim to such Invention to the exclusion of John Wyatt,' proving very satisfactorily that Louis Paul was the original inventor of the method of spinning by rollers, and that John Wyatt, whose family have claimed the credit of the invention for him (he never appears to have made any such claim himself), had really little or nothing to do with the invention, though he certainly had a pecuniary interest in working it.' I may add, that many years ago I communicated to Mr. Baines (now M.P. for Leeds) some of the proofs evidenced by my Paul MS., and encouraged by that gentleman I prepared and read my paper at the Leeds Meeting

of the British Association, last year. Mr. Baines considered I had thereby most fully shown that Paul was the real inventor, and not Wyatt, and he strongly urged its publication.—I am, &c.

"ROBERT COLE."

The discussion 'On the Advantages of the 40-inch Metre as a Measure of Length,' at Aberdeen, reminds us that we have, in Gunter's Surveying Chain, an admirable measure of length already decimalized, and which it might be advantageous to retain in the event of a decimal system of weights and measures being adopted. The link could be divided into tenths and hundredths; the furlong consists of ten chains, and, perhaps, it would be found advantageous to make the mile consist of ten furlongs, instead of eight, as at present, in which case the square mile would contain 1,000 acres instead of 640, as at present. The remeasurement of our great roads, which this change would entail, would be found advantageous to every one, excepting, perhaps, the post-boys. The new mile of 100 chains would differ but little from the Irish mile.

Mr. Clibborn corrects an error in his note on the Irish gold ornaments:—

"Dublin, Oct. 27.

"I find an error in my letter of the 7th of October, which you will please allow me to correct. It occurs in *Athen.* No. 1669, p. 533, col. 2, l. 33, where the word 'months' should be *years*. I do not know how I could have made so great a mistake, for I had before my mind at the time the circumstance of the continual supply of the things found near Athlone to the Dublin goldsmiths, &c., for so many years; during which so many people kept the secret of the circumstance of the find,—exactly in the same way that evidence relating to agrarian outrages is now so surely kept by the peasantry in all parts of Ireland. Yours, &c.,

"EDW. CLIBBORN."

A communication has been received in Berlin, from the President of the Mexican Republic, stating that a marble statue of Humboldt, of the size of life, will be erected in the quadrangle of the School of Mines in Mexico.

The Emperor of Russia has approved and confirmed the statutes of a Society, lately organized in Russia, to afford pecuniary assistance to poor scientific and literary men and their families. The Society, which is said to be numerous, is maintained by annual subscriptions, donations, and the profits arising from concerts and theatrical performances.

This year's meeting of the Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, took place on the 29th of September and the 1st of October. Of non-resident members were present, Dr. Jacob Grimm, Dr. J. Lappenberg, and Dr. W. Giesebrecht. Herr Leopold Ranke, as President, informed the meeting that King Maximilian, besides the 15,000 florins of regular annual contribution, had granted an extra sum of 25,000 florins for the labours of the Commission. A Report then was given of the last year's works. Prof. Hegel had advanced the collection of the German Cities' Records so far, that printing might be begun in the spring of 1860. Another great work by Prof. von Sybel, an edition of the German "Reichstags" (Records), progresses also favourably. The record-offices of Munich have been examined for this purpose these last six months. This same work is now going on at Weimar, and in the course of the winter the offices at Dresden, Vienna, Turin, Milan and Venice will be examined. Of Prof. Ranke's 'Annals of the German Empire,' the printing has begun already. The Commission then proposed the works for the next year. Some of these are—a collection of German National Songs on Historical Subjects, by D. von Lilieneron; a publication of Documents and Records of the Hansa Days, by Lappenberg; a collection of German Songs on Historical Subjects, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, by Prof. Grimm, as well as a continuation of the collection of German Proverbs; a periodical was then contemplated for the "Inquiries into German History," and prize essays proposed. The first prize works are to be biographies of celebrated Germans; the second, biographies of distinguished Bavarians; the third, a



learned manual of German History; the fourth, a manual of German Antiquities, up to the time of Charlemagne.

Mr. Pope Hennessy has a good right to this explanation:—

“Stafford Club, Oct. 29.

“Mr. Herbert Spencer has totally misunderstood the reference to Laplace’s theory which I made at the late Meeting of the British Association. In his letter to you on Saturday he says, ‘the fact that in advancing from the outermost to the innermost planets there is a progressive decrease in the angle made by the plane of the planetary orbit, and that of the Sun’s equator, Mr. Hennessy considers a confirmation of the hypothesis of Laplace.’ Mr. Spencer then refers me to an article of his in the *Westminster Review*, and he proceeds to say,—‘In that article, along with the currently assigned evidences of the Nebular hypothesis, I have included some others which had not, so far as I am aware, been before noticed; and among them is this which Mr. Hennessy has set forth in his paper.’ If Mr. Herbert Spencer will be good enough to read the report of my paper which appeared in the *Aberdeen journals*, or the abstract which was published in the *Athenæum*, he will see, first, that I have not set forth in my paper the theory he attributes to me; and, secondly, that I have set forth a theory which is precisely the reverse of that which he published in the *Westminster Review*. In the abstract of my paper which you published, the point in question is thus touched on:—‘The author considered that the fact that the orbits of the larger planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are not more inclined would seem to confirm a surmise of Laplace, who, in his ‘*Exposition du Système du Monde*,’ speculates on the order in which the planets were thrown off from the Sun, and supposes that Jupiter, Saturn, &c. were thus formed long before Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars. If so, the oblateness of the Sun would in its condition at that time have tended more powerfully than in its subsequent or present state to keep the planets near the plane of its equator.’ In advancing from the outermost planet (Neptune) to the innermost planets there is an *increase*, and not, as Mr. Spencer supposes, a decrease in the angle made by the plane of the planetary orbit. Adopting the solar equator of Dr. Böhm of Vienna, the inclination of the orbit of Neptune is 6°06; the inclination of Uranus, the planet next within Neptune, is 6°17. As to these calculations, I may add, that the merit of referring planetary orbits to the solar equator as a fundamental plane must be given to Mr. Thomas Carrick, of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, who noticed it two years before the publication of Mr. Spencer’s article in the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Spencer’s theory is, that the Nebular hypothesis is true because, *inter alia*, the orbits of the more remote planets are so greatly inclined to the plane of the Sun’s equator. My theory is, that Laplace’s surmise (not about the Nebular hypothesis, to which, in fact, I never alluded) as to the order in which the planets were formed, must be correct, from the fact that the orbits of the larger and more remote planets are *not* more inclined to the plane of the Sun’s equator. Why Mr. Spencer should have fancied that two theories so dissimilar were identical I cannot imagine.—I am, &c. J. POPE HENNESSY.”

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS: CHINA and the CHINESE, with the DISASTROUS ATTACK on the FORTS of the TIENTSIN-FOA.—Lecture by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND: MUSICAL VARIETIES, with Vocal Illustrations.—Illustrations of SCOTTISH BALLADS, by Mr. A. FAIRBANK and the Misses BENNETT.—Lecture by Mr. E. V. GARDNER on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Lecture by Mr. KING, the PHENOMENA of VISION.—Open daily, Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten.

## SCIENCE

*The British Tortrices.* By S. J. Wilkinson. (Van Voorst.)—The great barrier to an exhaustive study of the animals of the British Islands is its insects. Hence we find naturalists who are tolerably conversant with our Vertebrate animals, our Mollusca and Radiata, who scarcely know a single insect. On the other hand, the naturalist who ventures on the insect kingdom is irredeemably

committed to its study. A lifetime is quite insufficient to get through its various groups. He begins with the beetles, and there he sticks: he does not even become an entomologist; he is the student of a group, and is dubbed a coleopterist. Thus we have works devoted to his use, and a ‘Coleopterist’s Manual’ to guide him in his studies. If he takes up butterflies and moths, the same affluence obstructs his progress. He becomes a lepidopterist, or a micro-lepidopterist; and only by this exclusive attention to a branch can he expect to aid in the development of the science of Entomology. The same is true of the other great groups of insects, of Diptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, and the rest. Thus it is that the reputation of men who have spent a lifetime in the study of animal habits and forms, and made for themselves an undying fame, is scarcely known to the public at all. The amount of accurate observation, logical generalization, and scientific thought, expended on insects alone, is probably as great as that in all other departments of Zoology. Although its practical value may be thought less, it is, nevertheless, in this group of animals that some of the great laws of animal morphology have been most successfully worked out, whilst the hosts of those little creatures that dwell in our forests, live in our fields, become the pests of our houses, our beds, and our food, give a practical value to the knowledge of their habits, which cannot be claimed by animals of greater size, and which are more easily observed. The work before us is an illustration of the generally unappreciated labours of the entomologist. There is a little group of moths whose caterpillars swarm in our gardens, attack our beans and peas, and twist themselves curious homes in the leaves of our limes, laburnums, and other trees. These are the larvæ of the “British Tortrices.” Many of them have been figured and named, but no complete work descriptive of them existed, and Mr. Wilkinson has in this volume supplied the want. He has described, with great accuracy, from original specimens, three hundred species of these insects. As this has been done with the skill of a master, the work must take its place beside the great descriptive works devoted to other families of insects. To the reading public such a work presents no attractions. In passing from page to page it looks like a wearisome repetition of nearly the same forms; but let no one despise who cannot understand, for in these descriptions lies the very soul of zoological science. Without an accurate apprehension of individual forms, there could be no general law of form, and the great science of Morphology would cease to advance. Every now and then, however, amid the dreary waste of description, we get a pleasant peep into the entomologist’s way of life. We find his favourite caterpillars feeding on the ferns of Wimbledon Common, the oaks of New Forest, the hawthorns of Epping Forest, the birches of the banks of Dee, or the heather of Scotch mountains. These “habitats” are suggestive of pleasant rambles amongst the forests, rivers and mountains of our island; and we cannot but feel that such pursuits must have an invigorating influence on the mind and body, in addition to their importance in contributing to the advancement of human knowledge.

*On the Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia.* By Richard Owen. (Parker & Son.)—This work is the Lecture delivered by Prof. Owen as Reader’s Lecturer in the University of Cambridge for the year 1859. It appears that Sir Robert Reade many years since made a bequest for the delivery of an annual lecture on the subject of natural history. It had, however, fallen into desuetude; and on the revival of this ancient foundation, the University of Cambridge, with great good taste and sound judgment, invited Prof. Owen to fill the vacant lectureship. The subject selected was well adapted for such a discourse. After giving a history of the classification of Mammalia from the time of Aristotle, he introduces his own beautiful system founded on the structure of the brain in these animals. The discourse concludes with some eloquent and appropriate remarks on the structure of man. The Appendix, containing remarks ‘On the Gorilla,’ and ‘On the Extinction and Transmu-

tation of Species,’ will be read at the present time, when the question of the nature of species is again being re-discussed, with much interest.

*Illustrated Index of British Shells.* By G. B. Sowerby. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—In the arranging and naming of collections of natural-history objects there is no greater assistance than a series of good illustrations. This has been the object of Mr. Sowerby in the preparation of this work. He has given coloured illustrations of every species of British shell. The plates are supplied with an Index of the names of the species, with the more common synonyms, and their localities, with occasional remarks on their habits and structure. There is also a general account of the peculiarities of the structure of the genera. With this assistance any one who has studied any of the common introductions to Conchology will be enabled to use Mr. Sowerby’s Index. The plates are carefully executed and coloured; and we do not know any work of its price that would be of more assistance to those engaged in the study and collection of British shells.

*The Rudiments of Botany, Structural and Physiological.* By Christopher Dresser. (Virtue.)—This very modest title introduces in many respects one of the most complete works on structural botany in our language. Mr. Dresser is Lecturer on Botany, and Master of the Botanical Drawing-Classes in the Department of Science and Art of the Privy Council for Education. In this capacity he has felt the want of more copious illustrations than ordinary botanical manuals supply. He has accordingly endeavoured to supply this want, and has produced a work which, for completeness and beauty of illustration, has certainly no rival. The work is more particularly devoted to structure, and the physiological remarks are everywhere only secondary and incidental. It is written in the form of simple propositions easily comprehended by the student, and every detail of the structure of plants is copiously illustrated by original drawings, or by wood-cuts from works of acknowledged excellence. As the work is written for Art-students, it has been evidently the object of the author to divest his illustrations of the mere diagrammatic form which they assume in most works on botany, and in this, we think, he has to a large extent succeeded. To say that all the drawings are of equal excellence would be doing injustice to those which are executed with great truth and excellence; but the work, as a whole, stands alone in point of illustration, and must henceforth be the text-book of Art-students. We strongly recommend this book to artists, as the want of a knowledge of the real structure of plants is an acknowledged desideratum in the productions of many of our first artists. If they attended more to the laws of plant-life, we should not see their paintings so often disfigured by monstrous and impossible plants. They would learn here that the general effect of particular groups of plants is produced by their special forms, and that nothing but a knowledge of these forms can enable them to give the true expression of branches, foliage, and flowers in a picture.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Entomological, 8.  
— Royal Academy, 8.—‘On Anatomy,’ by Prof. Partridge.  
— British Architects, 8.  
— Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly.  
Tues. Syro-Egyptian, 74.—‘On Manetho’s History,’ by Dr. Jolowicz.  
— Zoological, 9.—‘On Cold-Blooded Vertebrates,’ by Dr. Günther.—‘On a New Species of Barbel, from Western Africa,’ by Mr. Verreaux.—‘On New or Rare Species of Butterflies,’ by Mr. Hewitson.—‘On Birds Collected in Mexico,’ by Mr. Selater.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—‘On the Process of Raising the Bells in the Clock Tower at the New Palace, Westminster,’ by Mr. James.  
Thurs. Philological, 8.  
Fri. Astronomical, 8.

## FINE ARTS

*Architectura Numismatica; or, Architectural Medals of Classic Antiquity.* Illustrated, &c., by T. L. Donaldson, Ph.D., Architect. (Day & Son.)

For the first time, and in a complete and regular series, Prof. Donaldson has collected all the different buildings of antiquity which are to be found upon the coins and medals of Greece and Rome.



Such representations, restricted as they are to the reverses, have too frequently escaped attention. Mr. Donaldson now confines attention to them alone, and rejects all illustration of the customary Imperial profile. He does not even profess to arrange them chronologically; but, looking at buildings as buildings, he *first*—and would that a few more architects gave equal prominence to the consideration—classes them according to the several uses for which they were destined. We thus have all the temples or sacred edifices, funereal, commemorative, public, military and maritime constructions duly classed and kept together.

We at once recognize, as they come before us, traces of well-known localities and buildings, from the Acropolis and Parthenon of Athens to the Temples of Jupiter Olympius and Feretrius at Rome, with numerous triumphal arches, theatres, and aqueducts of later times. Mr. Donaldson had no object in confining himself to any individual coin in any one particular cabinet, and has wisely turned to account every additional point of information that could be gleaned as preservation chanced to favour him. The ancients, in striking their medals, believed that they were commemorating the origin of erections that were to be for ever permanent, and therefore contented themselves with merely recording the *distinctive* features of a building, trusting, of course, to reality to supply the rest. They had, in fact, no object beyond identification. With these views, the relative proportion of parts and all niceties of detail were neglected; and in many cases, according to Prof. Donaldson's stated opinion, a part was made to stand for the whole, as we find with the Juno at Samos, where, instead of the whole temple, which was one of the largest in Asia Minor, being shown on the coin struck by Domitian, we find merely the statue of the goddess covered with a tabernacle or canopy of four Ionic columns. The Ephesian Diana, the Astarte at Byblos, and Mercury and Cybele, are all represented under similar circumstances. The attempt at linear perspective on some of these coins is not a little amusing, especially where, as at Pergamus and Ephesus, we find three or four temples grouped together. At Baalbec, plan, elevation and perspective, are gloriously joined together.

The view at the Temple of Venus at Eryx in Sicily, on a coin contemporary with Augustus, is remarkable as the only representation of a building to be found on the magnificent series of Sicilian coins. The most complete *view* extant of an ancient locality, although the views on a china plate are in no way inferior to it for graphic skill, is that of the Temple of Flavia Neapolis on Mount Gerizim in Syria. At the same time, it affords some singular parallels to the general view of the Acropolis at Athens. Coins, however, with pictorial effects attempted on them, are very rare, and, we find by the Professor's Introductory Plate, that even the fixed characteristics of the various orders of the buildings, such as cornices, mouldings and capitals, are treated in a systematic and purely conventional manner. Notwithstanding the modesty which accompanies his statements and quotations, we find in our author not only deep research, but high classical attainments; and the observations which he makes upon Neokor Temples, in elucidation of the word ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ, which sometimes occurs in inscriptions, and but rarely in known authors, merit the attention of those to whom architecture has generally but small attraction. Most of the coins now existing with architectural features upon them date from the Roman Imperial times. The earliest in the series is one struck by King Antiochus the Eighth, about 140 years before the Christian era. It represents the Tomb of Sardanapalus at An-chialé, near Tarsus, a subject which, from the description given of it by Strabo, has always been a favourite one with scholars. Unfortunately, in the series we meet with no representation of the far-famed Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. Had the widowed Queen but vouchsafed a rough idea only of her grand monument on a medal or coin, how much idle speculation and controversy would have been saved! Caylus, De Quincy, Fergusson, Cockerell, Lloyd, Falkener, and Newton, would

have had no uncertainty as to the basis to start from; and above all, Londoners would have been spared the ridicule of Hawksmoor's *steppy* steeple of St. George's, Bloomsbury, erected professedly in imitation of this celebrated monument. When examining the Roman monuments, we are struck by the fact that Vitruvius never alludes to triumphal arches. They most probably date after his time. Perhaps the prettiest of all the combinations in this pleasant volume of coin, plan, restoration and view, is that of the Nymphaeum of Alexander Severus. At first sight, it presents on the medallion an inextricable mass of building and statuary. This, however, by aid of an old view by Du Perac and a quotation or two, resolves itself into a handsome edifice,—a magnificent public fountain,—using up, on their *original* site, the two well-known "trophy of Marius," which have so long decorated the ascent to the Capitol of Rome. We see, also, on the same pages, thanks to Nero's regard for numismatics, the general form of the Macellum, a public meat-market and slaughter-house, of which the circular part is still preserved in the round church of San Stefano Rotondo, and where, by a singular coincidence, the *butcheries* of the martyrs of the early Christian church are now depicted to an extent both ferocious and revolting. In no instances hardly can the differences between ancient and modern Art be more strikingly observed than in the architectural or scenic devices upon coins and commemorative medals of both periods. Among the ancients, with the few exceptions already alluded to, every feature was treated symbolically; among the moderns, on the contrary, everything becomes scenic, and rivals the most highly-finished views of painting on a flat surface. How far a little relief, *cleverly managed*, will convey effects of distance, we have all seen by copies from known pictures on plaster medallions. Swiss medals give the whole depth of the nave of a church, and a view beyond the porch. The works of Ghiberti *sculpture* elaborate landscapes with distant views, whilst the famous bas-reliefs on the German monument of Maximilian are no other than marble landscapes by Colin de Mechlin, which render every possible gradation of distance of atmosphere, clouds of smoke, and boldness of foreground. Perhaps for a near approach to painting on a small scale, the medals of the French Revolution are the most perfect. There, without any comparative straining of projection, we have before us in minute reality those dreadful street scenes, 'The Return of the King,' 'A Procession in a public Place now destroyed,' and 'The Storming of the Bastille in 1789.' A similar medallion also sets forth in marvellous detail the mountain and column erected in the Champ de Mars, with crowds of people assembled around them, inscribed 'Le Peuple Français reconnaît l'Etre Suprême et l'Immortalité de l'Ame.' This extraordinary record is dated the 8th of June, 1794. Another turn of the wheel brought Bonaparte into the ascendancy, and we find of his time a series of medals commemorating public buildings in accordance with the ancient system, but with the additions of elaborate detail and a due regard to proportion. It is amusing to compare the dwarf and ill-formed representation of Trajan's Column on the Roman coin of his day (although the original is still the most perfect thing of its kind ever known), with Napoleon's version of the "Colonne de la Grande Armée" in the Place Vendôme, 1805. How far the founder of the present dynasty imitated ancient buildings may be seen by his Dalmatian medal of 1806, with the Temple of Jupiter at Spalatro upon it, according to Denon's restoration, in which he followed Adams's published design, and by the Temple of Augustus on the Istrian medal of the same year. The beautiful medal of the Arch Carrousel, in partial perspective, deserves all praise.

A curious mixture of allegory and fact among this series should not be overlooked. It is a medal of 1809, recording the passage of the Danube previous to the Battle of Wagram. On one side the river is personified in pure antique fashion, tearing a bridge to pieces with which he has been girded. There is something grand in his rage, but the whole effect is marred by a ridiculous little cannon,

accompanied by the Gallic eagle, being pointed at him on each side. On the reverse is a matter-of-fact representation of part of the army, in full regimentals, crossing a wonderfully small wooden bridge, whilst a female Victory hovering in the air is about to crown their standards. Roman proportion, ancient allegory, and French realities are thus united in the most striking manner.

A valuable continuation of Prof. Donaldson's undertaking might be carried on through the Middle Ages down to the first quarter of the present century. Papal and monastic seals would render views of extinct abbeys, shrines, and ecclesiastic council chambers, to a great extent. Even Oliver Cromwell sets the map of Great Britain and the interior of the House of Parliament on his great seal, whilst views of places in the Middle Ages, such as Florence, both during the conspiracy of the Pazzi, and whilst Savonarola exercised his influence, views of Pesaro under Sforza, Naples in 1481, and Rome under Paul the Third, Alberti's original intention for his Church at Rimini, and Malatesta's Fortress in the same locality, may be found upon Italian medallions, commencing with the chisel of Pisanello and Sperandio. The architectural taste of a particular time also deserves record, even if the purport of the building be no longer known, as the grand Temple on the reverse side of a fine medal of Sforza. A projected design for St. Peter's at Rome, with three *spires* to adorn it, is no small curiosity belonging to the time of Paul the Third. The Popes have also in their way contributed supplemental medals to those of antiquity, as may be instanced in the one struck by the last Pope Gregory, in 1835. It represents the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, so well illustrated in its original form by Prof. Donaldson, newly restored, viewed sideways in long perspective and with the dome of a distant church gratuitously introduced as in far distance. What the ancients did by a type and by inscription, the moderns try to attain by local association and minuteness. Enough, however, may have been said to induce a wish for the extension of so interesting a subject on architectural and topographical grounds. The volume before us is handsome, and with the exception of the occasional oversight of proper names, well printed. The style of the illustrations is not altogether suited to the subject. Black shading against white only produces heaviness, and we miss for this especial purpose that delicacy of treatment which medals of that nature both require and admit. Light delicately-shaded outline would have had at least the effect of winning those over to the subject not hitherto prepared for it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Next Wednesday week the thirty-eight Academicians are called together to make themselves forty. Two out of the twenty Associates will be voted into the seats of Leslie and Smirke; after which operation the Academicians will have to select two gentlemen to fill the vacant places in the Associate-ship, from—as is supposed—the whole body of English painters, sculptors and architects—but in truth from an exceedingly small list of these. Readers generally suppose that the thousand or twelve hundred English artists are always standing at the door of the Royal Academy, waiting to be let in. They will probably be very much surprised to hear that out of this cloud of gentlemen only forty-two in all—and these not of the best—are on the books as aspirants for admission. We give the list, as a curious gloss on the Academy:—*Painters*—Messrs. R. Ansell, M. Claxton, A. Corbould, J. Cross, J. Danby, W. C. T. Dobson, W. B. Ford, H. Graves, G. E. Hering, G. E. Hicks, A. Johnston, W. D. Kennedy, G. Lance, H. Le Jeune, D. Macnee, J. Meadows, G. W. Mote, R. Norbury, J. W. Oakes, H. O'Neil, H. W. Phillips, H. H. Pickersgill, S. Pearce, A. Schoefft, A. Solomon, J. Stewart, W. C. Thomas, G. H. Thomas, P. M. Villamil, H. T. Wells and H. B. Willis. *Sculptors*—Messrs G. Adams, T. Earle, W. Theed, J. Thomas, T. Thornycroft and W. F. Woodington. *Architect*—Mr. E. Falkener. *Engravers*—Messrs. H. Lemon, J. Stephenson, J. H. Watt and R. Wallis. This



list is not only poor in numbers, but in names. Among painters, why are Messrs. Faed, Hunt and Clarke absent? Among sculptors, where are Messrs. Durham, Noble and Lough? Among architects, why is not Mr. Barry a candidate? Do these gentlemen reject the Academy?

The Committee of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts has awarded the Society's prize of 100*l.* to Mr. Hart, R.A., for his picture of 'The Captivity of Eccechino, Tyrant of Padua.' Before doing so, the ballot-box containing the recommendations of the annual subscribers was opened, when it appeared that their preference was for the following works:—No. 133, 'The Morning after St. Bartholomew,' J. Herring; No. 174, 'Sunday in the Backwoods,' T. Faed; No. 269, 'Charles the Fifth at Yuste,' R. Elmore, R.A.; No. 375, 'The Captivity of Eccechino,' S. A. Hart, R.A.; No. 403, 'A Norwegian Fiord,' A. Leu, No. 752, 'Cupid captured by Venus,' G. Fontana. The highest votes were for Nos. 174 and 375, the preference for which was equal; No. 269 coming next. The Committee had to decide between Mr. Hart and Mr. Faed. The sales were unusually great, nearly 2,300*l.* being already realized, of which about 1,500*l.* have been spent on the works of English artists. It is anticipated that a larger amount will be realized before the close of the Exhibition.

The Abbé Moigno exhibited, at Aberdeen, a collection of photographs in charcoal and metallic powder, and also some photographic enamels. Some specimens produced by the same process have been presented for exhibition at the South Kensington Museum by Dr. Lyon Playfair. The charcoal photographs are produced by exposing gelatine and bi-chromate of potash to the action of light, and then exposing the surface to steam. The moisture softens the parts exposed to the light, so that when charcoal or any other substance in impalpable powder is sifted over the picture, it adheres to the softened parts of the picture. By the same process enamels may be produced direct from the camera, or otherwise, by sifting a metallic oxide over the gelatine on the enamel plate, and then heating in the furnace. These specimens are also accompanied by a series of calotype engravings, which have been taken from plates produced by eating in with acids after exposing the plates to the camera. These plates have been untouched by the graver, and exhibit the finest effects of light and shade.

In a search for archaeological remains which took place a few days since at Row-Down Hill, Boxmoor, Herts, a quantity of ancient pottery was found, particularly a tazza, or vase, containing a considerable number of gold and silver coins of the period of the Roman Emperors; but the most important portion of the discovery consisted of about thirty rare and early specimens of British coinage in gold in a remarkably fine state of preservation. The eminence where this valuable find was made, formed, during the Roman occupation of Britain, a military station, and arrow and spear heads, as well as coins and broken pottery, have frequently been picked up on superficial examination; and at the residence of Dr. Thomas Davis in the adjacent village of Bovingdon, which was built on the site of a Roman villa, a large number of ancient articles, and a tessellated pavement composed of tiles of varied and brilliant colours, have been at different times accidentally brought to light, inducing a belief that many reliques of a bygone period were buried about the place. The attention of a gentleman interested in antiquarian research having been attracted to the locality, he has with the sanction of the Hon. G. Rider, whose property adjoins the spot, commenced a more extensive investigation, adopting a systematic plan of excavation of the surrounding neighbourhood; and this interesting discovery of British coins, which by reason of their scarcity are eagerly sought for by amateurs, has already rewarded his exertions in the cause of numismatic science.

The jewel-box of an Egyptian queen, which M. Mariette has found in one of the Kings' tombs in Egypt, is much admired at Paris. Nor can the most elaborate workmanship of the present day surpass that of this jewelry, which is exquisite in design and execution. Especially fine is a little

gold crown, a thick gold chain, six feet long, and a beautifully chiselled gold plate with a male portrait, perhaps that of the king.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison Monday and Saturday, November 7 and 12, the TROVATORE, Messrs. Henry Haigh, Santley, Walworth, Lyall, Misses Parepa, and Pilling.—Tuesday and Thursday, SATANELLA, Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn; Miss F. Cruise, Pilling, and Miss Louisa Pyne.—Wednesday and Saturday, DINORAH, Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, and Miss Louisa Pyne.—New Ballet, LA FIANCÉE, Every Evening.

Private Boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 3*l.* 3*s.*; 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 5*s.*; 1*l.* 1*s.* Stalls, 7*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*

Public Notice.—The Management respectfully solicit attention to the increased accommodation provided for their Patrons frequenting the Pit, an additional door will be opened under the Grand Piazza, in order to afford the nightly increasing numbers an easy method of ingress or egress. This, coupled with the internal accommodation already provided, of cushioned, armed seats, with elastic backs, will, it is hoped, render the visitors honouring the Royal English Opera fully satisfied of the increasing anxiety to study their comfort and convenience.—No charge for booking. Commence at Eight.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. HENRY LESLIE.—The CONCERTS of the forthcoming Season will be held at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS and will take place on MONDAYS, Nov. 23 and Dec. 12, 1899; March 5 and 19, April 2, 16, and 30, and May 14, 1890. The First Rehearsal will take place on Friday, Nov. 23. Subscriptions received by R. Olivier, 13, Old Bond Street. STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—The ensuing Season will consist of a Series of SIX CONCERTS, the first of which will be given in December. Subscription to the Numbered Stalls, entitling the Subscriber to the same Seat for the Series of Concerts, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Subscription to the Unreserved Seats, 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscribers' names received by Messrs. Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Cheques, or Post-Office Orders, to be made payable to STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

PRINCESS'S.—The 'Noces Venétiennes' of M. Séjour has furnished to Mr. Falconer the basis of a new play, in three acts, called 'The Master-Passion; or, the Outlaws of the Adriatic,' which was produced on Wednesday. The sub-title might lead to the expectation that something like 'The Brides of Venice' was intended; but the resemblance is slight, though an abduction of females does take place by the Uscoques, or bandits, of whom the hero becomes the chief. The latter is one *Gallieno Falerio* (Mr. George Melville), a descendant of the old Marino whose portrait is veiled in the Hall of St. Mark's. Having, like his ancestors, done the state some service, he pleads his merits to have the disgrace removed; but the chief of the Ten, *Giovanni Orseolo* (Mr. Ryder), opposes him, and so the indignant young general retires from the service of his country, and is ultimately induced to head the Outlaws of the Adriatic. One *Morosina* (Mrs. Charles Young), an agent in the employment of Orseolo, links herself on to his fortunes, for the purpose of betraying him, but conceives for him a strong passion, "the master-passion." Ultimately, she would save him, too, when occasion arrives; and stands herself in peril of torture. Young Gallieno returns her love, notwithstanding his previous attachment to *Olympia Orseolo* (Miss Carlotta Leclercq), the daughter of his great enemy. This lady comes personally into competition with *Morosina*, as one of the prizes of a marauding expedition; and thus both plead their respective causes, while the hero stands, like Hercules in the fable, between two antagonistic attractions. In the third act, Gallieno, disposed to return to his country's service, ventures into the presence of the Chief of the Ten, and there meets with *Morosina*, who defies the torture for his sake. Again he is inclined to trust her; but, finding that she has acted as spy upon him, is sorely perplexed. His life is spared until the morrow, at the prayer of *Olympia*. During this interval, the "master-passion" comes into play. The father, full of revenge against the Falerio, cannot consent without violent reluctance to unite *Olympia's* hand with Gallieno's,—in the struggle, in fact, he dies.

This melo-drama, which, however, is in blank verse, was magnificently placed on the boards; and, aided by good scenery and some excellent ballet-accessories supplied by Mr. Oscar Byrne, was in many of its scenes successful. But, unfortunately, the last was unskillfully constructed, and brought on the piece the decided wrath of a numerous audience. Nevertheless, when the requisite alterations are made, it may prove successful, particularly as a spectacle. It is also well acted. The ladies, Miss Leclercq and Mrs. C. Young,

exerted themselves both with grace and force; and Mr. Melville, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Graham acted with picturesque effect. We have said that the piece is written in blank verse, but, we regret to add, the verse is not well managed. Inflation and inversion are both serious faults in a drama like the present.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—That there is already no lack of music in London will be owned after a few of the entertainments, "near and far," have been specified.—There was another Bishop Concert at the *Crystal Palace* on Saturday last,—another tribute to a real reputation, the monitory importance of which should not be lost on rising composers!—Then there is opera in English at two of the theatres "down east,"—in one headed by Mr. Sims Reeves; in the other with Madame Lancia for *prima donna*. Further, we have had 'Dinorah' in the fifth week of its run at Covent Garden,—and with the nightly Canterbury Hall version, hard by Astley's; together with the music of Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth,' which is still extant there.—Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth' is at the Saville Hall, and his 'Traviata' and 'Ernani' at the Raglan Hall;—signs of popularity in no respect deciding his value as a composer, but not to be overlooked historically.—What an amount of scattered material and disjointed interest, all tending in the same direction, does this indicate!—Yet the winter musical season can hardly be said to have set in. The next fortnight will make another world busy. The *Popular Monday Concerts* at the *St. James's Hall* are to begin with a Beethoven selection; for which MM. Wieniawski, Halle, and Signor Piatti are announced as players, and Madame Lemmens and Herr Reichardt to sing.—In the same week Mr. Hullah will resume his Concerts with 'Alexander's Feast' and Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen.' And a few days later, Mr. H. Leslie will take his amateurs in hand. There would seem, in short, a place and a public for everything—even at this dark and stormy time of year—in London; but the cry of every one concerned in helping the public by leading it should be, not "*Reiteration*," but "*Variety*."

Among other coming winter entertainments, we are told of a performance of Mr. H. Leslie's 'Immanuel,' which is take to place at Cambridge. We understand, too, that "The Vocal Association" intends, during its coming season, to present Mr. C. Horsley's 'Gideon.' This is as it should be.

A gentleman, a delicate scholar, the friend of men of letters and poets, belonging to the past generation, passed away the other day from the world of musical activity so quietly that, at the time of his decease, the fact was not noted.—But the *Athenæum* must say its word of cordial and respectful farewell to Mr. E. Holmes, the writer of 'A Ramble among the Musicians in Germany,'—of the one English 'Life of Mozart' worth having which we yet possess,—and of much periodical criticism. As a musician, his knowledge was deep, if somewhat prejudiced. He had incoherent passions for particular composers, in whom he could see no fault. There was no keener lover of Bach than he; and yet the other day he was engaged in the recommendation of M. Berlioz just as fervidly;—owning no shortcomings, admitting no defects. But there was nothing about this amiable man which bore out the adage which says that the blind lover must be a hater—bitter in proportion to the blindness of his love. As a critic, Mr. Holmes more willingly lent himself to praise than to blame. This gave that tone of panegyric to the 'Life of Mozart' which, to our thinking, in some measure impairs its value. His German tour is a cheerful, charming book, which should not be forgotten.

A monument to Sir H. R. Bishop, erected by the exertions of the leading members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, has just been placed in the cemetery at Finchley.

The centenary performance of 'The Messiah,' for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital in Dublin, took place on Thursday week; at which Madame Lind-Goldschmidt sang gratuitously.

Letters from Paris bemoan the plight of the Italian Opera there as disastrous beyond precedent. Signor Graziani, being only a voice, has appeared



in the dramatic part of *Rigoletto*,—together with Madame Dottini as heroine, and Madame Alboni as the courtesan. The unfitness of all three for their several occupations must strike every one (no scandal against Madame Alboni's admirable qualities as a vocalist).—A recent execution of 'Semi-ramide,' with M. Merly as *Assur*, by way of novelty, is described to us as even more melancholy to those who rate Signor Rossini higher than Signor Verdi, and who are proportionately distressed at inefficiency in the execution of his music.—Madame da Grua appears to be making a sensation at St. Petersburg; and (wishing well to vocal taste all the world over, we are happy to add) Signor Mongini is not.—Madame Lafon, late of the *Grand Opéra* at Paris, is said to keep her ground at Vienna. Madame Roger de Beauvoir is dead. She will be regretted as Mdle. Doze,—an actress of great promise, who came out under the wing of Mdle. Mars.—She may be recollected as having, since an ill-starred marriage, written plays and a drawing-room opera or two—a species of composition which has taken its place in the world of French music and society.

A dissection of the method of M. Galin-Chevé, for training musicians, which appears in this week's *Gazette Musicale*, cannot be passed over,—inasmuch as it is virtually coincident with what has been said again and again in this journal, and inasmuch as M. Chev   has laid himself open to severe anatomy by his assaults on other professors, set up by him as rivals.—The method of teaching music by substituting arithmetical figures for signs and notes, must be a failure because of its want of variety. Signor Costa would be puzzled to read a score from a logarithmic table, with its multiplicity of tiny points added, in order to make 2 in the tenor clef, another 2 in the bass one, and its punctuations, in place of the varied signs of character and rest and pause which have grown into acceptance, *even* (and this "even" would be very odd) supposing all extant scores were to be annihilated,—*even* supposing all music imprinted logarithmically. But the promoters of the multiplication-table, in place of the accepted alphabet, do not profess any such intention. "*Give us our way*," they say, "*and it will help us to learn yours*"—strange method of learning, which demands an additional nomenclature to be embraced and got rid of ere the understanding of the world's stock of music is to be reached! For suppose the singer of 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 : 6—7 .. | 8—9 should take a fancy

to study his vocal part from a score (and singers are sometimes rash enough to attempt such enterprises), in what stead will his numerals and his dots stand him?—Whatever immediate result can be got, in regard to certain prepared exercises, the final conclusion of all such empirical methods, which could only finally succeed by upturning and destruction of the past, is lame, impotent, and as such to be discouraged.—Discovery enriches; does not annihilate. A wheel was a wheel ere ever steam began, though steam and mechanical invention have taught the wheel to revolve more swiftly and surely.

The new theatrical work by M. von Flotow, mentioned some while since, proves not to be an opera founded on the 'Winter's Tale,' arranged by Herr Dingelstedt, as we fancied, but merely scenic music to Shakespeare's drama, which the poet has translated and put on the German stage.—At the Brussels Schiller-Festival, the music of which is to be directed by Herr Kufferath, the characteristic feature will be Mendelssohn's *Cantata*, 'The Sons of Art,' to words by the great poet.—Handel's 'Esther' figures in the Cologne winter bill of musical fare, to be "newly instrumented,"—say the papers.

A string of American items shall tell the story of music and drama in the Land of Promise, in American words. We have the following from the *New York Musical Review*.—"The Walton (N.Y.) Musical Association have performed '*The Hay-makers*,' to the great delight of a large audience.—Miss Brainerd, '*prima donna* from the New-York Academy of Music,' has given a concert in Geneva, N.Y., assisted by Mr. H. M. Rogers and Mr. Clare W. Beames, 'formerly manager of the Italian Opera.' Mr. Rogers's voice is spoken of 'as being of remarkable compass on the highest scale.'—The Continental Vocalists have sung at King-

ston, N.Y., and one editor 'was lifted up to such a paradise of enjoyment as is far beyond his ability to describe.' Mr. Marsh, with a *troupe* of one hundred young Misses, has performed the '*Operata of the Seasons*,' at Hallowell, Me. The City Hall was crowded, and the audience highly pleased."—In the same number of the same journal is an account of modern English musicians, including William Balfe, James Barnett, and other mythical persons, and winding up with "the Nestor of English composers," who, we are assured, "is Bishop."—From other papers, we gather information a trifle more authentic, perhaps, than the above. The Pitch Committee of the Society of Arts will be interested to hear that—"It is understood in musical circles that the new pitch recommended by the French Commission will be adopted in England and the United States. The Messrs. Chickering have declared their intention to use it in their instruments. The pitch is one third of a tone lower than that heretofore accepted."—From the South, we receive tidings of a troop of artists whose names are entirely new to London or Paris:—

"The Spanish Opera Company at the Theatre Tacon possess some fine voices and genuine artists. As yet they have only appeared in Zarzuela's (petite Op  ras Comique). The *prima donna*, Senorita R  mirez, and Senorita Uzal, are both accomplished artists. The former's voice is almost 'used up' whilst the latter is really so truly beautiful a woman as to completely disarm criticism. The tenors, Senors Grau and Ruiz, both possess very sweet voices, although neither are of great compass. Polnera, the haritone, enters into the spirit of his part with a gusto I have seldom seen surpassed; he sings well. The buffo, Rojas, has a tenor voice of considerable power, and he is one of the best comic actors I have ever seen."

—The Boston Papers are full of a new play which may briefly be described by the "bill." This holds out the promise of—

"Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's Tragedy of 'Geraldine.' A work of Genius which has literally taken the town by storm. Night after night the walls of this Theatre have enclosed persons who are celebrated in the Worlds of Science, Literature, Art and Fashion, thus stamping a Great Work and a Great Actress with the seal of Intellectual Approbation! Matilda Heron will on this occasion appear in the character of *Geraldine*. A character so full of Strange Contrasts that it affords a Wondrous Medium for her Emotional Acting. Mr. Coudock as the *Weird Bard of Ruthin*. Miss Josephine Orton as the innocent and lovely *Edith*. Mr. Leffingwell as the *Prior Anselmo*, and all the well-known favorites of the Company will also appear on this occasion."

—Seriously, so far as we can make out from criticisms no less splendidly worded than the above advertisement—"Geraldine" appears to have succeeded.—Mrs. Mowatt, we perceive, has returned to her old stage of dramatic authorship.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The Family of Major-General Worsley.*—In your publication of the 10th ultimo, there is a review of Mr. Booker's 'History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch,' &c. Will you permit me to say a few words on that part of it, which is as follows:—"The old chapel that stood modestly in the marsh for something near three hundred years has gone down to the dust, even as the Birches who founded it, and the Platts, and the Worsleys, and the Edges, and the Siddalls, and others whose names, wills and genealogies are recorded in Mr. Booker's volume." A possible inference from this may be that the several families named have become extinct. As far as regards the Worsleys, such is not the case. It is true that their estates at Platt and elsewhere are not now in the hands of their descendants: the present possessor, though bearing the name of Worsley, which was assumed by his grandfather, not being in the slightest degree related to the original stock. Yet it is also true that there are many lineal descendants living of the Major-General Worsley of the Commonwealth. In the College of Arms may be seen the pedigree of the Worsleys of Platt, in which the descendants of the Major-General, through his second wife, Dorothy Kenyon, are traced down to the present time, of which pedigree Mr. Booker gives a portion at page 68, under the head of Worsley of Crompton. As the son of the eldest lineal male descendant of the Major-General, I have in my possession, among other records, the family Bible presented by the General to his wife Dorothy Kenyon on the occasion of their marriage, and which contains his autograph and the family registers for several generations.

Manchester, October 18.

C. WORSLEY.

*The Flint Find.*—An extremely common form of a piece of gravel is a water-worn irregular oval; another common form is this same oval transversely fractured. The flint has been rolled, at intervals, for incalculable ages, to acquire its entire rounded form. Beds may have been made, unmade, and re-made of such flints; their individual history would defy imagination; and yet, eventually, thousands are found split across, with scarcely any subsequent water wearing at the edges. Such a fracture might be produced by man with a hammer; but I do not think the mechanical forces of nature operate so powerfully on such small masses. The forces of water, wind, gravitation and volcanoes are certainly enormous, and they operate on masses proportionally enormous. Chemical force operates in smaller spaces. For years these semi-oval flints on gravel walks have arrested my attention, and I could not otherwise account for their form than by chemical action. And I became so accustomed to regard all fractured flints as chemically split, that the moment I saw the Amiens flints exhibited here, about a month since, I was impressed with the conviction that they were natural objects. It is expressly stated, that the gravel where they were found is subangular; from which I infer that, according to my theory, a considerable amount of splitting agency has been in operation. Ferruginous ochre also accompanies it, indicating a deposit from chalybeate water, *since* the formation of the gravel bed; for had the ochre existed previously, the diluvial action, which laid the gravel, would have swept the ochre away. The position of the flints is not mentioned. If they should be found generally with the points or edges upwards, or with any other character of uniformity in situation, and if other flints should be found in the same place, with similar split surfaces or facets, these circumstances would be strong presumptive evidence of their natural origin. Besides a solution of iron, other substances may have exercised a corrosive action on flint. Alkaline carbonates are capable of holding silicic acid in solution, and therefore may corrode flint. Strata of clay and soil were found above these gravel beds, and they contain abundance of potash in insoluble combination. The vital principle has the power of appropriating this potash to the formation of vegetable matter, which ultimately decaying, the soluble parts return to the earth and gradually percolate its porous beds. If gravel beds be in their way, the flints may be brought under their solvent influence. The affinity of ammonia for silicic acid is exemplified in the brittleness of flint-glass smelling-bottles containing ammoniacal carbonate. Ammonia is constantly present in the atmosphere, and is also one of the products of decomposition of animal matter. Oxide of iron has a remarkable property of absorbing ammonia, yielding it again in obedience to stronger affinities. The iridescent colours of old stable-windows are probably due to a corrosive action of ammonia on the silicate of soda of which the glass is made. Some corroding fluids may have been in action for ages and then been exhausted. Indeed, the protracted chemistry of geology may yield many results scarcely appreciable in the rapid processes familiar to man. It is the peculiar form of these flints which has led so many to believe them to be artificial; yet they do not resemble anything which Art was ever known to make: the *argumentum ad hominem* is entirely their dissimilarity to everything in nature. Considering how extremely little is known about the original formation of flints,—what solvent brought the silicic acid to its nidus in the chalk,—what obstacle there seized and retained it,—what crystallization it obeyed, sometimes furnishing the most beautiful and delicate impressions, but generally the most uncouth, tuberoso forms,—I feel more inclined to think that some flints, when subjected to the dissecting agency of corrosive liquids, under many complex circumstances and during incalculable time, may naturally yield such forms.

HENRY OGDEN, M.D.

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during the first seven years.  
Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death if occurring pre-  
viously.  
Provision during minority for Orphans.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.  
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.  
Profits divided annually.  
Premiums for every three months' difference of age.  
Half-credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the  
unpaid Half-Premiums being liquidated out of the Profits.

## EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

WITHOUT PROFITS.					WITH PROFITS.				
Age.	Half- Prem.	Whols. Prem.	Half- Prem.	Whols. Prem.	Age.	Annual Prem.	Half- Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.	Annual Prem.
First 7 Years.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Yrs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	0 2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3			
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4			
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	6	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5			
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	9	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6			

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Constituted by special Acts of Parliament.  
Established 1825.

## DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Sixth Division of the Company's Profits is appointed to be  
made at 15th November, 1859, and all Policies effected before 15th  
November, 1859, will participate in that Division.  
The Fund to be divided with the Profits which have arisen since  
15th November, 1855.

A Policy effected before 15th November, 1859, will rank, at the  
Division in 1860, as of two years' standing, and secure one year's  
additional Bonus over Policies of a later date.

## PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Sums proposed for Assurance during the year 1858... £596,369 2 4  
Sums Assured during the year 1858, exclusive of an-  
nuity transactions ..... 507,522 9 0  
Corresponding Annual Premiums on new Policies... 16,695 11 10  
Annual Revenue (15th November, 1858) ..... 275,990 8 9  
Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Secu-  
rities, in land, mortgages, &c. (15th November,  
1858) ..... 1,565,105 9 0  
The Directors invite particular attention to the Liberal Terms  
and Conditions of Assurance introduced by this Company into the  
Practice of Life Assurance.

## SELECT ASSURANCES.

The privileges of this class are—Permission to travel and reside  
in any part of the world, free of extra Premium; and the cancel-  
lation of all conditions under the Company's Policies, which thus  
become unchallengeable on any ground whatever (except non-pay-  
ment of the ordinary premium).

Assurances of five years' standing are admissible to this class.

## REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

Policies not renewed within the days of grace do not become  
absolutely forfeited, but may be revived on certain conditions any  
time within thirteen months from the date of the Premium falling  
due. The regulations under this head are very favourable to the  
assured in other respects also, and are worthy of special attention.

## SURRENDER VALUES.

Liberal allowances made for surrender of Assurances under the  
Profit Scheme, at any time after payment of one annual premium.

London, 82, King William-street.

Chairman of the Board,  
The Right Honourable the Earl of ABERDEEN.

## Ordinary Directors.

John Scott, Esq. 4, Hyde Park-  
street.  
Francis Le Breton, Esq. 3,  
Crosby-square.  
Thomas H. Brooking, Esq. 14,  
New Broad-street.  
John Griffith Fritch, Esq. Aus-  
tin-friars.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.  
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Sec.

London, 82, King William-street.  
Edinburgh, 3, George-street.  
Dublin, 66, Upper Sackville-street.  
Glasgow, 35, St. Vincent-place.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the Secretary,  
in London, Edinburgh, or in Dublin, or by application to any of  
the Agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

# PROMOTER LIFE OFFICE, 9, Chatham- place, Blackfriars. Established in 1826.

TRUSTEES.  
Sir John G. S. Levevre, K.C.B., F.R.S.  
Charles Johnston, Esq.  
John Deacon, Esq.  
Every description of Life Assurance effected on liberal terms.

# DE LA RUE & CO.'S PATENT PLAYING CARDS, the NEW PATTERNS for the SEASON. To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

CULLETON'S CARDS, Wedding, Visiting,  
and Trade.—A Copper-Plate engraved in any style, and fifty  
superfine Cards printed for 2s. Post free.—EMBOSSING PRESS  
with Crest die, or Name and Address for stamping paper, 10s.—  
25, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPiece, &c.  
—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque  
and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster,  
Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and other Art-  
Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices  
extremely moderate.  
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS  
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING;  
Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;  
Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases, and 500 other  
articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their  
New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.  
J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furni-  
ture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22,  
Strand.

## SELLING OFF.

DRESSING and WRITING CASES,  
Despatch Boxes, Travelling Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewel  
Cases, Inkstands, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery  
Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of  
articles suitable for presents, at very Reduced Prices, previous  
to alterations—the whole of the Large and Valuable STOCK  
of Messrs. Briggs, 27, Piccadilly, W., next door to St. James's  
Hall.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In-  
junction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are  
particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that  
which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LA-  
ZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby,"  
and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the  
Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label,  
printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed  
to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse,  
in imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July,  
1858."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

CADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the  
Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, cash. We receive a  
regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.  
HENRY BRETT & CO., Importers,  
Old Funnell's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA.—A GIN of  
the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the  
still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever,  
Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, bottles and  
case included. Price-Currents (free) by post.—HENRY BRETT  
& CO. Old Funnell's Distillery, Holborn.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH  
AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations,  
20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly  
appreciated by the public, saving the great annoyance of return-  
ing them.

A Pint Sample of both for 24 stamps.  
Wine in Case and Bottle free from any railway station in England.  
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or  
30s. per dozen.  
Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remittance.  
Price lists forwarded on application.  
JAMES L. DENMAN,  
65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-Place, London.

# WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

ANDREW & HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, viz.,  
Port, Sherry, &c., 20s. per dozen; Madeira and Amontillado, 24s.  
Two samples for twelve stamps.  
"I find your wine pure and unadulterated."—Hy. Letheby, M.B.,  
London Hospital.

Colonial Brandy, 13s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon.  
27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, Mark-lane, E.C.

# THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,

152, Pall Mall, S.W.  
The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES  
of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..... 20s. & 24s. "

The finest ever introduced to this country.  
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 32s. "  
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood), 42s. "  
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE ..... 38s. "  
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity, 28s. "  
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway  
Station. Terms, cash. WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

## NOTICE.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF  
SOUTH AFRICAN WINES,  
at 20s. and 24s. per doz., bottles included.  
The consumption of which has now reached 420,000 doz. per annum.  
("Vide Board of Trade Returns.")

A CASE containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be  
forwarded on receipt of 30 Postage Stamps, viz.,—  
Half-pint bottle of best South African Sherry.  
Half-pint bottle of best South African Port.  
Half-pint bottle of best South African Madeira.  
Half-pint bottle of best South African Amontillado.

Bottles and Cases included.

COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15s. per gallon.  
BEST GIN, full strength, 11s. 6d. per gallon.

Price Lists free on application.

Address—Mr. ANTHONY BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importer,  
25, Strand, London, W.C.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch  
and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and  
Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61,  
Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.  
No connexion with 33, Cookspur-street.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,  
LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GAL-  
LEHY (adjoining their late Premises, recently erected from the  
designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to  
contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table  
and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has  
enabled them to exhibit.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT  
IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES,  
CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices  
may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-  
street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley  
Fields, Wolverhampton.

DINNER, DESERT, and TEA SERVICES.  
A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality,  
superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table  
Glass, equally advantageous.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
Established nearly a Century.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the  
ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-  
SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have  
added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in  
the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at  
the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of  
Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one  
awarded to the tradesmen). The Council Medal was also awarded  
to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and  
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford  
no guarantee of quality.  
22, REGENT STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGADE STREET,  
LONDON, 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their  
MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—  
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gild-  
ing as usual.

HEAL & SON'S EIDER DOWN QUILTS,  
from One Guinea to Ten Guineas; also Goose Down Quilts,  
from 8s. 6d. to 24s. Lists of Prices and Sizes sent by post.  
Heal & Son's New Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced  
List of Bedding also sent post free.  
196, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.

# SELLING OFF MODERATOR LAMPS,

GASELIER, &c.—In consequence of Messrs. PEARCE &  
SON relinquishing the Lamp and Oil Branch of their business  
that they may increase their China and Glass Trade, the whole  
of their well-assorted Stock of MODERATOR LAMPS and  
BRONZE and ORNAMENTAL LAMPS, will be forthwith  
CLEARED OFF with but little regard to their original cost,  
previous to extensive alterations. The Surplus Stock of China,  
Glass, and Earthenware, Ornamental Goods, Alabaster, &c., will  
also be Sold OFF in lots, marked in plain figures, at prices low  
enough to avoid, if possible, having recourse to a sale by auc-  
tion.—23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. The goodwill of the Lamp and Oil  
Branch has been disposed of to Messrs. Tucker & Sons, 190,  
Strand, W.C.

HOUSES REPAIRED, Altered, Painted and  
Papered: all kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an  
efficient manner, and with all possible despatch, at Prices to be  
agreed upon beforehand.—Estimates free.  
JOHN SYKES, BUILDER, 47, ESSEX-STREET, Strand, W.C.

# MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, sculpture, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Customs House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHENUE, 24, Rue Croix de Petits, (established upwards of fifty years), Packer and Custom- House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

PARIS FIRST-CLASS and LONDON PRIZE  
MEDALS.  
WATHERSTON & BROGDEN,  
GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS.

Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, No. 1, CHAN-  
CERY-LANE, is the cheapest house for PAPER, ENVE-  
LOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 6d.—Super  
Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelopes,  
6d. per 100—Large Blue Office ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000, or 5,000 for  
21s.—Sermon Paper, 4s.—Straw Paper, 2s. 6d.—Poolsap, 6s. 6d.  
per ream—India Note, 5 quires for 1s.—Black-Bordered Note,  
5 quires for 1s.—Mammoth Paper, 3d. per quire—Copy Books, 21s.  
per gross—P. & C.'s Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, 1s. 3d. per  
gross. Price Lists free. Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the  
customer.—PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers,  
1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN,  
BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to  
inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and  
the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled  
Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the  
scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of  
his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY  
of MATERIAL, and, above all, for UNIFORMITY in PRICE, he believes  
will insure universal approbation, and defy competition.  
Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of  
quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, contain-  
ing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his  
signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G.  
has introduced his

## WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different de-  
grees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suit-  
able for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.  
Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable  
Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be  
supplied at the Works, Grahame-street; 96, New-st., Birmingham;  
No. 21, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-  
CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.



**BENSON'S WATCHES.**—  
"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post*.  
Gold, 1 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.  
Send 2 stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet.  
WATCHES SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE POST.  
33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London, E.C.

**DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS,**  
and highly-finished Elegancies, for presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table.—**MECHI & BAZIN**, 112, Regent-street, W., 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

**H. J. and D. NICOLL**, having prepared  
Stereoscopic Pictures of fashionable costumes for the autumn and winter seasons, these Novelties may now be inspected at their several establishments. By the aid of photography purchasers will be greatly assisted in their selections, as each of the clothing departments are furnished with photographs for the stereoscope of every kind of dress, so that in a few minutes numerous designs can be examined, and such as are approved of, thus obviating much trouble in trying on the many styles now in fashion. For the convenience of their patrons in the country, Messrs. Nicoll would be glad to forward a complete set of photographs, with a stereoscope, showing designs in various colours, so that the effect of each style may be distinctly understood, and with matters of materials and directions for self-measurement, on application. It would be of assistance if, on the receipt of an order, with the measure, a photograph of the figure were sent, thereby ensuring accuracy in fitting and attention to the minutiae so necessary to the difference in figure.

H. J. and D. Nicoll's Clothing Establishments are thus arranged:—  
For Gentlemen at 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, W., 22, CORNHILL, E.C., London, and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, Manchester; makers of the well-known registered paletot, shower-proof cape coats, the patent elastic-stripe trousers, from 16s. to 32s. 6d. For Ladies riding habits, pantalons des dames à cheval, the patent Highland show-proof cloaks, measuring sixteen yards in circumference without seams, Scotch cloakings, cloth, velvet and silk mantles and jackets, at 142, 144, REGENT-STREET, F. For Xanthos, from three to fifteen years of age, at 29, 30, 31, and 32, WARWICK-STREET, entering from 142, Regent-street, where undergarments can be had at the shortest notice. For the new knickerbocker suit, and le Breton costume, the Highland dress, &c., are kept ready in great variety.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS** and  
CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOM**. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, and FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 3d. 15s. to 33s. 10s.; Brimstone Stoves, with standards, 7s. to 54s. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 1l. 8s. to 80l.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4l. 4s.

The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.**—  
**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate to the quality, that he has endeavored to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.  
Lamps (Moderate), from ..... 6s. 0d. to 47 7s. each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate.)  
Pure Colza Oil, ..... 4s. 0d. per gallon.

**DISH COVERS AND HOT-WATER DISHES**  
In every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; Block Tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without painted and livered, and with the set of six, 10s. 6d. to 16l. 10s. the set; Block Tin Hot-Water Dishes, with well for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, 11l. 11s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilets, Turbines, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the 16 large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, & 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

**PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.**  
**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S** New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponge; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly through the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually.—The hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. 6d. per box; and of the New Bouquet.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**TO PREVENT A COUGH** take one of  
**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS** two or three times a day.  
They give instant relief, and rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

**TEETH.**—By **HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**—Newly-invented Application of Chemically prepared India-Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. **EPHRAIM MOSELY**, Sole Inventor and Patentee.—A new original, and invaluable invention for the relief of the patient, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, heretofore wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most perfect accuracy; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-garden, London; 14, Quay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**MARK YOUR LINEN** with **CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.**—The most easy, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; set of Movable Numbers, 23.6d.; Great, 5s., with directions. Post free, for stamps.—Observe, 25, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

**FREDERICK EDWARDS, SON & CO.** beg respectfully to announce that they have REMOVED from 42, Poland-street, to 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, premises lately occupied by M. Desachy, the eminent French Modeller, and situate exactly opposite the Conservatory entrance to the Pantheon Bazaar. Their attention will, as heretofore, be entirely confined to the Manufacture and Sale of Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire-irons, and to the fitting of houses with Baths, Bells, Steam and Hot-water Work. F. E. Son & Co. sincerely trust that in their present extensive and commodious premises, and with their greatly increased stock, they will meet with an extension of the support and favour they have for so many years enjoyed.

**FURNITURE.**—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.—**COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES**, with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings (gratis) and post free, of P. & S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 51, 52 and 53, City-road. Country orders delivered free to any part of the Kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 125, Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet.—Brussels Carpets, 2s. 3d. per yard.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.  
**WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.**

**DR. H. JAMES**, the retired Physician, discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send, post free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their remitting him six stamps.—Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

**RUPTURES.**—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.  
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JOHN REDDISH, } Honorary  
J. HILL WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.  
12, St. James's-square, S.W., Nov. 8, 1859.

## LONDON INSTITUTION.—EVENING

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—On Wednesday, November 16th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, will be delivered the first of a Course of Ten Lectures, On the PHYSICAL HISTORY, STRUCTURE, and MATERIALS of the EARTH: in completion of the Cycle of Educational Lectures on those subjects, delivered from 1854 to 1859. By E. W. BRAYLEY, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. To be continued on succeeding Wednesdays at the same hour.

Three other Courses of Educational Lectures will be given on Wednesday and Friday Evenings in the ensuing season.—On CHEMISTRY, by Mr. T. A. MALONE, F.C.S., Director of the Laboratory, to the Proprietors of this Institution, and their Families, commencing on Tuesday, November 15, 1859, at half-past 6 o'clock in the Evening, and to be continued every Tuesday and Thursday at the same hour, until March 7, 1860, excepting on Tuesday, December 20, 1859, and January 17 and February 14, 1860.

INSTRUCTIONS will also be given by Mr. MALONE in the Principles and Practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, including the Colodion and Waxed-paper Processes, and Printing from the Negative, in the Photographic Room of the Institution.

Further particulars respecting these Classes may be obtained at the Laboratory of the London Institution daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

By order, WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.

## LONDON INSTITUTION.

October 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution during the ensuing Season, commencing on MONDAY, November 14, at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely:—

FIRST COURSE.—Six Lectures 'On the Radiation and Absorption of Heat by Thermal-Action,' by John Tyndall, Esq. Ph.D. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution.

MONDAY, November 14th, 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 19th, 1859.

SECOND COURSE.—Four Lectures 'On the Organs and Phenomena of the Senses, Intellectual Powers, and Memory,' by Joseph Towne, Esq., Modeller to Guy's Hospital.

MONDAY, January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 1860.

THIRD COURSE.—Five Lectures 'On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship, and its Influence on the Art in general,' by Josiah Pinman, Esq., Chapel-Master and Organist to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

MONDAY, January 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, 1860.

FOURTH COURSE.—Six Lectures 'On Experimental Physiology,' by F. W. Pavy, Esq. M.D., Professor of Physiology at Guy's Hospital.

MONDAY, March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 16th, 1860.

FIFTH COURSE.—Six Lectures 'On Eminent Personages of English History, living between the years 1640 and 1660,' by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of British History and Archaeology in the Royal Society of Literature.

MONDAY, April 23rd, 30th; May 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 1860.

SIXTH COURSE.—Two Lectures 'On Commercial Law,' in connexion with the Travers Testimonial Fund, by George Wooddyatt Hastings, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, General Secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

MONDAY, June 4th, 11th, 1860.

In addition to the preceding, the following Courses of EDUCATIONAL LECTURES will also be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution, commencing on WEDNESDAY, November 16, at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely. They are intended especially for the Families of Proprietors, who will be admitted to them by a separate Ticket, which is sent to every Proprietor:—

FIRST COURSE.—Ten Lectures 'On the Physical History, Structure, and Materials of the Earth,' in completion of the Cycle of Educational Lectures on those subjects, delivered from 1854 to 1859, by E. W. Brayley, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S., Member of the British-Geological Society.

WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 1859; January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 1860.

SECOND COURSE.—Eighteen Lectures 'On Certain Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, and their Application to the Arts and Purposes of Life,' by Thomas A. Malone, Esq. F.C.S., Director of the Laboratory in the London Institution.

FRIDAY, November 19th, 26th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 1859; January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 1860.

THIRD COURSE.—Ten Lectures 'On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia,' by T. Spencer Cobbold, Esq. M.D. F.L.S., Emeritus Curator of the Anatomical Museum in the University of Edinburgh.

WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 15th; March 7th, 14th, 21st; April 4th, 11th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 1860.

FOURTH COURSE.—Ten Lectures 'On the Structure and Functions of the Nutritive Organs of Plants,' by Robert Bentley, Esq. F.L.S., Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society.

FRIDAY, March 30th; April 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 1860.

Five Conversational will be held on the Evenings of WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1859; January 19th, February 15th, March 21st; and April 18th, 1860.

By Order, WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.

## BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

**THE ELEVENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, ROOTS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, and PIGEONS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, and the 1st of December.—Admission, on Monday, the PRIVATE VIEW, Five Shillings; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, One Shilling.

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an Original (ILLUSTRATED) Paper by WILLIAM KIDD, of Hammersmith, will appear in No. X. of 'EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL,' price Three-halfpence, weekly, charmingly ILLUSTRATED. Hammersmith, Nov. 12.

## ITALY.—A Course of TEN LECTURES will

be delivered at his Residence, 4, Fitzroy-square, by Mr. N. TRAVERS, Professor of Modern History in the Ladies' College, Bedford-square, beginning SATURDAY, November 12, at 8 p.m. For terms and particulars, apply as above.

## THE HISTORY OF ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, AND THE SEARCH FOR THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

GEORGE SEXTON, M.A. LL.D. F.R.G.S.

&c., is open to ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE on the above and other topics.—Ravenscourt-square, Hammersmith.

A Lecture was delivered at the Tolsey on Thursday Evening by Dr. Sexton, of London, on the Arctic Regions and the search for Sir John Franklin. His intimate acquaintance with this subject, combined with the power of condensing striking facts into terse but pleasing language, appeared to give entire satisfaction to his audience; whilst his arguments in favour of the supposition that many of Sir John Franklin's crew are still living, and in a position to maintain life, produced a marked sensation.—*Gloucester Journal.*

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA.** REQUISITION.

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

We, the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of London, being deeply impressed by the great importance that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, now about to proceed to Columbia, should be cordially supported in the arduous and important Duties with which he has been charged, request your Lordship to call a Meeting, to consider the best measures to be taken for the purpose:—

William Cotton.  
Robert Hanbury Jun., M.P.  
J. G. Hubbard, M.P.  
Henry H. Gibbs.  
Bonamy Dobree.  
C. F. Huth.  
H. Hoare.  
E. Gosling.  
J. C. Sharpe.  
William Cubitt, M.P.  
Thomas Baring, M.P.  
Joshua Bates.  
John Lubbock.  
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Pursuant to the foregoing Requisition, I have pleasure in calling a PUBLIC MEETING to support the Mission to British Columbia, to be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, 1859, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Mansion House, Nov. 10, 1859. JOHN CARTER, Mayor.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have signified their intention to be present in the proposed Meeting:—

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Minister.  
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.  
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.  
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia.  
Right Hon. the George Grey, Bart., late Governor of the Cape.  
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.

Communications may be addressed to ROBERT SMITH, Esq., Hon. Secs. JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., protm. Committee Room, Mansion House.

N.B. FAREWELL SERVICE will be celebrated in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 16th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, when the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford will administer the Holy Communion, and the Bishop of Columbia will preach the Sermon.

Contributions may be paid to the account of the Columbia Diocesan Fund at Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand; Cox & Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross; Smith, Payne & Smiths, 1, Lombard-street; Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., Foster & Co. Mansion House-street, City; and at 79, Pall Mall.

Tickets of Admission to the Meeting may be obtained by application to the Honorary Secretaries, at the Mansion House; Messrs. Rivingtons, 3, Waterloo-place; Messrs. Hatchard & Co., 187, Piccadilly; Messrs. Seeleys, 54, Fleet-street; and at 4, Royal Exchange.

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AN empire is never so weak, says Montesquieu, as when every village is fortified. It can never be so powerful as when all the cities and towns have their train-bands and regiments of rifle-volunteers. In Montesquieu's masterly treatise, which Mr. Bisset seems to have neglected, 'On the Greatness and the Decay of Rome,' the corruption of morals is traced as parallel to a decline of the military spirit. Here we have the very point at which Mr. Bisset aims. In a voluminous essay, very confused and discursive, abounding in crotchets, and narrowly reasoned, there is a vigorous appeal to the common sense and patriotism of Englishmen. M. de Montalembert has speculated upon our national future, with an obvious reference to the unpardonable Protestant heresy; but Mr. Bisset, so far as we may assume ourselves to have reached his meaning, is for silence, discipline, and conical bullets. His method of stating a theory is singularly irregular, yet not a little pedantic. Large citations are made from the histories of Greece and Rome, Spain and Turkey, France and England, and these are accompanied by profuse quotations of opinion and biography,—drifting, as we surmise, towards the general conclusion that Great Britain is comparatively defenceless, and may be on the brink of tremendous dangers. Doubtless, there is a fascination in the question put by Mr. Bisset—"Why are nations strong, and how do they degenerate?" But consider the multiplicity of replies! There is a toxophilite, who insists that we are great solely because our ancestors cherished yew-trees in churchyards. There is another, a concrete parody of Brillat-Savarin, who traces every glorious event, from Runnymede to Waterloo, to the fact that Guy Earl of Warwick was fed upon beef. Thirdly, our prosperity has been attributed to the Tudor confiscations, and this process of inference is a pleasant one; since it admits of no balancing or wavering, but drives, straight on, to a demonstration. It might be suggested that nations are complex, and that morality is not a simple rule,—that history is made up of a thousand-and-one elements,—and that something is due to Nature, no less than to Parliaments, Kitchens, drill-sergeants and bowmen, Agincourt and Cressy notwithstanding. Mr. Bisset, indeed, seems to have a vague notion of this versatility, for he wanders into much that might be deemed irrelevant, if the argument stood upon a more restricted basis. As it is, we quite agree with him that to melt a pearl may be false policy, on a par with the disbanding of a troop,—and that Nero set a bad example when he built his Golden House, which was not eclipsed even by his memorable atrocities. We could have wished, to say truth, that Mr. Bisset had planned his disquisition with more art, and indulged in less digressive gossip; we would have had him, too, range over a broader surface, and examine the literature of his subject, instead of confining himself to a few obvious, and, in one sense, superficial authorities. Taken for what it is, however, the book is useful; it is written in the tone of the day,—it strikes a salient evil,—it is of and for the times.

Mr. Bisset is not among those who despair of the Commonwealth. Still, Cambridge study and practical observation have persuaded him to fear for the future of England. He is unmistakably warm from the classics, and deals in Greek and Latin as though he were an adept

of the Trivium and Quadrivium, with John of Salisbury for a master and Robert Pullus for a pupil. He treats of the strength of nations. Is England, then, strong? The question concerns us all, in square and cloister, amid lemon-scent or library-dust. Extraordinary emphasis is laid, as we have noted, upon physical force and material armaments, but not in contempt of moral and intellectual power, or that vital patriotism which turns chalk into granite, and is in itself more than "the white weapon" or gunpowder can ever be. Something is fending, Mr. Bisset imagines, to enfeeble us nationally. We are apathetic, neglectful of duty, and incredulous of danger. The inquiry is an opportune one. Are we now, despite the volunteers, approaching the ignoble state idealized by Bacon, when "not the hundredth poll will be fit for a helmet"? Is the English heart poor, and the English sinew failing? Mr. Bisset writes a warning. We are to remember the contrast between Marathon and Chæroneia; but, it may be suspected, the example of Greece will never again alarm a modern. If we speak of English archers, of the days when they shot like Persians, there may be a thrill and an echo; but Athens and Sparta are dead and dumb, though possibly not so infamous as to deserve the retrospective vituperations of Mr. Bisset. Does Mr. Bisset, however, hope to create a sensation, or caution the English mind, by dilating on the strategy of Epaminondas or the Athenian militia; on the dust of a Delium, or the rhetoric of Pericles? At any rate, he serves a purpose, which is to drag in an oratorical anathema upon oratory, the drama suffering also. Not to quarrel with him for his estimate of the epic and the play; not to break any lance for Aristophanes, who has never yet been sufficiently admired or despised, but to show in what a Platonic moody mind Mr. Bisset writes, we shall here intrude an extract:—

"If it be true, as Mr. Grote contends, that not only the oratory of Demosthenes and Pericles, and the colloquial magic of Socrates, but also the philosophical speculations of Plato and the systematic politics, rhetoric, and logic of Aristotle, are traceable to the practice of public speaking in the shape of long harangues and dialectic discussion, it is admitted by the same historian that the power of speech in the direction of public affairs became more and more obvious, developed, and irresistible towards the culminating period of Grecian history—the century preceding the battle of Chæroneia; till at last it reached its highest point and Greece its destruction at the same time. But whether or not it be true that the powers of thought of Socrates and Plato are in any degree attributable to this practice, it appears to me of the first moment to endeavour to show what were the opinions of Plato and his master Socrates respecting the effects of oratory on the well-being of a nation, and how far those opinions were borne out by the result which followed a very few years after Plato's death. The world was too young then to have furnished data for a political philosophy, but it is wonderful how truly the inspiration of Plato had divined what the experience of the succeeding two thousand years was to confirm: namely, that orators are the ruin of every State in which they obtain predominance."

Rather far off this from the question, whether England be declining! But we have a tribune which Mr. Bisset would convert into a pillory. There is another long stretch of erudition, Tusculan or otherwise, as the reader may be pleased to appreciate it, and then the plain proposal comes for limiting all speeches in the legislature to a quarter of an hour, with some exceptions in favour of ministers making official statements, which "would make the English parliament nearly perfect as a deliberative assembly." That is to say, if a speaker had an hour's argument to deliver, he must sacrifice

three-fourths of it. The same with books, we hope. Instead of these eleven chapters, Mr. Bisset must be satisfied with one, leaving ten-elevenths of his meaning unexpressed. But no: the volume is a preface; it is to be followed by a more ample development. Only the orator shall be restricted. Socrates said it to Gorgias, and the rule holds good for Westminster. *Cui bono*, however, when the Delectus is thus hurled at us?—

"Even in a government like that of England, the power of orators has been great for the last 200 years. How much greater it would become if that government were assimilated much more than it is at present to the Athenian democracy may be inferred from the known power of the orators in the latter days of Athenian independence. Socrates, in Plato's Dialogues, uses the word Orator as equivalent sometimes to Sophist, and sometimes to Despot. He represents orators as men having, without being either wise or just men, the absolute power of life and death, confiscation and ruin, over their fellow-citizens."

The next perspective of the diorama is Rome, in its mouldy epoch. Extravagance and luxury were the Imperial sins. Crassus, Seneca, and Lentulus were impiously wealthy. Caesar, before he held any public office, owed a quarter of a million sterling English,—he gave Curio nearly half-a-million,—he bribed the soldiers largely. Is that an arrow launched at Pall-Mall; or does Mr. Bisset mean to impugn the Bishoprics? But he goes on to remind us of the disgraceful luxuries of Caligula,—the jewels that were warmed at the bosom of Lollia Pollia,—the pearl that glistened on the head of the mother of Marcus Brutus:—

"There seems to be an association between certain vices and a profuse and ostentatious extravagance in dress, both in men and women; but particularly in the latter. The Countess of Somerset, the murderess of Sir Thomas Overbury (and, as was suspected, of Prince Henry), wore, on the occasion of her marriage with the Earl of Somerset, a coronet which was valued at 400,000 dollars; and the clothes of the Earl of Somerset, also, were covered with precious stones. Agrippina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius, who, like the English Countess above mentioned, was an adulteress and murderess, appeared in public, on one occasion, in a magnificent robe, which, as some read the passage, was a tissue of pure gold, without any intermixture of other materials. Caligula was costly and effeminate in his dress, to such a degree as to appear in shoes composed of pearls. The effect of this upon the dress of the Roman women of that time may be judged of by what appears at the present day, when we see many women, without regard to the means of their fathers and husbands, striving to ape queens and empresses in the extravagance and costliness of their dress. It is not such foolish luxury that enables the women to produce the men who constitute the real strength of a nation—men 'such as the Doric mothers bore.'"

Better a house of brick than one of marble,—a highland hut than an architectural improvement.

The successive eras of Ottoman and Spanish history are treated in detail. Mr. Bisset assigns peculiar causes for the decay of two races formerly so martial. He distinguishes them from the mongrels of Greece and Rome, exhibiting as much physical decrepitude as moral degeneracy:—

"In regard to Spain and Turkey, this physical degeneracy does not exist. The Spanish peasantry are as strong and stalwart men as when they formed the most formidable infantry, and the Turkish peasantry as stalwart men and as good horsemen as when they formed the most formidable cavalry, of the world."

The whole of this chapter, notwithstanding its forced crop of classical allusions, is particularly interesting. Mr. Bisset has then a quaint



and somewhat exaggerated fulmination upon "hero-worship and devil-worship." In the course of this he says:—

"Fearful indeed are the consequences of a great successful crime perpetrated by a great man. What centuries of misery and degradation followed the success of Cæsar the Dictator! Bad as the Roman oligarchy were, what were all their tyrannies and crimes compared to the before unimagined horrors of the reigns of Tiberius, of Caligula, of Nero, of Domitian, and a long series of Imperial fiends, each stamped with his own individual impress of cruelty and wickedness? To take an example from more modern times. The English ambassadors at the court of Prussia, Sir Andrew Mitchell and Lord Malmesbury, have enabled us to form an idea of the extent to which a successful robber-tyrant—in pursuing his own profligate objects, self-aggrandizement, and self-worship—his conduct being dictated by fraud, vanity, and avarice—may be enabled to crush and brutalize a whole nation. There is a broad distinction between the worship of such men under the name of heroes, from choice, and the worship of them by those who had no choice: as in the Roman Senate's decree of a statue to Julius Cæsar supported on a figure of the earth, with the inscription 'Semideus'; in the deification of the first two Cæsars by the contemporary Roman poets; and in Milton's adulation of Cromwell, in which he only imitated the adulation of one of the most accomplished men to the most accomplished man and largest robber of all antiquity."

The Normans fall naturally within the scope of a treatise on the strength and weakness, the glory and shame of England. They are painted as prototypes of the sea-going British people,—they came from their own coast through a wilderness of islands,—they steered amid winding channels,—they lived in storms and braved hurricanes. We have some of their blood in us. Therefore are we happy upon the ocean, and proud of every maritime tradition, from that of the cradle to that of the last sea-fight, when an enemy's three-decker was boarded off the coast of Spain. But we have neglected—so runs the process of Mr. Bisset's argument—the cheap defence of nations—the popular army.

Mr. Bisset proceeds with a practical suggestion:—

"In regard to the machinery for carrying out the substitution of rifle target practice for the old shooting at the parish butts, the parish records of England point out the course to be pursued. It appears from those records, that every parish was bound to furnish butts and a certain supply of bows and arrows. So now every parish should be bound by law to supply a certain number of rifles. From the extent of ground requisite, every parish will not be able to have a rifle target: at least in large towns. But one thing is evident, that if this institution is to be permanent—and otherwise it will be of no use—we cannot trust for its permanency to rifle-clubs or to voluntary subscription. The institution must be made a part of those public duties of which the law enforces the strict, and regular, and unremitted performance, for the common well-being and safety of the whole nation."

Tradesmen and artificers, it is objected, make bad soldiers. What says Denzil Hollis, however, of the "brave regiments," whose colonels and other officers were mostly "mean tradesmen, brewers, tailors, goldsmiths, shoemakers, and the like"? They did some work, and Cromwell did service with them, for the Commonwealth's sake, let Mr. Bisset impeach as he will. Hobbes says, that the London apprentices were brave because they were ignorant, and faced gunpowder when they would have been terrified by steel. We are getting closer to the object of the book,—vaulting over a tedious harangue on the National Debt:—

"To those who have read with care and discrimination the history of England for the last century, I may, perhaps, appear to have been in error when I said, in the third chapter of this work, that

it is impossible to conceive any amount of incapacity, feebleness, and disorder exceeding that exhibited by the Athenian democracy in the last half-century of its existence. The same effects may be expected to flow from the same causes, and the orators who, through the influence of their rhetoric on the English Parliament, govern England, may be fairly said to have equalled, or very nearly equalled, in mischief, if not in eloquence, the Athenian orators of ancient days."

And so on:—

"In the third chapter of this work it was shown that the Athenians, with their government of orators, were all talk and no do. The government of England, at present, in respect to military affairs, while its parliamentary element furnishes the usual supply of talk, is ominously characterized at once by doing many things that ought not to be done, and by leaving undone many things that ought to be done. On the other hand, the French government is all do and no talk."

We are warned to change our system thoroughly,—to write and speak less, by Mr. Bisset's leave,—to pick up a Blake, if we can find him. And, referring to certain recent embroilments of diplomacy, the author winds up with a paragraph, rather in the newspaper style, which tells why he published this book:—

"Any Englishman who attentively reads and considers these things, and then learns that insults offered to the honour of England were met only by long speeches, and what Lord Brougham has happily designated 'an effeminate licence of tongue,' may remember with a mingled feeling of pride and shame how Cromwell would have met them. With such a present, the future may well indeed be said to be 'looming gloomily.' Let us all pray that the Almighty will deliver us from 'parliamentary talent' before it has quite completed its work. In the mean time I will conclude in the words of one of the truest men that ever died for religion and liberty: 'I hope that it shall not be said of us, as of the Romans once, *O homines ad servitutem parati!*'"

The voice of Mr. Bisset is not jubilant:—perhaps he does not yet quite understand his countrymen.

*The Life and Correspondence of George, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt.*—[*Des Leben und der Briefwechsel, &c.*] By Heinrich Kuenzel. (Friedberg, Scriba; London, Mitchell.)

THE capture of Gibraltar in 1704 was one of the most interesting episodes in the war of the Spanish Succession. The lustre of Blenheim and Ramilies for a while cast the earlier exploit into the shade, and made the countrymen of Marlborough perhaps a little careless of the merits of Prince George in grasping and defending the great rock.

The important fact of British possession for 150 years—hotly disputed though it has been, at the cannon's mouth, by France and Spain—has rendered commercial England more forgetful than she ought to be of that page of history. Recent circumstances, however, are bringing Gibraltar once more into notice. An English squadron is lying at anchor before the town;—a joint Spanish and French fleet is off the African coast. The ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache are declared in a state of blockade. Our Foreign Minister feels it necessary to ask whether Spain is thinking of a temporary or permanent occupation of Tangier; and the Spanish Minister replies, "that, owing to the inconceivable resistance of the Sultan's Government, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the Cabinet of Madrid to determine, even approximately, the nature of the guarantees they may feel themselves under the necessity of asking." A Russian fleet intends to winter in the Mediterranean; and, just at the time when we wish for it most, we have here some unpublished correspondence, which an indefa-

tigable German has hunted out of our own Museum to illustrate his *Life of the Prince of Hesse*. Although a century and a half has elapsed since Gibraltar came into our hands, and it might be supposed that the times or the policy of Louis Napoleon offered no resemblance to those of the *Grand Monarque* or his successors, yet without an anachronism we may repeat the words of Don Ignacio Lopez de Azala when publishing his work on the rock:—"If instead of the loud note of warlike preparation now heard in the straits, and claiming the attention of all nations, Europe were reposing in perfect peace, yet would the numerous disembarkations, the violent excursions, and sanguinary contests, which at all times Gibraltar and its bay have either caused or witnessed, occupy an important place in history." It is emphatically what its name implies, a rock of conquest—"a place of empery." The palm flourishes there symbolically as well as literally. Eastern and Western, Paynim and Christian, have there striven for centuries for the mastery of the world. Under the shadow of Calpe, military Romans, in their light galleys, have laid wait for rich Carthaginian merchantmen. Eastward of Ronda, the sailor sons of Pompey tried and lost an imperial battle with Cæsar; and from the African shore—from Tangier, Ceuta, or insidiously from Algesiras—successive Moorish, or Arabian, or Gothic chieftains, trusting in stratagem and in numbers, have issued forth, at different periods, to revise the map of Europe from the elevation of the Spanish rock.

Tarik Ben Said is said to have been the first Arabian conqueror who, in the eighth century, firmly planted his foot, and gave his name to the rock of Calpe. Then followed colonists from Arabia, Palestine, Egypt—swarthy chiefs of the Almorabides, Almohades, or Benimerines—kings of Fez, or Morocco, impelled by their military religion to cross the strait and introduce an oriental civilization into Castile and Granada. For 748 years the Moors held it, in spite of repeated sieges and adventurous attacks on the part of the Kings of Spain. Pestilence and hot winds favoured the Paynim. Twice did Alfonso the brave urge his Castilians on to the attack; but the plague came down on them as it did on the besiegers of Troy, and the King and the army died under the walls. In 1462 John Guzman, Duke of Medina Sidonia, wrested the kingdom of Gibraltar from the Moor, and gave to Henry the Fourth of Castile the key of the two seas, as the old inscription over the gate of Gibraltar still testifies. With the exception of a period in 1542, when Hayradin Barbarossa and his corsairs, in a fleet manned by 1,000 Christian slaves, attacked and plundered the town, the fortress of Gibraltar remained during the later centuries in the hands of Spain. The rock was not then that great stronghold with which all Englishmen, from actual eyesight or pictures, are familiar—a spot where generations of those birds might seem to have built their nests, which in classic time were held to be ministers of thunder. The rock then did not bristle with its interminable lines and counter-lines—with its wondrous halls, and galleries, and batteries—it was not a rock on which two jealous Despotisms were only prevented from making an assault by the fear that they might shatter themselves as fatally as the waves of the two oceans which dash at its base—a rock of hope and deliverance to the enslaved and barbarous nations of the East, and of security to the civilizing Western against any embargo upon his commerce, or assault upon his constitutional liberty. At that date there was never seen every day passing to and fro through the straits English



ships or steamers bound for Spain, for Italy, for the Levant, for the Golden Horn, for Egypt and Alexandria. Gibraltar under the Spanish rule was an exclusive barricade—a Catholic quarter, where any form of unbeliever could not possibly be suffered to import himself or his wares; where neither Jew nor Moor was allowed to reside, and heretical traders were in every way restricted. The question which Louis the Fourteenth wished to try was, really, the supremacy of France and Absolutism generally, versus the Sea-powers and Liberty generally; though the succession of his grandson to the throne of Spain served him conveniently enough for a pretext of dispute. On the other hand the object of the Triple and Quadruple Alliances was merely a defensive effort on the part of the sea-powers of Germany and Sweden to check the increasing influence of France, and to frustrate her schemes of aggrandizement in the West and East Indies. When Louis the Fourteenth, after having declared that the Pyrenees did no longer exist, controlled the coast of Spain to such an extent as to be able to exclude the ships of England and Holland from the ports of His Catholic Majesty,—when he cut the sea-powers off from the South American trade, in order to confer the commercial advantages they had enjoyed upon French companies,—when, directly and indirectly, he endeavoured to cripple the resources of the two maritime powers, and effectually to lay the axe to the root of all their riches,—when, upon the frontiers of Holland, bodies of French troops were continually increasing, while there were raised in France itself new fortresses and works of defence, the real meaning of such preparation began to be understood, and the sea-powers were aroused to protect their interests,—the expedition to Cadiz, projected by William of Orange, and infelicitously carried out on the death of the great projector, was designed with a view of creating a diversion, and by attacking a great centre of the Spanish trade, to prevent France, by means of an alliance with that power, from occupying territory in the so-called Spanish Main.

Gibraltar and the Balearic Isles were the points which the allied fleet, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, was directed to attack and occupy. It seems to have been a happy inspiration that led the commander to the famous rock in the summer of 1705. There was an old governor in the place, only 100 regular troops, and, taking into account the militia in the neighbourhood, not more than 470 men in all. In the fortress itself there were only 124 guns of different sizes, and no great abundance of ammunition. The landing of the troops was unopposed, and after a show of resistance for a day or two the garrison surrendered. The difficulty of the Prince of Hesse and the Allies was in maintaining their position, and repairing the works before the enemy made a fresh attack. Amicable relations had to be entered into with the Emperor of Morocco for the commissariat necessary for 2,000 men and for the supply of horses. "Enfin, I see we must live and die together this winter here," writes the commander, "so make all good dispositions; and principally no provisions to be carried out of the town." This is in August; and two months later the enemy approaches, as the Prince wrote in October 1704:—

"Gibraltar, 4th of October, 1704.

"I despatched this express to give his Catholic Majesty and you an account of a squadron of French ships, which came this evening into this Bay, the number of which are nineteen great and small; and of the time of battle as you will find by the

opinion of the sea officers here inclosed, who by an account reached this morning of a Genoese Sapia and by the preventions which have been made by Marquis de Villadarias who commands the Spanish Camp, their design is to besiege us by sea and land, having on board three thousand men to put on shore, and the rest proportionate to this attempt; therefore I desire the favour of you to take it into your consideration, and to make all the speed you can, and as you shall judge properest for the public service and the relief of this place. I need not tell you how far our provisions may last us, the account being easily made by the list I gave Sir George Rooke at our parting, and W. Abraham Knox, who is appointed here to victual this garrison, being in want of a sum of money to pay the soldiers their short allowance of butter and cheese. I therefore hope you will make the more haste that we may receive a supply accordingly, and shall rejoice to see you here that it may redound to your satisfaction and glory as well as the public concern to meet with such a squadron of ships, which they say are likewise designed for the West-Indies, after this enterprise succeeds and is over as they hope, so that by this happy stroke you will gain a great and double advantage in destroying the enemy and relieving this garrison.—I refer all to your prudent care and directions, remaining with sincerity, Sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE PRINCE OF HESSE."

The critical position of the garrison before the arrival of the English fleet under Sir John Leake is described in the following letter of the Prince of Hesse:—

"Gibraltar, Nov. 12, 1704.

"Sir, I cannot express the satisfaction of your appearance so opportunely before this place with the squadron of the ships under your command having been the entire reason of saving it from the attempt of the enemy, who were to attack us that very night of your entrance in many places at once, with a great number of men, which with our small garrison had not been able to have held out against such a superior force; and since this garrison had the good success of yesterday, I am considering whether it might not be proper with the conjunction of the squadron to attempt something upon the enemies' batteries; wherefore I take the liberty to lay before you my opinion in this case, leaving it to your best consideration what may be thought most proper to be executed, being a very nice point to be balanced, by making a sally which could not be a less number than with 800 men, and our garrison being but 1300 in good health, if we should venture it, or to stay till we can have an assurance of having a competent number of men of the reinforcement of English which are to come from England to Portugal, which difficulties I judge cannot be easily decided, but must be regulated by the time and the enemies' proceedings; so I think, if you please to send with the first fair wind an express to Faro, which my Barco longo can easily perform (not to weaken our squadron here) to represent to the kings and to the ministers of the allies the condition of this place, and how without two or three thousand men to reinforce us here, who are diminishing every day, we shall be exposed to the ill consequences you may easily perceive, principally that all prisoners report, Spain and France are resolved either to lose all or to take this place. Therefore the forces that had served in Portugal should be ordered to come here; the answer of which express would tarry the utmost but ten or twelve days, and then we can take afterwards the measures accordingly. But in the mean time, if wind and weather and the situation of this harbour will permit, to send a couple of frigates upon the east side of their camp, which would very much incommode them, and secure us from any such farther attempt as the last was. Next to bring in some other ships to cannonade their battery, where it lies open to the sea, that so by the motions the enemy would make to take a fair opportunity to assault them and to try by sea with all the boats and by land with a complete number of men to burn that battery and nail their cannons. So that my opinion would be to despatch by the first fair wind an express to let them know in Portugal and to prevent in England, to whom it may concern, all what I have mentioned

aforesaid, and you to remain here in the mean time till the answer may come from Portugal, in order to take our farther measures, and during your stay to put into execution, what time, weather and disposition of the enemy will permit.—One favour I have more to beg of you that you would please to disperse those prisoners we have here, passing the number of 120 amongst the ships of your squadron, till further measures can be taken, they taking up many of our men for a guard, which can be better ways employed the conditions we are in; and you could spare us your mariners on board the several ships which come from England, it would be of great assistance to our weak garrison. Thus respectfully kissing your hands, I remain, &c."

The rivalry among the officers about going to England with the news of the victory is thus characteristically given in a letter of the Prince to Mr. Methuen:—

"Gibraltar, May the 10 of 1705.

"Sir,—There hath been last a strange hurlyburly amongst the officers of the guards. Col. Rivet desired of me I might send him with the news of the siege being raised to the Queen. I answered him that I had promised you that if I had anybody to send, Col. Daubins was to go, but that on this occasion I thought it not necessary, Her Majesty having without doubt already an account of it by the packetboat from Lisbon, so Col. Rivet replied, if I would give him leave for his own affairs. I told him: Yes, of all my heart, if Mylord Donegall and Shrimpton would grant it; so he went and told them I had given him leave, if they would consent to it; presently a noise of his going spread over all the town, Russel, Curray, Morisson came all running, and protesting, and desiring every one to go, so I told Rivet, he might apply to the Governor, to adjust this matter, who being angry, he had not addressed himself to him first, denied him entirely his going, so I finished it all with one stroke in telling them that nobody was to go; so they are all now like Dogs and Cats together. But a good bowl of punch will restore the old friendships. And who should believe this breach betwixt the Governour and Rivet, though I think, it will be soon stopped up again and sooner as those of the town, this is all what passes, and I look at all this with great indifference."

"GEORGE, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE."

Here is the Gibraltar news of the 25th of November, 1704:—

"I heartily rejoice at the good news you were pleased to send me yesterday of Sir Cloudesly Shovell, and likewise of the troops from Ireland, were suddenly to be expected, to which I hope we shall give time enough to the relief of this place. The enemy having near'd their trenches, in the night at the foot of the corner of the mountain, so that it looks they will go on very secure and slow, and that they are not so soon to attempt a general attack, and of our side we shall do our endeavour to keep them off with small shot to delay their speedy advancing. There is every day a great many boats which come to the enemy's camp upon the East-side of the Island, that if by this Westerly wind some Frigats could be ordered on that side, they would not only hinder those boats to go up and down so familiar, but annoy the enemy very much in their camp which reaches very near to the edge of the water. The boats you sent yesterday alarmed them very much in their camp, horse and foot running down to the water side, and in their trenches they were very silent, not firing a great while their guns, thinking the boats were only a diversion, whereby we might make a sally out upon them, so that in the night time you would please to alarm them often with the boats, it would very much obstruct their work, which they perform now with great quietness. I have nothing more, but you will forgive my frequent troubling you and remain, Sir,

"GEORGE, PRINCE OF HESSE."

And the effect of it in England:—

"London, 25th November 1704.

"I had some time since the favour of your Highness' letter of the 25th September N. S. which I had answered sooner, but that I have been in the Country, and laid up with the Gout, and I am very glad you tell me the works went on so well



at Gibraltar, which with the assurance of your Highness' good conduct and care in the preservation of that place, has gained the Sea Officers considerable sums in wagers with the Jacobites and disaffected; and as I never did, so I don't yet in the least doubt your keeping it against any power that can attempt you. My first care when I came to England was to get a supply of Provisions and Stores, sent to you in good time, both which are already gone, and I believe by this time with you, and there is likewise order'd a further supply of the latter with Medicines, and necessary's for your sick, as likewise Ingeniers, and Bombardiers, and circa with Six Mortars, to that I hope you will not want any thing that may be for your service."

We need not follow the late history of Gibraltar, and its fourteen sieges. Spain has more than once attempted to dispute the letter of the Treaties by which it was ceded; but, fortified as it is at present, every Englishman feels that it may stand "an army's shock," and that, as a gallant fellow said in 1782,—"Spaniards (or Frenchmen) may fire away to Eternity before they take the old rock, and the brave boys that defend it."

*Original Papers illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India.* Edited by Monier Williams, M.A. (Longman & Co.)  
*One Alphabet for all India.* By the Rev. G. U. Pope. (Madras, Gantz Brothers.)  
*Bāg-o-Bākār. The Hindústānī Text of Mir Amman.* By Monier Williams, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

WE have classed together these publications because they are the offspring of one and the same idea,—an idea which is making great progress, and exerting a powerful influence in India. On the 20th of November, 1833, Mr. Thompson, a missionary at Delhi, published an English and Urdu Dictionary, the Urdu words written in the Roman character. A matter apparently so trifling as the publication of this book would hardly, it might be imagined, stamp an epoch. Indeed, the best Oriental scholars of the day, James Prinsep and J. Tytler, to whom the Rev. W. Yates, Secretary of the Calcutta Book Society, recommended the Dictionary, condemned it in most unqualified language. Mr. Prinsep trusted "that none of the colleges had it in contemplation to teach Arabic, Persian, or Hindú words in Roman characters." Mr. Tytler declared that his reputation would be compromised by indorsing the system. Of the book itself he said; "It is a mere naked vocabulary, destitute of every principle of scientific philology, in which the words are thrown together in a heap, and full of mis-translations and misapprehensions. A hundred instances might be picked out in a few minutes. In this state it can only serve to puzzle beginners, and will certainly be thrown aside by those who have made the least advance. I think, on the whole, that the encouragement of such works is a mere waste of funds, and, therefore, vote against it."

Here, it might have been thought, would have ended the affair, Mr. Thompson and his Dictionary passing into oblivion. But there stood beside that gentleman a hitherto unseen ally, who, like one of the deities of Olympus in the *ἔκπρος* of a Homeric combatant, was to do the real fighting. Mr. Prinsep's Minute on the Dictionary occupies ten lines, and Mr. Tytler's is nearly as short, and those magnates of the Indian literary world doubtless laid down the pen with a serene certainty that nothing more could be said. This blissful notion was soon dispelled. The third page of the "Original Papers" brings us to a Minute by Mr., now Sir C. Trevelyan, of thirty pages! In this vigorous

and able paper the whole subject of substituting the Roman character for the illegible, difficult, and, to coin a word for the occasion, literose alphabets of India, is searchingly examined. The reasoning in this Minute is so complete that by a brief statement of the arguments employed in it, the question will be sufficiently exhibited to the general reader.

Mr. Trevelyan first disposes of the objection, that owing to the strangeness of the Roman character to the natives of India it can never be extensively used. This assertion is met by the fact, that the Latin letters have spread from Latium over a vast portion of the civilized world,—that the eyes of the present generation are witness to the extinction of the old German text by the Roman character—that similarly that character may be expected to supersede letters still more uncouth than the German, and this more particularly as the Roman would not be the first foreign character that has dislodged the Nágari, and other Indian alphabets. The advantages of adopting the Roman letters are then pointed out. First of these is distinctness, the vowels being actually written, instead of being altogether omitted, or of being denoted by mere points liable to continual misplacement. The great experience, too, in printing the Roman letters has led to their gradual improvement, until nothing can be more convenient for typography, whereas the circumstance that part of every third letter, or so, in the Indian character is written above or below the line, renders Oriental printing immensely difficult and inconvenient. Secondly, it is of vast importance in laying the foundation of a national literature, "to select a character which will cause as small an expenditure as possible of the time and money of the nation. Now the printing of Persian or Nágari books in the native character requires a third more time than the same books in Roman letters, and twice the outlay." "Next," says Mr. Trevelyan, "the intellect of India is oppressed by the multitude of letters; and it is shocking to think how much human time, which might be directed to the best purposes, is wasted in gaining a knowledge of the many barbarous characters with which the country abounds. The student of Hindústānī now has to learn both the Nágari and Persian alphabets, and if he would commence English he must learn the Roman also." This last consideration admits of being viewed in more than one light, and, under every aspect, shows that the adoption of the English characters to express Oriental words must smooth the way for the transfusion of English and European literature into that of India.

To this paper both Mr. Tytler and Mr. Prinsep replied; but it is unnecessary to follow their arguments, which were all based on a misconception of the views of their opponents. We say opponents, for helpers "many and strong" soon ran to the aid of Mr. Trevelyan, who, however, required little assistance in a cause so good and with such keen weapons of his own. Among the supporters of the new scheme the most powerful and conspicuous was Dr. Duff, who thus exposes the radical fallacy of the Tytler disputants in asserting, that the Romanists wished "to introduce the absurd anomalies of English orthography into the East."

"Now this supposition is a most barefaced assumption. It cannot be conceded, because it is not true. We do not wish to see the anomalies of English orthography incorporated with the languages of the East. Neither do we wish to see superfluous Roman characters employed. If, in the East, one alphabetic letter uniformly represents one elementary sound, let the Roman letter substituted in its place be invariably appropriated to the expression of

that sound. This is what we propose: and, in this way, I should like to know where a corner can be found for a single anomaly; or how the greatest possible clearness, precision, and regularity may not be attained. In this view of the case, the potent arguments of our learned Orientalists must fall with deadly effect on their own false premises."

The discussion planted a germ of progress, which was destined to spring up into a tall tree, that now seems likely to overshadow India. The whole body of missionaries declared themselves, one after another, on the Trevelyan side. A library of Urdu-Roman school-books was formed, the Bible was printed in the Indian languages but Roman characters, and, by the year 1857, matter to the extent of 12,000 duodecimo pages had been transferred to that form. Meanwhile, the time had arrived when Sir C. Trevelyan, having added to his reputation as an administrator in this country, was about again to appear on the Indian stage. He had not in the least forgotten his long-cherished idea, which he had combatted for so stoutly in the Tytler controversy. Several able letters from his pen now appeared in the *Times*, under the signature of "Indophilus," and were responded to, on the 16th of January, 1858, by a letter from the Rev. C. Mather, in which the whole history of the progress of the Urdu-Roman system, up to that date, is narrated. Thus the battle of the alphabets was rekindled with new fury. Felicitously for the Trevelyan side of the controversy, the antagonists who pricked into the field were knights of only just so much prowess as to give an interest to their overthrow. Opposed to Prof. Williams Mr. Jarrett fell, and his arms rattled upon him with a noise, which drew attention to his discomfiture. The theory of the Romanists was shown to be invincible by the writers in this country, while the Rev. A. Caldwell, the Rev. G. Pope, established the same fact in India.

The following passage, from the pamphlet of the latter writer, adds something new to the arguments cited above in favour of the Romanizing system:—

"If no new character had to be learnt, most ladies would find it extremely easy, this preliminary difficulty being got rid of, to learn so much of the vernacular as to enable them to read with and otherwise aid in the improvement of their native servants. It is strange but true that multitudes of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen spend the greater part of their lives in constant intercourse with natives without acquiring the ability to read or speak a word of their language. This ought not to be so. Few things would tend more to reconcile English people to their lot in India, to conciliate for them the esteem and affection of their native fellow subjects, and to remove that intense mutual feeling of alienation which unhappily too often exists, than the general study by all who sojourn in the land of the language of the district in which they dwell. We advocate then this system because more than any one thing that can be named, it would facilitate the study of the native languages. Nor would this advantage be entirely confined to foreigners. Natives themselves would learn to read their own languages written in the Roman character with much greater ease and certainty than on the present system. Those only who have had to teach native children their own alphabets can conceive how difficult it is for them to acquire the art of reading. Though young native children are generally quicker than European children, yet, while the latter master their alphabet in a few days, with the former it is for the most part the weary labour of months, and a really fluent reader among natives is exceedingly rare. \* \* It may safely be affirmed that the native characters are entirely unfit for printing. In some cases (as in the Telugu-Canarese alphabet) letters are written over one another, thus wasting much space in the printed page. The number of separate characters required for printing in any of the native characters is immensely larger



than that required for the Roman. Again, the native alphabets hardly admit of the use of capital letters, italics and those other subsidiary means by which distinctness in typography is attained. No one, however familiar with the native languages can pretend to be able to gather any idea of the subject of a page of the printed character by running the eye over it, as can easily be done with the Roman."

But the affair has now passed, in both countries, beyond the limits of mere discussion into the arena of practical execution. In India, the Government has issued an order for the correct writing of all oriental words on the Trevelyan system; and, in England, Prof. Wilson's 'Glossary' and Mr. Murray's 'Handbook of India' have been followed by various publications, of which the 'Bâg-o-Bahâr' is the most useful, adopting and exemplifying the above system. The movement is of vast importance to the welfare of India, and is not to be styled one of mere pedantry or affectation. On the success of it depends in a great degree the speedy civilization of India, by the rapid diffusion of European literature. The subject deserves, therefore, to be studied by every philanthropist, and the Trevelyan propositions must, we believe, carry every vote.

*The Life of Frederick William von Steuben, Major-General in the Revolutionary Army.* By Friedrich Kapp. With an Introduction by George Bancroft. (New York, Mason Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

THE Americans are believed to have sent to this country that prolific weed, the *Anacharis*, which, at one time, threatened to choke up every river into which it found entrance. On the other hand, a perusal of the instructive Preface to this book will serve to show that our Circumlocution establishments have furnished the Government offices in the United States with an enormous amount of *red tape*, which is used for tying up documents from the world, and quietly strangling truth.

This biography is an apt illustration of how jealous officials may vex the soul of an author. Here is old Von Steuben, of whom few of us have heard anything, because he lacked that *saeculæ rates* whose mantle is now assumed by Mr. Kapp. Von Steuben was a young soldier under Frederick the Great. He gained reputation in many a field, and was in years of peace leading a very easy life as a sort of head-chamberlain at a little German Court, when the French Government secretly engaged him to cross to America, and teach the undisciplined levies of the insurgent patriots to overthrow the rule of the English sovereign. This was done when France and England were yet at peace; and, indeed, the former was profuse in royal and ministerial assurances to the latter, that she entertained no ill-feelings, and would enter into no evil designs, nor intrigue, nor make war against the authority of George the Third. At that very moment France had despatched Von Steuben to America, under a higher military title than he had ever possessed, in order to insure him a greater degree of respect, to help to destroy the monarchical system which France affected to be eager to support. Thus, it will be seen, that, for continental kings and noblemen to write one thing when they design the exact contrary, is not an invention of our own degenerate days.

Von Steuben performed his mission well, and under serious disadvantages. He found a disorganized army, averse from discipline, addicted to assert its own freedom, and rapidly becoming more dangerous to itself than to the enemy,—and he made of it an army of soldiers worthy of the handling of Washington and of the stubborn

foe whom they ultimately had the honour to defeat. Von Steuben, ignorant of the English language, found means, nevertheless, to make himself understood. As instructor-general he was a severe but a scrupulously just master; and although opposed, calumniated, and ridiculed at first, his perseverance and ability carried him through triumphantly. Although not unfrequently in the field, his chief mission was to prepare the insurgent forces, by previous drill, to unite with bravery the advantages of obedience and self-reliance; and, perhaps, by his invention of the *light-infantry* system, he enabled the men and generals in the American army to add pages to their history, which, but for him, would not be bright with half the glory which now illumines them.

When the war was at an end, and George the Third with consummate tact gracefully acquiesced in the accomplished fact, which he had obstructed with all his energies, Von Steuben had to squabble with the new government of the States touching his remuneration; and, ultimately, he settled as a gentleman-farmer on an estate assigned to him in the far west. There he died towards the end of the century, and a grateful administration quietly consigned him to oblivion.

There is, however, a large German population in the States. These were determined that the memory of Von Steuben should not die. Mr. Kapp took the matter in hand. On all sides; but one, he met with ready assistance. Family papers, letters, documents from Germany, France, England—from Von Steuben's personal admirers in the States, too,—were liberally placed at his disposal. To make his story perfect, Mr. Kapp only required to consult the State archives at Washington; but *there* he was "ignominiously repulsed." He was furnished with the best letters of introduction; but one Secretary of State was too busy to read them; another put him off with expectations not intended to be realized; a third, who "was also a general in time of peace," declared that he must have a special permission from Congress. Worn out, he at last boldly entered the Archive Chambers, without leave or licence from Secretaries or Congress, and set to work at making copies, which were soon taken from him, though they were afterwards restored. Finally, he was treated as a spy, and had to beat a retreat. Again, he made a respectful application to be allowed to consult the materials for history contained in the Archive Chamber:—

"'I presume you are going to prove,' said one of these classic under Secretaries to me on that day, 'that the success of our Revolution is due to the Germans; that they contributed chiefly to our national independence. There was once an Irishman who wrote a life of General Montgomery, and applied to the Department for admission to the archives. He afterwards proved that we should not have succeeded without General Montgomery, and that he was even equal to Washington.' In short, among the generals, commodores and colonels of the ministry of State, I was submitted to a close cross-examination, and though of course denying the propriety of their inquisitiveness, I gave repeated assurances that I intended to write history and not fancy tales. They, however, did not seem to place much confidence in what I said."

Despite this opposition—obstinate and stupid as anything encountered by Von Steuben himself, who taught the Americans the use of the bayonet, for which they had previously entertained the contempt of ignorant men—Mr. Kapp has accomplished his task satisfactorily. His book is heavy—heavy with documents and papers and explanations which writers of history will well know how to employ when constructing more "readable" works,

Meanwhile, having signified the position which the volume occupies in literature, we add a few brief extracts illustrative of the hero and his times. The first refers to the period just subsequent to the Arnold treachery:—

"On one occasion, after the treason, the baron was on parade at roll-call, when the detested name, Arnold, was heard in one of the infantry companies of the Connecticut line. The baron immediately called the unfortunate possessor to the front of the company. He was a perfect model for his profession; clothes, arms, and equipments in the most perfect order. The practised eye of the baron soon scanned the soldier, and 'call at my marquee, after you are dismissed, brother soldier,' was his only remark. After Arnold was dismissed from parade, he called at the baron's quarters as directed. The baron said to him, 'You are too fine a soldier to bear the name of a traitor—change it at once, change it at once.'—'But what name shall I take?' replied Arnold.—'Any that you please, any that you please; take mine, if you cannot suit yourself better; mine is at your service.' Arnold at once agreed to the proposition, and immediately repaired to his orderly, and Jonathan Steuben forthwith graced the company roll, in lieu of the disgraced name of him who had plotted treason to his country."

The following is such a picture of the period as we have not been accustomed to have placed before us. It is full of interest:—

"As if the invasion of the country were a misfortune, not sufficiently great, some classes of the inhabitants of Richmond availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the British, to enrich themselves by robbing and plundering, and forced the officers of the State to employ their men for the protection of the public property against the native population, instead of against their foreign invaders. 'The welfare of my country,' writes the brave Claiborne to Steuben, on the 8th of January, 1781, dated Richmond, 'the comfort of the soldiers and the orders of my superiors, I have ever exerted myself to promote and execute, but empty handed as I am at present, and the little assistance I get, almost render all my efforts ineffectual. There is no commander here nor will anybody be commanded. This leaves what public stores a few of the virtuous inhabitants have collected, exposed to every passer-by, and the property of the individuals to the ravages of the negroes. Both public and private property have been discovered to a considerable quantity, that was secreted clandestinely in and about town, and I am sorry to say that there is a stigma which rests upon the conduct of some of our own men with respect to the pillaging of public and private goods, that does not upon the British troops; the one acted as an open enemy, but the other in a secret and infamous manner. I shall take proper measures to find them out and have them collected. I had a party of the militia given me by Colonel Haskins and patrolled the streets of Richmond during the night. I am sorry that the militia differs so much from the continental soldiers!'"

There was a good, at least a *large*, amount of indifferent patriotism afloat,—and the system of serving the cause of liberty, not by paid, but by kidnapped substitutes, is again a novelty:—

"Men sufficient to form a regiment had, with much pains, been collected together at Chesterfield Court-house. The corps was paraded, and on the point of marching, when a well-looking man, on horseback, and, as it appeared, his servant on another, rode up, and introducing himself, informed the Baron that he had brought him a recruit. 'I thank you, Sir,' said the Baron, 'with all my heart; you have arrived in a happy moment! Where is your man, Colonel?' for he was Colonel in the Militia.—'Here, Sir,' ordering his boy to dismount. The Baron's countenance altered; we saw and feared the approaching storm. A sergeant was ordered to measure the lad, whose shoes, when off, laid bare something by which his stature had been increased. The Baron, patting the child's head with his hand, trembling with rage, asked him how old he was. He was very young, quite a child. 'Sir,' said he to the man, 'you



must have supposed me to be a rascal!"—"O no, Baron, I did not."—"Then, Sir, I suppose you to be a rascal, an infamous rascal, thus to attempt to cheat your country. Take off this fellow's spurs; place him in the ranks, and tell General Greene from me, Col. Gaskins, that I have sent him a man able to serve, instead of an infant whom he would basely have made his substitute! Go, my boy, take the Colonel's spurs and his horse to his wife; make my compliments, and say her husband has gone to fight for the freedom of his country, as an honest man should do. By platoons!—To the right wheel!—Forward—March!"

Stern soldier as he was, he had tender memories of a wounded heart, and therewith not more mirth than manifested itself in quiet, dry humour; nor any rigidity of discipline so severe but it could bend to a sense of justice. For instance:—

"Steuben was rather haughty in his bearing, which did not in the least diminish his frankness and cordiality in social intercourse, and he was of easy access, benevolent, and full of a high sense of justice. At a review near Morristown, a Lieut. Gibbons, a brave and good officer, was arrested on the spot, and ordered to the rear, for a fault which, it afterward appeared, another had committed. At a proper moment the commander of the regiment came forward and informed the baron of Mr. Gibbons' innocence, of his worth, and of his acute feelings under his unmerited disgrace. 'Desire Lieut. Gibbons to come to the front, colonel. Sir,' said the baron, addressing the young gentleman, 'the fault which was committed by throwing the line into confusion might, in the presence of an enemy, have been fatal; I arrested you as its supposed author, but I have reason to believe that I was mistaken, and that, in this instance, you were blameless. I ask your pardon; return to your command; I would not deal unjustly toward any one, much less toward one whose character as an officer is so respectable.' All this passed with the baron's hat off, the rain pouring on his venerable head! Do you think there was an officer or soldier who saw it, unmoved by affection and respect? Not one."

The American Government has not cared to cherish the memory of the man who saved their army from dissolution; and, therefore, we are the less surprised that American people have not cared to respect his grave. A public highway was needed, and the grave of the old soldier happened to lie in its way:—

"The ashes of the man who, after a stirring and eventful life, had well deserved the rest of the grave, had to give way to the wants of a few farmers. There even was no sacrifice required, no money to be spent, if the road had been made a little to the right or left of its present direction, for the land is of no great value in that neighbourhood. But the citizens of the county which Steuben had honoured as his residence, scarcely knew him; they did not pay the slightest regard to common decency, and thus the petty interests of the living farmers prevailed over the claims of the deceased hero to a quiet resting-place. The road cut off about one-third of the grave, but no one thought of removing the remains. As if Indians had dug up the place, for a while the coffin was exposed to storm and rain, and a very credible eye-witness relates that it had once been opened by the neighbours, who could not resist the temptation of getting a piece of Steuben's old military cloak. When Benjamin Walker heard of this sacrilegious violation of the sacred remains of his old friend, he caused them to be removed to a more suitable resting-place."

The above is not creditable to the local feeling, at all events; nor was the memory of Von Steuben more honoured by Lafayette, who disliked the energetic disciplinarian. In 1824, the Frenchman, on his visit to America, was invited to inaugurate a monument to his old companion in arms, "but he refused to accede to the request, excusing himself under some shallow pretext." True heroism is not always to be found dwelling in the breasts of popular heroes. By the state, and by individual rivals,

Von Steuben seems to have been grievously wronged,—illustrating thereby the remark of the notable Tom Brown, that, "Great bodies of men are subject to all the infirmities of particular persons."

*Cæcilia Metella; or, Rome Enslaved.* By Æmilia Julia. (Chapman & Hall.)

IF 'Cæcilia Metella' be a first literary work, it is unquestionably one of promise. Yet it has defects, which we shall not hesitate to remark upon freely; not out of that mean and detractive spirit which, according to Addison, induces "a critic who has neither taste nor learning" to turn his criticism "wholly upon little faults and errors," but out of a genuine respect for powers, which, with careful training and judicious development, are, we think, capable of accomplishing something far superior. Æmilia Julia is an inexperienced artist, and, with an imprudence not inappropriate in a beginner, she has selected a subject the effective treatment of which would require all the energies and talents of a master workman. Indeed, it may be questioned whether there are more than three novelists at the present time alive who could do even scant justice to it. 'Cæcilia Metella' is a tale of Ancient Rome, and concerns itself with the political contentions amidst which Julius Cæsar closed his career of glorious ambition, and Augustus mounted to a yet more splendid eminence. The heroine, who gives the name to the story, is that unknown, but long-remembered lady, the "opus egregium" of whose sepulchre

a stern round tower of other days,  
Firm as a fortress, with its fence of stone,

stands beside the Appian Way, overgrown with two thousand years of ivy. History knows for certain of this daughter of a proud estate nothing more than what is told by the laconic inscription upon her tomb,—"*Cæciliæ Q. Cretici F. Metellæ Crassi*." She was the daughter of Quintus Creticus, and the wife of Crassus. Nothing more can be learnt about her. Who Quintus Creticus and Crassus were are matters of conjecture. It is a mere assumption that marital love or pride raised over Metella's ashes the "tower of strength" which for so many ages has been a memorial that she once moved amongst the honoured of the world. The uncertainty that surrounds her position, character, and exalted fortune has endowed her obscure yet familiar name with an interest which in all probability it would never have possessed had poets transmitted to us the story of her charms and triumphs. The oblivion of the grave itself has endowed her with a long-enduring fame. Her lot has been a mystery for classical critics to solve, and a favourite theme for poetic fancy. By turns, scholars have suggested that she was the lady whom Dolabella loved to the chagrin of Cicero's daughter Julia,—that she was the wife whom Lentulus Spinther put away,—that she was the Metella from whose ear the son of Æsopus plucked a jewel to drop, as a spice nut, into his bowl of sparkling wine. Paul the Third, when her tomb had been converted into a garrison, moved the coffin into the court of the Farnese Palace,—and Lord Byron, in some of the most powerful and pathetic stanzas in the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' wonders whether she was as those who love their lords, or they who love the lords of others?—whether she received the doom Heaven gives its favourites—early death; or died in age—surviving all, charms, kindred, children?

Any such doubts as these are quite out of the plan of Æmilia Julia. She makes, not without authority, her heroine the daughter of

Cæcilius Metellus Creticus, and gives her, when she is only fourteen years of age, and in the simple loveliness of childhood, as a wife to Marcus Licinius Crassus, son of Marcus Licinius Crassus, the member of the first triumvirate, who fell in the Parthian war. Her husband is twenty years her senior, a cold stern Roman of the ancient school, regarding the profligate tendencies of his age with aversion, and illustrating in his own life the austere manners of the first fathers of Rome. The timid child, who is consigned to his unyielding arms, is first awed and then terrified by him. To prevent a frantic slave from bursting into her lord's room, when his life depends upon a few hours' unbroken sleep, she orders her attendants to eject the intruder from the palace by violence. The consequence of her decision is the recovery of Crassus from his attack of illness; but instead of being grateful to his child-wife for the important service she has rendered him, he is aghast at her violation of the sacred rights of hospitality in expelling from his doors a necessitous client who had come to implore his protection. Instead of pardoning her upon her sincere expressions of sorrow, he sentences her to be punished with a scourge. The punishment is not inflicted, but the humiliation of being threatened with it has been experienced, and from that time she draws away from her husband—more and more. As a matron of high rank she is introduced to Julius Cæsar, who is fascinated by her exquisite beauty and rare intellect, and treats her with a paternal affection, which she returns with the devotion of an imaginative and ardent woman who is roused by kindness, and bears in her heart a secret weight of sorrow. Cæsar is her hero,—her god. When he falls she mourns him with a wild abandonment of woe, regardless of the upbraidings of her harsh husband and the comments of the world. She is, however, comforted when the young Octavianus comes upon the scene. She transfers to him the worship she before paid to his uncle; she resolves to think, plot, act for him; his cause is her cause; his crimes in her eyes are all excusable, and his virtues are such as no other man possesses. He persuades her that he loves only her, and can love no other, and puts in practice every artifice to lure her away from a husband who is incessantly ridiculing her infatuation in favour of an ambitious and unprincipled adventurer, and expostulating with her on her indiscretions of conduct. Through the temptations of terror and pride, the hardships and dangers of warfare, in the field and in a besieged city, Metella passes; but neither the fear of death, nor the wily promises of Octavian, nor a wearing sense of her own wrongs, can lead her from her conjugal duty, even though she knows that all the energy and capacity of Crassus are being exerted to overthrow the man whom she loves. The story concludes at Rome, whither she and Crassus have returned from exile, in time to witness the marriage of Octavianus with Livia Drusilla. Then, at length, Metella learns how wide the difference has been between her deep love for him, and his gross and selfish regard for her. The idol of her life is, after all, but a thing of base clay. Her sweet dream is at an end. She bows her head, and turns from the unkind world, and—Death comes to comfort her.

The faults of the story are of treatment rather than of design. It lacks interest; and instead of brilliant scenes of Roman camps and festivals, we get only bald historic narrative. In fact, the subject is too much for the artist. She wisely avoids any pedantic display of a superficial acquaintance with classical antiquities; but in many places her descriptions sadly stand



in need of adornment. 'Something more is expected from one who depicts the consternation of Cæsar's palace when his dead body is brought home from the Senate, than—"The scene was harrowing in the extreme, and indescribable." And such a sentence as the following frequently disfigures a chapter not otherwise ill written,—*"Sextus Pompey was in the mind of keeping his engagements, but neither he nor Octavian could be withheld long from hostilities by their unwilling and now broken treaties."*

Æmilia Julia did not act unwisely in taking her historical materials from Plutarch's Lives. North's version of the biographies supplied Shakspeare with that out of which he created his 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Antony and Cleopatra.' But she was wrong in not trusting more to her own genius and less to the biographer's text. What ought only to have been used as hints for a pattern, she has incorporated into the texture itself of her story. Some of her descriptive passages are mere extracts from Plutarch, seasoned with a little spice taken from Lord Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' As an instance, we may take the assassination scene:—

"What needs it to repeat, for who of us has not heard the story of that sad, that never-to-be-forgotten day? How, when Cæsar entered the senate, and all arose to do him honour, the conspirators surrounded him, and conducted him to his ivory chair of state; and there pressed upon him, as it were, to solicit the pardon of Tullius Cimber's exiled brother; while the few friends, of whose fidelity to the Dictator they were apprehensive, were detained outside by Trebonius and Brutus Albinus. They imprisoned his hands, under the pretext of kissing them, until at last he arose to avoid their unseemly importunities. At that moment, one stabbed him from behind, and another in the breast, and all the rest followed, until he sank in the struggle. *He fought like a lion taken in the toils.*"

Plutarch, according to Langhorne in his 'Marcus Brutus,' says,—*"Trebonius kept Antony in conversation without the court. And now Cæsar entered, and the whole Senate rose to salute him. The conspirators crowded around him, and set Tullius Cimber, one of their number, to solicit the recall of his brother, who was banished. They all united in the solicitation, took hold of Cæsar's hand, and kissed his head and breast. He rejected their applications, and finding that they would not desist, at length rose from his seat in anger."* And in the 'Julius Cæsar' he says,—*"When Cæsar entered the house the Senate rose to do him honour. Some of Brutus's accomplices came up behind his chair, and others before it, pretending to intercede, along with Metellus Cimber, for the recall of his brother from exile. They continued their applications till they came to his seat. When he was seated he gave them a positive denial. . . . Like some savage beast attacked by the hunters, he found every hand lifted against him."*

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Nut-Brown Maids; or, the First Hosier and his Hosen: a Family Chronicle of the Days of Queen Elizabeth.* (Parker.)—The Author of 'Nut-Brown Maids' has taken in the spirit and aspect of the time of which the story treats; albeit that the tendency to euphuism in his sentences makes the style fatiguing, but it would be difficult to open a page that did not contain some pleasant and characteristic scene. The story is of a certain learned Fellow of Cambridge, who perils his Fellowship for the sake of the charming Mistress Cicely Yorke, one of the Nut-brown Maids. He keeps his wife concealed, but fire and wedlock are hard to hide; they are discovered; poverty, too, finds them out, and dark days come on. In the midst of them Master Lee invents the stocking-loom, according to the old tradition; but he does not better his

condition, for the townspeople of Nottingham break his loom. He appeals to the Queen, whose grace and favour he had formerly won and lost. In a pleasant but not very probable scene, he makes his peace, wins his suit, obtains the monopoly of his invention, for which he returns thanks by "throwing up his cap and crying, 'Long live Elizabeth, the mother of the middle classes!'"—which we take to be a sentiment quite unknown, or at least unphrased, in the days of "good Queen Bess." There are the fortunes of Mistress Cicely's sister Nan, the other Nut-brown Maid, which form a pleasant pendant; but with her we shall not meddle, leaving the reader the pleasure of forming his own acquaintance with her.

*Bentley Priory.* By Mrs. Hastings Parker. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This is a commonplace novel, written in a feeble, wordy, commonplace style. Gentlemen flirt, ladies are faithless. Mr. Mandeville makes more female hearts ache than he can cure—there is mischief-making and misunderstanding more than enough. One of the heroes, "a member of the peerage," after spending the evening quite pleasantly with the lady he is about to marry, rushes away from Rome, and goes—not exactly to Jericho, but to Cairo, leaving the lady to her second or third dangerous illness in the course of the story. Of course it is one of those entirely unjust mistrustful impulses which lovers, both in novels and real life, are prone to indulge, just to prove to the lady of their love that they have no faith in their honesty, and are willing to believe them false and treacherous on the shortest notice; so, without asking a question, the chivalrous hero goes away. He returns again, and is re-assured as quickly as he was made to doubt, and without any better reason. However, they are made at last as happy as circumstances permit by a marriage in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and all the blame is laid in deep shadow on a French maid, who remains to work more woe, to the end of the chapter. The story is of the commonest type of circulating-library novels, without the romantic absurdities of 'Ann of Swansea.' The amusement to be derived from reading it is doubtful; the waste of time in so doing to those in the full use of their faculties is an absolute certainty.

*The Campbells.* 3 vols. (Newby.)—This is a book of details about individuals for whose loves, hatreds, adventures and misadventures, the reader cannot, or at least is not induced by the author to care one single straw. Indeed, the whole novel is weak and "wearisome exceedingly." 'The Campbells,' as here set forth, are not an interesting set, and whether they marry the object of their affection, or die of love, or get disinherited, the obdurate reader only—yawns.

*Shifting Scenes in Theatrical Life.* By Eliza Winstanley, Comedian. (Routledge & Co.)—These "shifting scenes" are evidently by the hand of one who well knows their aspect, and who has painted them from the life. There is a great deal of talent and much to interest the reader in this little book. All that relates to theatrical life has the air of being true, but the moment the authoress begins to invent, the story runs into sentimental nonsense which is not likely enough to stand representation on any stage. If we were inclined to be critical we should say that there is a general air of warwork refinement spread over the life in Richardson's booths and the caravans at the fairs which could hardly exist; the clowns and columbines are made to talk too much like ladies and gentlemen. We believe "a lieutenant may have a soul to be saved," but the polite conversations are beyond "the reading and writing which comes by nature"; but the book is amusing, and some of the sketches of character are very spirited.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A Progressive Greek Delectus.* By the Rev. H. M. Wilkins, M.A. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Wilkins ascribes the origin of this work to a suggestion from the Head Master of Rugby, that "a carefully-done Greek Delectus was urgently needed." We should have thought Kühner's 'Greek Delectus,' which used to be employed

at Rugby, might have answered every purpose. It is in our opinion a far better first book than this, which contains no English to be translated into Greek, and does not exemplify the valuable principles of repetition and imitation. Mr. Wilkins thinks it a great recommendation that none of his examples are "made," but all drawn "from the purest Attic writers"; and yet he has inserted several of the so-called Æsop's Fables. He himself apologizes, not without cause, for the dryness of the sentences. In the earlier part of the book the examples are not sentences at all, but mere fragmentary phrases.

*Our Plague Spot: In Connection with our Polity and Usages, as Regards our Women, our Soldiers, and the Empire.* (Newby.)—The author of this somewhat bulky volume was ambitious, apparently, of expressing his sentiments upon a hundred-and-one topics, more or less cognate, and occasionally not a little irrelevant. Hence a lengthy, tepid, meandering stream of talk, very confident in tone, and irreproachably amiable, being advice to the Government and nation on the social maladies of the day. The style may be inferred when we say the writer is determined to treat delicate matters in a gingerly spirit, and in a treatise for the perusal of the Home Department, to speak of "incorrect houses," which he desires to suppress. He commences generally by a survey of the vicious classes of women; he then inquires by what ranks of society they are mainly encouraged; thence he traces some of the evils to their origin, and that very sensibly. Afterwards, we have suggestions of a remedy. The Emigration and Education questions are largely discussed. Altogether the book is too verbose and laxly written to be impressive; still it is an earnest effort to solve a social problem, and proves that the author had thought as well as felt before he wrote.

*Criticism, Portraits, and Contemporary Characters*—[*Critique, &c.*] By Jules Janin. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—This selection from M. Janin's contributions to periodicals contains not a few pages worth preserving, though the book tires by the restless vivacity of its style. This is probably not affected. There are actors who can do nothing in a state of repose—talkers who must have the whole discourse to themselves, in order to excite themselves to say anything worth hearing. M. Janin makes little or naught of any subject till he has wrought himself up into a bustle of spirits; and then he laughs and cries, flings out here a paradox, there a poetical thought,—anon, a snatch of generous sound sense or fine criticism, in wondrous profusion. This volume contains his tilt with M. Nisard, in defence of light and facile literature, showing the matador in all his glory.—Other literary notices will be found here. The best pages in the book, however, are its obituary articles. M. Janin writes with the tenderness of a true heart concerning the struggles of unsuccessful men and women of letters. He does the task of *Old Mortality* dexterously and kindly. The forgotten poetess, Eliza Merceur,—the laborious collector, Monteil, author of 'L'Histoire des Français,'—may be cited as two of the ill-starred folk, to the rescue of whose names from utter neglect the indefatigable *feuilletonist* has lent himself with feeling and sincerity. With a few touches added, and some exuberances taken away, the history of the Monteil family might be issued as a separate biographical sketch; though a sadder story could hardly be told.—Enumeration need go no further. Many readers familiar with modern light French literature will recognize a large portion of the contents of this book. As a miscellany characteristic of a peculiar man of letters, it is worth buying, and worth binding.

*Chronicle of the Italian War*—[*Chronique de la Guerre d'Italie*.] By Edmond Texier. (Paris, Hachette.)—The well-known letters of M. Edmond Texier from the late Seat of War in Italy are here reprinted in a small volume. They were worth preserving, if not as exact history, at least as highly-coloured and glittering pictures of the campaign through all its torrent,—from Montebello across the Sesia, at Palestro and Turbigo, at Melegnano and Solferino. M. Texier writes vividly; and is, as might have been expected, intensely



exultant and national. We do not attribute to his communications, now reprinted without correction, more than the ordinary value due to one of "our own correspondent's" versions, almost necessarily partial, and certainly so if French. If we commend them, in their more permanent form, to English notice, it is because they are brightly written, and have a sweep and flow in no ordinary degree attractive.

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#### IRON SHIPS—THE ROYAL CHARTER.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Nov. 7.  
THE posthumous account, by Dr. Scoresby, of the Voyage of the Royal Charter is a work which must long command admiration. It is impossible, in reading it, not to be struck with the heroic self-devotion which could induce a man in advanced age to undertake such a voyage, for the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth of controverted points in his favourite science. At every opportunity the observations, bearing upon what, in his view, were the most important phenomena, were repeated with the utmost earnestness, and were undoubtedly carried out and recorded with the most perfect accuracy

that circumstances would permit. The register of the nautical and social incidents of the voyage also is one of singular interest. But there is one characteristic of the account which, perhaps, may not force itself upon the attention of general readers, but which is to me the most striking of all. Dr. Scoresby had been engaged in personal discussions on the principal points which his voyage was intended to illustrate, and references to the subjects of discussion naturally occur in several parts of the account. Not one of these is conceived in terms to which the most fastidious polemic could object. While Dr. Scoresby plainly, and, to a certain degree, justly, claims a triumph in regard to some principal laws which he had formerly predicated, and had now, to a great extent, established, he never lets fall a word which could be tortured to imply that he had gained a victory at the expense of any other person. I shall have occasion, in the course of this paper, to express an opinion somewhat differing from Dr. Scoresby's, on the pertinence and importance of some of these points, as regards the grand question of "the Compass in Iron-built Ships," and I shall also indicate one omission in the magnetical experiments on the voyage, which I could wish to have seen supplied. But whatever I may say will be received, I trust, as written by me under feelings of admiration of Dr. Scoresby and respect for his memory.

The account is edited by Mr. Archibald Smith, and the work of editing the account itself has consisted simply in passing Dr. Scoresby's written papers through the press, and in subjoining seven or eight explanatory notes of useful character. Mr. Smith, however, has thought it desirable to prefix an Introduction giving the history, mathematical and experimental, of the examination and correction of the compass in iron-built ships. There can be but one feeling of the advantage of this; as a person generally interested in the subject, I acknowledge my debt (with that of others) for the information thus conveyed, and I acknowledge my personal debt for the correction of a misunderstanding with regard to my statements, into which Dr. Scoresby had fallen. Had Mr. Smith confined himself to this, there would have been but one voice of gratitude for the editorship and the introduction.

But Mr. Smith has not confined his work to that of an editor. He has taken the opportunity of expressing his own views and of animadverting upon mine in a way different from that of Dr. Scoresby. Criticism which I think inconsiderate, and statement which I think unfounded, are conveyed in terms which, had they proceeded from a stranger, I should have judged exceptionable. I feel it a duty to science to point out the principal passages bearing the character which I have described, and to record my disapproval of the tone in which they are given to the public.

In blaming a writing, it is impossible to avoid, in some degree, blaming the writer. I will therefore endeavour to state the very narrow limits to which my blame is confined. Mr. Smith's public character, and the high respect in which he is held by all, and certainly not least by myself, absolutely exclude the possibility that he could, by intention or by simple negligence, utter a word which could give pain. The utmost that I attribute is, that in the ardour of urging his own exclusive views, and of criticizing those of other persons, Mr. Smith has forgotten, at the moment of writing, that the subjects to which his remarks refer may possibly have been considered as carefully by others as by himself; and that the expressions which he uses may not appear to the person against whom they are directed quite so inoffensive as they do to the person who writes them. With feelings of sincere friendship to Mr. Smith, I now proceed to make some remarks on special points.

(I.) Introduction, pages xxiii. and xxiv.—Mr. Smith expresses his inability to understand what reasons could have induced me to adopt an imperfect theory of induction.

I have no desire to offer to Mr. Smith any apology for this imputed fault. Mr. Smith entered late into these investigations, when the general laws of the magnetic disturbance in iron ships were perfectly established; and he can form little idea of



the obscurity which oppressed the subject in 1833. If he could transport himself to that time, he would probably see sufficient reason for following the same course which I followed. But as the science has already become very important, and is likely to become more so, and as there may be interest at some future period in inquiring into its history at its most critical time, I will enter here into some details.

The examination of the deviations in the Rainbow (upon which, I may remark, the first light was thrown by the vibration-observations for horizontal intensity), while, to my great surprise, they most clearly indicated a polar magnetism, permanent or sub-permanent, as the cause of far the greatest portion of the compass-disturbance, yet left a small part to be explained by some other cause; and I had no difficulty in seeing that this was transient induced magnetism. It was obviously important to trace out the laws of this supplementary disturbance. The question arose, how to exhibit them? Poisson's investigations (contained in two Memoirs in the *Mémoires de l'Institut*, and a smaller brochure, I believe, an Addition to the *Connaissance des Temps*,) are repulsive even to the accomplished mathematician. Very few persons have read them, and at the present time probably not more than one is moderately familiar with them. I wished—for the sake of clearness in my own ideas, as well as for the power of exhibiting the connexion between causes and effects to practical men of fair mathematical attainments—I wished (comparing very little things with great ones) to produce something which might bear nearly the same relation to Poisson's Memoirs that Newton's Eleventh Section does to Plana's *Théorie de la Lune*. As regards making the subject more clear to others, as well as to myself, I believe that I have not totally failed. I may remark, that the application of theory to the masses of iron, which I proposed to introduce as correctives, was as important, in my view, as the application to ships.

It was necessary to satisfy myself that (as well as I could judge among various doubts) this theoretical representation would be substantially correct. And here I may remark that the iron bars, horizontal and vertical, to which Mr. Smith repeatedly refers, had then scarcely an existence. I believe that at that time iron deck-beams were not introduced; and there were no more iron stanchions in iron-built ships than in wood-built ships. The rudder-post alone (as affecting the sternmost compass) may be excepted. The question was, to find the attractions of the induced magnetism in masses of iron, not very near to the compass, partly consisting of discrete masses, of various forms and in various positions,—partly (and the greater part) consisting of plates of iron rivetted together. It was doubtful to me whether this connexion by rivetting was sufficiently close to render the application of Poisson's theory legitimate; and I endeavoured (but in vain) to gain some light from experiment (*Phil. Trans.*, 1839, p. 212, line 7 from bottom). I treated them as unconnected pieces. I think that Dr. Scoresby's observations on ships, and his experiment on rivetted plates ('Account of Voyage,' p. 91), have shown that I was wrong; nevertheless, for a reason which I will shortly state, no error was produced. There was another theoretical point worthy of attention, depending on what I may call the "magnetic susceptibility" of the metal, the numerical expression for which would be related to Poisson's constant  $k$ . If terrestrial magnetism acted on two masses, A and B, of high susceptibility, and on two other masses,  $a$  and  $b$ , whose susceptibility was only  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the former, then the action of  $a$  upon  $b$  would be only  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of that of A upon B; so that this derived action would be of the second order of "susceptibility"; and if that susceptibility were small, my theory, which neglects the derived action, would be approximately correct. Poisson, relying on an experiment of Barlow's, attributes a high value to  $k$ ; and I do not doubt his correctness. Nevertheless, I think that a great point is gained if, by a simple investigation, we can show what would happen with a simple law of matter.

And the whole is subject to the following remark. In one case, as in the other, the magnitudes of the

actions in certain directions are proportional to the resolved parts of terrestrial forces in certain directions (which, if not the same as the directions of final action, are inclined to them at a constant angle). And from this it quickly follows that the functions of Azimuth, and the changes of their multipliers in different magnetic dips and intensities, will be the same in both. And this is all that is really wanted.

On reviewing these reasons, I am inclined to think that, if I had now to open the theory again, I should do it in the same way as in 1839.

(II.) Introduction, pages xxvi. and xxvii.—Mr. Smith commences this part with an objection to my inference that because, in the Rainbow and Ironsides, the force producing quadrantal deviation was small, therefore it was probable that other forces, originating in transient induced magnetism, are small: and afterwards arrives at the conclusion, "that no *à priori* conjecture, having the least probability of correctness, as to the relative proportions of the induced and permanent magnetism which give rise to the semicircular deviations, can be formed"; supporting this conclusion by reference to the values of quadrantal deviation in the Bloodhound, Jackal, Trident, Vulcan, Simoom, as determined by myself. It is to be remarked that, on confronting my values of subpermanent magnetism for the Rainbow and Ironsides with those of the Trident and Royal Charter, admitted by Mr. Smith (see page xlv. paragraph 2, &c.), it appears that Mr. Smith does not dispute the possible magnitudes of such values, but the mode of arriving at them; my general success is not wholly denied, but the intellectual process leading to it is condemned.

In estimating the correctness of my reasoning, I must beg, in the first place, that the results from the other ships cited be put out of view. When I wrote my paper, neither the Bloodhound, nor the Jackal, nor the Trident, nor the Vulcan, nor the Simoom, was in existence: two ships only had been examined, and to these the evidence was confined. If Mr. Smith insists on urging one kind of evidence supporting his criticism on me, which is given by the progress of time, I shall also insist on that vast mass of evidence given by the same progress of time (the best individual instance being the Royal Charter), which shows that my general views were perfectly correct. In the next place, I must call Mr. Smith's attention to my expression, that there is "good reason to conclude," &c. The meaning of the qualification "good" for reasoning, as distinguished from "certain," "incontrovertible," and the like, is perfectly clear. It implies that the reasoning is so far cogent as to give high probability to its results, but no certainty; that we ought at present to act on the inferences from that reasoning, but that when more evidence is accumulated and circumstances are changed, we may find stronger reasons for abandoning them.

Now as to the general nature of my inference, —which may be stated thus: "When there are two collateral effects of one cause, and when a consideration of the modes of action induces us to expect that they will not be excessively different, and one is found to be very small, it is probable that the other is small."—I can only appeal to the common sense of mankind. I know not whether Mr. Smith has ever been concerned in an investigation of a new physical subject; but in the affairs of common life I do not doubt that he would act on the same principle.

In the Rainbow and Ironsides the smallness of the quadrantal deviation is not a matter of chance. There were four compasses in different positions in the Rainbow, and two in the Ironsides; in three of the Rainbow (omitting the headmost, which was near the chain-cable), and in both of the Ironsides (one only being registered), the quadrantal deviation was small.

How does it happen, then, that in the later ships, Bloodhound, &c., the quadrantal deviation is so much larger? I believe it is because there is so much more iron in the deck. A great change has taken place in the mode of building, till at last it has come to this state, that (as in the Fiery Cross, which I once inspected) it is impossible to find a place for a compass free from the proximity of

large masses of iron, or (as in the Great Eastern) the deck consists of two complete platforms of iron. This alteration of structure may be expected to increase the quadrantal deviation in a higher proportion than the semicircular.

My conclusion, therefore, agrees with Mr. Smith's (page xxvii., middle of page), that no conjecture can be formed as to the *exact* relative proportions of the two different magnetisms; but I maintain that, under the circumstances of the Rainbow and Ironsides, the inference "where one magnetic effect is very small, there is good reason to think that the other is also small," is perfectly correct.

I now come to the climax of Mr. Smith's reasoning:—"There was, in fact, no phenomenon observed by Mr. Airy in the Rainbow and Ironsides which might not have been caused by the transient induced magnetism of the soft iron in these ships." This expression fills me with astonishment.

Along the middle of the deck of the Rainbow there were placed four compasses, at different points from head to stern, symmetrically placed in a symmetrical ship. At every one of these there was a powerful transversal magnetic force, all in the same direction. Along the middle of the deck of the Ironsides there were placed two compasses, symmetrically placed in a symmetrical ship. At each of these there was a powerful transversal magnetic force, both in the same direction. It is impossible to account for these by any transient magnetism of the general mass of the ship, and it is in the highest degree improbable that each compass should find itself accidentally provided with a vertical bar or other magnetic contrivance which would produce similar effects on all. I can only dismiss Mr. Smith's conclusion, "that there was no phenomenon which might not have been caused by the transient induced magnetism," with the broad remark that, as regards the transversal part it is *totally impossible*. And the certainty of the existence of a transversal permanent or subpermanent magnetism of large amount, gives great probability to the existence of a longitudinal permanent or subpermanent magnetism of comparable amount.

Again, at the bottom of page xxix. is found, "Mr. Airy's observations did not *prove* that there was any other cause operating than terrestrial induction." I reply that (for reasons given above) this is *totally erroneous*.

I object especially to the whole train of the discussion occupying pages xxvi. and xxvii., with the addition on page xxix. that I have cited. I think the criticism inconsiderate, and have no hesitation in saying, that the conclusion is more distinctly opposed to evidence than any other that I have ever seen.

(III.) Introduction, page xxxi.—In speaking of "retentive," or subpermanent magnetism, "Mr. Airy, until the subject was brought forward by Dr. Scoresby, did not notice it." This is written without warrant. If, as is usual, by "retentive," or subpermanent magnetism, is meant "the polar magnetism, independent of position, which malleable iron may receive under mechanical violence, but which may change in time, or with change of circumstances," then I say that it was *fully noticed* by me. The precise mechanical violence which creates it in ships could only be conjectured in 1838, and indeed has only been established with tolerable certainty by the Liverpool Compass Committee. The liability to change could only be conjectured in 1838, inasmuch as the fact itself (as applying to iron ships) was then for the first time discovered. But conjectures on both points are given explicitly in my paper of 1839. I cite the following passages:—

*Phil. Trans.*, 1839, page 212:—"The invariability of the independent magnetism during a course of many years is by no means certain."

"It appears desirable that a [competent] person should examine the vessel at different times, with the view of ascertaining whether either of the constants changes with time."

"It appears desirable that the same person should examine and register the general construction of the ship, the position and circumstances of her building, &c., with the view of ascertaining



how far the values of the magnetic constants depend on these circumstances."

"It appears that almost every plate of rolled iron is intensely magnetic."

Page 213:—"The manufacture of rolled iron seems to account in some degree for this amount of magnetism." [The examination of the circumstances of building, suggested in the last of the recommendations above, has led to the conclusion that the magnetism is more probably caused, under the earth's induction, by the mechanical violence used in building the ship.]

In these quotations, taken in conjunction with the amount of polar magnetism established by the examination of the ships, every known property of subpermanent magnetism affecting ships' compasses is anticipated. I trust therefore that, in reprinting the Introduction, the sentence, "Mr. Airy, until the subject was brought forward by Dr. Scoresby, did not notice it," will be expunged.

(IV.) Introduction, page xxii., line 8:—"Making any general mode of correction of the compass, either mechanical or tabular, applicable to all latitudes, impossible." I advert to this, not as objecting to the statement which Mr. Smith intends to convey, but for the purpose of guarding the reader against accepting the term "general mode" in too wide a sense. The compass may, at any time and at any place, be corrected mechanically without leaving appreciable error. Or a "tabular correction," that is, a table of deviations, can, of course, be prepared. The mechanical correction may (not necessarily must) require the alteration of two mechanical elements (the distances of two magnets); but these alterations are usually small. The tabular correction must be altered in every change of magnetic latitude, even if the ship have no induced polar magnetism, and have invariable subpermanent magnetism.

(V.) Introduction, page xxxv., line 21.—Mr. Smith has correctly quoted my opinion, or rather the tendency of my opinion, in 1855, that in the occasional instances in which the magnetism of ships going far south has been greatly changed, returning nearly to its European value when the ship returned to Europe, "I think it far more probable that the error arises from transient induced magnetism." The subject is very obscure; and I trust that a fluctuation of opinion will not be subjected to criticism. I refer to the passage merely as taking an opportunity of recording my present far from decided opinion. I am now inclined to think that the error may arise from a real change of subpermanent magnetism. And I offer a conjecture (which is valueless till it is proved) that there may be sufficient difference among the qualities of the iron used for building different ships to account for the difference of rapidity in alteration of subpermanent magnetism. It may arise from original differences in the quality of the ores, and the process of reducing them (thus, every engineer knows that Staffordshire cold-blast iron is a different thing from Scotch hot-blast iron, and that this difference remains in every subsequent manufacture of malleable iron and steel). Or it may perhaps arise from the heat of the plates of iron when they pass for the last time through the rollers; I should imagine that iron which is rolled nearly cold approaches much more nearly to steel in its mechanical and magnetical properties, especially in its retentive power for subpermanent magnetism, than iron which is rolled very hot and soft.

(VI.) Introduction, page xxviii.—Mr. Smith alludes to my proposal of the use of adjustable magnets, and, while thinking that the policy of employing them is open to some doubts, states that he is not aware whether this mode of correction has been tried, or how it has succeeded. As the construction in question is by far the most important innovation that has been introduced since the original arrangement of mechanical correction, I will take this opportunity of giving some authentic information.

I had prepared a model of adjustable mounting of magnets, when I became acquainted with several proposals for effecting the same purpose, made by different persons. With one exception, these different proposals all adopted the extraordinary

principle of adding a magnetic power to the disturbing force already existing, in order to destroy both by a still greater magnetic power applied in the opposite direction. I need not say that, where there is a possibility, though a slight one, of change of magnetism, it is very imprudent to use large conflicting powers in order to generate a small differential effect. Moreover, in order to produce these large powers, it was necessary to bring the magnets so near to the compass that the usual laws of magnetic action did not hold; and I found on trial that, when an attempt was made to correct a large disturbance, the process failed entirely, the equilibrium of the compass-needle being sometimes unstable. The one exception was that of Mr. John Gray, in which there is introduced just as much magnetism as is necessary to correct the disturbance and no more, and in which the magnets are placed in the most favourable position for correct action. I was so well satisfied with this plan that I gave no further attention to my own.

In 1857, at my suggestion to the Board of Admiralty, the Trident, then going to the western and southern coasts of Africa, had her steering-compass fitted with Gray's adjustable correcting magnets; the quadrantal deviation being corrected by a mass of unmagnetic iron. The operation was performed by Mr. Gray, at Greenhithe, under the inspection of F. J. Evans, Esq., Superintendent of Compasses for the Royal Navy; and I learn from that gentleman that there was not an error of 1° in any position of the ship. After sailing, the following reports were successively received by the Board of Admiralty from Commander F. A. Close, R.N., the commander of the ship:—

"Ascension, 2nd May, 1857."

[Omitting introductory sentences, unnecessary here.]

"1. It works very well.

"2. Its action is rendered steady, and not sluggish, by the near proximity of the magnets and masses of iron.

"3. Its action is much superior to the ordinary compass.

"4. A well-informed seaman could readily understand and apply the adjustment.

"From England to Madeira I encountered very heavy gales, during which time I observed Mr. Gray's compass was perfectly steady, and as easy to steer by as in fine weather. At the same time, the deflexion of the ordinary standard compass was so great as to require much judgment on the part of the helmsman.

"The requirements of the service prevented my swinging the ship at Sierra Leone and the island of St. Thomas. I landed a compass at Sierra Leone, on the south and west points, but found no error. I have always used Mr. Gray's compass as the standard in navigating the ship, and find it far more trustworthy than the azimuth compass.

"I inclose the deviations I have taken at this place (Ascension) under unfavourable circumstances.....The heavy swell and strong trade-wind of this exposed anchorage have made the observations more difficult. The same unfavourable circumstances have prevented my keeping the ship's head steady long enough on any one point to adjust Mr. Gray's compass. The adjustments have not been touched since I left Greenhithe.

"To test Mr. Gray's compass *satisfactorily*, it should be fitted with observation-glasses, like an azimuth compass, and it should be high enough to take a bearing over the gunwale."

The following are the observations:—

Ship's Head by Gray's Compass.	Deviation of Gray's Compass.
N. ....	4° E., 4° E.
N.E. ....	1 E., 1 E.
E. ....	1 E., 2 E., 3 E.
S.E. ....	1 E.
S. ....	4 E., 3 E.
S.W. ....	2 E.
W. ....	5 E., 5 E.
N.W. ....	7 E., 5 E., 4 E.

[There was evidently an error of about 3° 15' E. in the lubber's point, or in the shore-compass, and, allowing for this, there is not an error of 2½° on any point.—G. B. A.]

"Observations to find deviations of standard [uncorrected] compass:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation.	Deviation at Greenhithe.
N. ....	3° E. ....	3° 10' W.
N.E. ....	3 E. ....	16 50 E.
E. ....	14 E. ....	20 20 E.
S.E. ....	9 30° E. ....	14 40 E.
S. ....	2 E. ....	3 10 E.
S.W. ....	6 W. ....	9 40 W.
W. ....	12 W. ....	21 10 W.
N.W. ....	14 W. ....	22 0° W."

[Thus, the errors of the standard compass had changed in one position of the ship by 13° 50' W., and in another position by 9° 10' E.; and if the vessel had been navigated by a "Table of Deviations," as there had been no sufficient opportunity of forming a new table, she would have been subject to these errors on her courses.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "Camerouns River, 25th June, 1857." The general Report is in the same terms as the last; then follow these observations for correction:—

Ship's Head by Gray's Compass.	Deviation.
N. ....	None. None.
W. ....	6° E. 6° E.
Corrected by twelve turns of the winch—	
W. ....	None. None. None.

"To obtain this adjustment the three port magnets were lowered twelve turns with the winch, equal to about one inch and a quarter in height, measured on the screw."

[It is important to observe, that only two bearings are necessary for the complete correction. The validity of the correction thus made in the Camerouns River will be seen in the next Report.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, 19th November, 1857."

The point observed was a mountain-peak, at estimated distance twenty-four miles; its correct magnetic bearing being S. 40° 40' E. And Commander Close observes, "These observations are doubly satisfactory, the observer not having assisted at any former observations."

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Bearing of Peak by Gray's Compass.	Deviation of Standard.
N. ....	S. 40° E. ....	2° 10' W.
N. by E. ....	41 .....	2 40 E.
N.E. ....	40 .....	14 20 E.
E. ....	40 .....	14 20 E.
S.E. ....	40 .....	13 20 E.
S. by E. ....	40 .....	11 20 E.
S.E. ½ S. ....	40 .....	8 20 E.
S. by E. ....	40 .....	5 0 E.
S. ....	40 .....	1 20 E.
S. by W. ....	40 .....	1 10 W.
S.W. ½ W. ....	40 .....	6 40 W.
W. ....	40 .....	16 40 W.
N.W. by W. ½ W. ....	42 .....	17 10 W.
N. by W. ½ W. ....	40 .....	7 40 W.

[Gray's Compass was now sensibly perfect.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "30th June, 1858" (apparently in the Bight of Benin).

The general terms of Report were the same as before. The surf had prevented landing for three months. By observations of sun's amplitude at setting, on June 14, ship's head S.W. by W. ½ W., at rising on June 17, ship's head S.W. ½ W., and at rising on June 22, ship's head S. by E. ½ E., Gray's compass was correct.

The next Report is dated "Bathurst, 31st December, 1858."

"I have still the same favourable opinion of this compass. During this quarter H.M.S. Trident has been on the beach at Sierra Leone for thirteen days, which has not affected this compass in any way."

Finally, I have the Report of F. J. Evans, Esq., dated "Greenhithe, October 31, 1859," from which I infer the following numbers:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation of Gray's Compass.
N. ....	4° 47' E.
N.E. ....	3 47 E.
E. ....	4 17 E.
S.E. ....	0 3 W.
S. ....	3 3 W.
S.W. ....	5 33 W.
W. ....	6 43 W.
N.W. ....	1 33 W.

And the note is appended:—"On referring to the original position of the adjusting magnets, as measured in England, I found that the fore-and-aft magnets had been lowered 3½ inches. The transverse magnet was in the same position, as also the iron shot for correcting the quadrantal deviation."



[It would appear that a change in adjustments has been made, of which no Report has reached me, which may be explained by the amount of sickness among the officers, in consequence of which the compasses have been in the charge of four successive Masters. It would appear also that, supposing the last adjustment to have been made not far from the Cameroons River, the change on returning has been equal and opposite to that in the outward voyage; and that change, being the effect of a fore-and-aft magnetism, may be due to induced magnetism. The deviations of the standard compass have, however, sensibly changed, as appears from the following numbers:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation of Standard Compass at Greenhithe.	
	1857.	1859, October 31.
N. ....	3° 10' W.	1° 40' E.
N.E. ....	16 50 E.	17 10 E.
E. ....	20 20 E.	17 40 E.
S.E. ....	14 40 E.	9 20 E.
S. ....	3 10 E.	0 40 W.
S.W. ....	9 40 W.	10 40 W.
W. ....	21 10 W.	19 20 W.
N.W. ....	22 0 W.	16 40 W.

G. B. A.]

The results of this experiment appear sufficiently satisfactory. I think that no small point is gained when we can show that, by two simple observations like those in the Cameroons River, June 25, 1857, the compass may, in any part of the world, be brought to the state of perfection shown by the observations at the Cape of Good Hope, November 19, 1857. The magnetism of the Trident has changed little; but the process would have been exactly the same if it had changed much; the only difference being that, instead of turning the adjusting screw twelve times, it might have been necessary to turn it twenty or thirty times, or rather to turn the screw ten times on two or three different occasions.

The Trident appears to have gone through very bad weather; and the adjustments were, in consequence, made by shore-observations. But I apprehend that in moderate weather, by the use of an observation of amplitude, a dumb card, and Mr. Evans's beautiful Declination Chart, the error of compass on two bearings (no more are required) can be ascertained with facility. The ship's head (especially if she has steam-power) can be steadied for a few minutes to the N. (or S.) and to the E. (or W.); and that time is amply sufficient for making the compass perfect.

The Liverpool Compass Committee, in their second Report, have thus adverted to the application of the adjusting apparatus to the steering compass of the Royal Charter:—"Had the compensating [adjusting] apparatus been employed, as was intended, the whole of the adjustment which was required is the following:—1. To screw the fore-and-aft magnets a fraction of an inch nearer the compass-card at Melbourne, and to screw them back again as the ship returned to Liverpool;—2. To screw the transverse magnet (which was rather above the middle of its containing box) gradually lower and lower through the whole of the voyage, until the ship's return to Liverpool, when it would probably be at the bottom of the case." The numbers upon which this is founded are not before me in a connected form; but I have examined the deviations of the standard compass (see 'The Voyage of Royal Charter,' Introduction, page xlv.); and it appears that, if that compass had been fitted with adjusting magnets, both magnets must have been somewhat withdrawn in both parts of the voyage. The whole process is so simple that the Liverpool Compass Committee have actually referred to the account by the words, "Ease with which the steering compass of the Royal Charter might have been kept quite correct"; and this, it will be remarked, was on the ship's first voyage, when, as the Committee have very forcibly represented (page 22), nearly the whole change usually takes place.

The Liverpool Compass Committee refer to one ship (the name is not given) in which the change of magnetism was excessively great; and great and repeated changes were made in the magnet adjustments. It appears, however, from their account that the compass was made perfectly manageable.

It may be interesting at the present time to

state that in the Great Eastern (some compasses of which are fitted with Mr. Gray's adjustment) the magnetism has changed considerably; but, by repeated application of the adjusting power, the compasses have been made correct without difficulty.

(VII.) Introduction, page xlv.—Mr. Smith adverts to the advantage which may be expected from the use of a compass carried by the mast, in an elevated position.

Relying on the result of Dr. Scoresby's observations on the mast-compass of the Royal Charter (which was extensively published soon after his return), I recommended to the Admiralty that such a mounting should be tried in the Trident. Among the places which are left at liberty by the rigging of the ship, the best (in a magnetic sense) was selected; and great care was taken to mount the compass in an unexceptionable manner. It was, however, totally useless. Its deviations were so large that it could give little assistance in interpreting the indications of the compass below; and, when compared with a corrected compass, and, above all, with a corrected adjustable compass, it was of no use whatever.

The deviations of the mast-compass of the Great Eastern are large.

The mast-compass of the Royal Charter became useless (see the last sentence of Dr. Scoresby's account). It failed ultimately from sluggishness, produced, I conceive, by the injury of pivots and bearings caused by the tremor of the mast, and to which, it may be expected, elevated compasses will always be liable.

I do not think that the method will ever be extensively used.

(VIII.) Introduction, page xlv.—"A Committee . . . was appointed by the Admiralty. . . . That Committee recommended . . . the correction of the deviation, not by mechanical corrections, but by 'swinging' the ship, and obtaining a table of the deviations, to be afterwards applied to correct the observed courses and bearings. This system has been ever since followed in Her Majesty's ships, . . . and with such success that I believe I am correct in saying that, with the single exception of the Birkenhead, there is no reason to believe that any of Her Majesty's ships have been wrecked in consequence of the deviation of their compasses."

I do not doubt that any system whatever, when incessant vigilance is used, will save ships from being wrecked; and for wood-built ships, in which the deviations (in the latitudes of ordinary navigation) are always small, and their changes consequent on geographic changes are very minute, I conceive the system of "tables of deviations" to be in practice the best that can be employed. But for iron-built ships I consider it to be the needlessly incurring of an absolutely gratuitous cause of error; and if ships have used it safely, it has not been by virtue of its safety, but in defiance of its danger.

A non-magnetic reader might suppose, from Mr. Smith's words, that the table of deviations formed by "swinging" a ship at the beginning of a voyage is applicable without error as long as the voyage lasts. On the contrary, it is liable to error arising from two causes; of which one is wholly unnecessary. The first cause is the change of the ship's polar magnetism, (the sum of subpermanent magnetism and induced polar force), and this is common to both cases, namely, that of corrected compasses and that of uncorrected compasses. I purposely omit mentioning the supposed change of magnetism of the correcting magnets, because experience shows that there is no such change. The second cause is the change of deviations produced by the change, in the course of the voyage, of magnetic latitude and terrestrial intensity; such as that which, in the instance of the Trident, has been shown to have occurred between Greenhithe and Ascension, when apparently there have been no means of correcting the table during the voyage. This very considerable error does not find place at all with a corrected compass, but exists in full force with an uncorrected compass, treated only by a table of deviations.

When to this I add that every opportunity which

permits correction of the table of deviations, and also many opportunities which are insufficient for finishing that correction, are available for complete adjustment of the correcting magnets, (as in the adjustment above mentioned at the Cameroons River); when I add further that, in the compasses thus corrected, the directive force on the needle is sensibly the same in all positions of the ship (whereas in uncorrected compasses the disproportion for different positions of the ship is very great; and in the steering compass of the Rainbow, before correction, it was ten times as great with one azimuth of the ship's head as with another); when finally I consider the difficulty of steering at night in a complicated navigation (as the sea-channels of the Thames or the Mersey) by a table of deviations, instead of a compass which tells the truth; it appears to me that the adherence to the use of tables of deviations is a system which incurs serious and unnecessary danger.

I shall conclude my remarks on corrected compasses by stating that I consider the compass to be now brought to practical perfection, except only as regards the effect of heeling. The able representatives of the Liverpool Compass Committee have directed their attention to this subject, and I scarcely doubt that in no long time the deviation, which arises from heeling, will be made as amenable to mechanical correction as that which arises from change of azimuth.

(IX.) Introduction, page xlviii.—Mr. Smith speaks of the supposed advantage of an uncorrected compass, whose errors can be ascertained from time to time. Such a compass is useful, I may say indispensable, for inquiries like those undertaken by the Liverpool Committee. But it will be valued little by the practical navigator who has a corrected steering compass.

With this I conclude my remarks on Mr. Smith's Introduction. Upon Dr. Scoresby's own account I have little to remark. A great part of his observations will be useless until they are digested and discussed for comparison with some theory, when I anticipate they will be found to convey information of great value. On one of the points on which Dr. Scoresby warmly insisted, namely, the use of a mast-compass, I have already given an opinion. But there is another point to which Dr. Scoresby attached special importance, and which requires distinct notice.

Dr. Scoresby had strongly called attention to the nature of the magnetic attractions and repulsions of different parts of the ship, as tried by an external compass; and had laid down general laws for them, and had (as I understand) predicted that they would be reversed in the southern magnetic hemisphere, and would return, wholly or partially, to their former state when the ship should return to the northern hemisphere. And (pp. 173 and 185) when he found that the phenomena of this class observed at Melbourne corresponded with his predictions, he considered that a very great point in science was gained. And, as far as I can understand the remarks in pp. 278, 281, 301; the changes which were observed on approaching and entering the northern hemisphere were of the nature of recurrence to the original state, in conformity with his expectations. If these phenomena then had any important bearing on the state of the compass, we should expect that the ship's action upon the compasses would undergo some notable change in the voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, and would undergo a change, at least, in the opposite direction on the return voyage.

But how is the fact? On this, as regards the Standard Compass, I can give accurate information, deduced from the deviations observed in swinging the ship at Liverpool, at Melbourne, and again at Liverpool. The values of magnetic force towards the ship's head were,

Liverpool . . . . .	-0.199
Melbourne . . . . .	-0.147
Liverpool . . . . .	-0.106,

and the values of magnetic force towards the star-board side, were,

Liverpool . . . . .	-1.156
Melbourne . . . . .	-0.895
Liverpool . . . . .	-0.206

(the unit being Gauss's unit of absolute measure,



expressed by English feet and grains). Thus, in both directions, the forces diminished in both parts of the voyage. It seems evident that the relation of the phenomena observed by Dr. Scoresby to the deviation of the compass is so distant, that the study of them, in our present state of knowledge, adds nothing to our acquaintance with the laws of deviation or the mode of correcting it.

The steering-compass of the Royal Charter was furnished with Mr. Gray's apparatus for adjusting the correcting magnets, in the hope that a satisfactory trial might be made of the apparatus under circumstances peculiarly favourable for deciding on its general applicability. Its theoretical success was certain; but it was thought important to ascertain whether there were practical difficulties of any kind in its use. Dr. Scoresby, however, although he had the virtual command of the compass (seep. 193), omitted to use the adjusting power. I think this omission unfortunate. G. B. AIRY.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Nov. 1, 1859.

BABY States, like baby mortals, have to run through a perilous round of maladies before arriving at the condition of compact and vigorous health, which enables them to stand alone among their fellows, and thrive and hold their own, even to the exchanging of many a sound buffet with any interloper who dares encroach on their nursery privileges. We—I speak for collective Tuscany—are, in truth, a promising infant, and require but little physic. We have passed in a short time through many threatenings of infantile disorder, and are all the better for stoutly rejecting the sleepy syrups, weakening diet, persuasive lozenges, and infinitesimal poisons prescribed by our high and mighty M.D.s, in solemn consultation assembled, who shake their learned heads, and foredoom us to all the horrors of rickets, atrophy, and convulsions, because we will obstinately overturn their carefully-concocted messes, and shout lustily for plenty of fresh air and wholesome mother's milk to plant us firmly on our baby legs.

Not a great many days back we had to pass an ugly quarter of an hour, from having a dose of conspiracy forced down our throats, which had been insidiously prepared for us somewhat according to the receipt of a potent medicine-man of old time, the celebrated Dr. Guy Fawkes; only that our *alternative* potion was made up in rather a milder form, involving more steel and less sulphur in the mixing, than the remedy used by that famous physician.

The danger with which Tuscany was menaced by her "Popish plot" is now over:—the ring-leaders, or at least those against whom there is sufficient evidence, are safe in prison. A vigilant outlook is kept by the police in all suspected quarters, and we have fairly left another dangerous phase of our baby life behind us. But the plot and its failure are both worthy of notice, as illustrating both the shifts to which the enemies of Central Italy are forced to have recourse, and the growth of national feeling among the people they would suborn. Ever since the beginning of September the Government has had notice of secret reactionary assemblies, and busy consultations between the Jesuit, or Sanfedista, party at Rome, and the partisans of the exiled dynasty in Tuscany. A few noble names were mentioned as lending the weight of their authority and their well-filled purses to the schemes that were known to be afoot. The most prominent of these was Prince Corsini, a man, be it remembered, of very different stamp, both morally and politically, from his second brother, the Marquis Lajatico, lately charged with a diplomatic mission to England by the Tuscan Government, and whose private and public character stands so deservedly high among his countrymen. Besides the Prince, the names of Gerini, Martelli, and Covoni, all men of large property, have been buzzed about as active in the attempt to bring about a restoration here. Moreover, a correspondence was actively kept up between the *Camarilla* in Florence and their priestly friends in Rome; and it chanced one day, about a fortnight ago, that the Marchese Bargagli, who still persists in considering

himself as the Tuscan Ambassador to the Papal Court, despatched a huge packet to the Roman *employé*, who acts in this city as the Nunzio ever since the latter shook off the dust from his feet against this nest of anarchy and heretical revolt. The Government, on the watch for some positive proof of the conspiracy, which was difficult to obtain,—since the conspirators' place of meeting was continually changed, and two or three of the vast old palaces at Florence were at their service as hiding-places for suspicious documents,—intercepted the messenger, seized on the parcel, and found therein sufficient proof to justify the arrest that same evening of several previously suspected persons. One of these, strange to say, is the Avvocato Andreozzi, the same who so ably defended Guerrazzi on his trial for high treason. When the police arrived at the Avvocato's door for the purpose of arresting him, they found it barricaded; and he succeeded in delaying their forcible entrance long enough to destroy a great quantity of papers. He and the other conspirators have been consigned to the *Murate*, and will be speedily put on trial; since the Government has no intention of availing itself towards these, its rebellious subjects, of the latitude allowed by a law, passed not long ago by the "mild and equitable" ex-Duke, which allows of a prisoner being kept as much as *three years* in durance on bare suspicion, and without being informed of the cause of his detention.

Meanwhile, two or three of the reactionary persons have suddenly found that the vintage labours require their immediate presence at their distant villas; and thence, no doubt, they cease not to cry, looking wistfully towards the Seven Hills, "*Beate Antonelli, ora pro nobis!*"

The intercepted papers—I speak from personal knowledge of the facts—show that the conspiracy was carefully organized on the principles of the dreaded Sanfedista societies, so perilously known in Rome and Naples. A translation of their rules has just appeared in some of the leading English journals, for the exactness and fidelity of which I can vouch, possessing as I do a fac-simile of the original document. But this is not the only information obtained by the Government respecting our "Popish plot." Numerous depositions have been made before the Prefect by persons whom the society had tempted to join in their intrigues, and who, to obtain information as to their plans, had feigned to be influenced by their persuasions. According to the testimony received from the most trustworthy sources, the maddest projects were afoot some six weeks ago among the reactionaries, so ludicrously wild, that they sound more like the chimerical vapourings of a desperate cause, than any feasible plan of restoration. It was intended to bring into Tuscany a body of 8,000 men, by the Modenese frontier, and surprise and take possession of Pisa; but whence these right loyal troops were to be evoked was by no means specified. They were thence to march on Florence, and be reinforced outside the walls by 12,000 *contadini*; but here again the possibility of stirring up the honest vine-dressers and olive-growers was magnificently decided by begging the question. The city gates were to be forthwith forced; all the smaller guard-houses occupied without delay, and as to the *Gran Guardia* at the Palazzo Vecchio, a number of the affiliated previously concealed in the palace, were, on a signal given by tolling the church-bells, to rush out armed with daggers, and falling on the Guard from behind, massacre them *en masse*. Then the people, well bribed against the day of action (for 10,000 *lire* were to be distributed among the tanners alone, who are a numerous fraternity here, and noted as being stalwart fellows, ready for any rough work), would assuredly rise in a body and join the *Codini*. The artillery moreover, they said, would be certain to unite with them, for "one artillery officer had already been tampered with, and it was thought with good hope of success"! Then would the supporters of right divine, and the indivisibility of Holy Mother Church sweep down everything before them; proclaim the advent of Ferdinand the Fourth, bearing it is supposed a tricoloured flag in one hand, and a stringent concordat in the other, and, as the Italian nursery tale invariably ends—*tutti felici, e tutti contenti!*

This senseless plan, say the depositions, was suddenly knocked on the head about a month since, by a letter from *Babbo*, saying that there was no need for such complicated doings, seeing that the King of Naples (Bombino our *gamins* call him) would accomplish the whole business far more easily and surely, by invading Tuscany with the thirty thousand men now assembled on the frontiers of the Roman States. It is most probable that the greater portion of these silly projects were mere big sounding rhodomontades used by the society to allure or terrify their intended proselytes. But it is certain that more solid inducements were unsparingly used in many cases, where the gudgeon to be hooked was of the working class. A considerable number of such persons have at different times, of late, spontaneously informed the authorities of the services required of them by the Sanfedisti, and even brought the price of them in their hands, saying, "What are we to do with this money, which is not ours?" Now when we remember the money-loving nature of the Florentine artisan, and the large amount of comfort, or better still, amusement, which a very few *pauls* will purchase him in this country, we may fairly estimate the great advance in national feeling which has taken place, of late years, among the lower classes of Italians. As may be supposed, the other cities of Tuscany have not escaped the Sanfedista contagion. Some arrests, I know, have been made at Leghorn and other places, and doubtless we shall, before long, hear the shrill cry of "a reign of terror!" raised by such as, having need to drown the din of their warlike preparation, are fain to wrap their doings in a whirlwind of clamour. But the fact of such a plot having been at work among them rather cheers than dismays the Tuscans; for, say they, such conspiracies are the convulsive efforts of a sinking cause, and our late *Babbo* is too close-fisted to lavish his *francesconi* in bribery, unless he felt that Imperial diplomacy was playing the part of the fox in the fable with him, while he awkwardly enough enacts that of the stork, when affectionately pressed by his vulpine entertainer to partake of the food he longs for; which is served up in a narrow-necked bottle where the subtle Amphitryon well knows it is totally beyond his reach.

It is almost needless to say, that the large share which the Church of Rome takes in schemes of this kind, utterly subversive of that order which is so necessary to Central Italy, has done much to strengthen the hands of the Tuscan Evangelical Church and win over converts to its doctrine. A congregation of above three hundred persons assembled last Sunday for public worship in the large room on the Piazza della Indipendenza, which, at present, serves them for a chapel, and I hear that a pastor of the sect of the Waldenses Protestants has been lately preaching eloquently there on several occasions. A fusion between the two sects would be very important just now, inasmuch as it would unite the religious interests of the Tuscan Evangelicals with those of a large body of Piedmontese Protestants and enlist them in one common cause against Rome.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning a laughable *on dit*, which is just now going the round of our Florentine gossips, and which every one repeats while declaring it far too good to be true. It is said that Andreozzi has addressed a polite epistle to Baron Ricasoli requesting to be liberated without delay, and faithfully promising to requite the favour by acting as *counsel for the defence*, on occasion of the Baron's trial for high treason, which is certain, he says, to take place within a short time, on the restoration of Ferdinand, "*c'è capitato proprio bene*," (he has just hit on the right man), say the citizens, laughingly alluding to the well-known sturdy and uncompromising character of the minister. "Of course he'll defend him *gratis, et amore!*" TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

UNDER the august initiative of the Prince Consort the subscription list of the Humboldt Fund continues to swell. Fifty guineas here, twenty guineas there, five guineas elsewhere, pour in as from



an inexhaustible bank. The list promises to become a monument of scientific enthusiasm: all the more noticeable that it will probably stand alone, a very obelisk in the intellectual wastes. We have no Newton Foundation, not even a Newton statue in London, though the Englishman is one of the immortals of science. The money raised for the Humboldt Fund is to be sent to Berlin, to be there expended in promoting a taste for natural history and distant travel. This is a sort of arrangement to which we have grown accustomed. We have been asked to assist in raising other funds for German celebrations—Handel Fund—Mendelssohn Fund—Schiller Fund—and the like; in most of which cases we have paid down our money and found that our virtue was its own exceeding great reward. We make no objection. It is our humour to do things so; but we should not object to see the humour spread beyond the Rhine. It would be graceful, we opine, in these German committees, who are so frequently soliciting our sympathy and gold, to put it in their power to point out one English literary, musical or scientific fund, monument, or celebration to which they and their countrymen had nobly subscribed. Can anybody tell us the exact amount of the Berlin contribution to the Newton statue recently set up at Grantham?

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded the Copley Medal this year to Professor Wilhelm Eduard Weber, of Göttingen, Foreign Member, for his researches in Electricity, Magnetism, Acoustics, &c. One of the Royal Medals has been awarded to Mr. George Benthham, for his important contributions to the advancement of Systematic and Descriptive Botany; and the other Royal Medal to Mr. Arthur Cayley, for his Mathematical Papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions* and in various English and Foreign journals.

Prof. Forbes has been appointed Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Herbert Spencer writes:—

“London, Nov. 10.

“I will respect the objection you doubtless entertain to controversies. I will not reply to Mr. Hennessy: Mr. Hennessy shall reply to himself. Here are two extracts,—the one from the report of his paper; the other from his letter of last week. —“The author stated, that on consulting a synoptic table of the planetary elements, some law had been obtained for the other elements, but none hitherto for the inclinations of the several orbits. This he conceived arose from the inclinations being set down in reference to the plane of the earth's orbit; for he found that a very remarkable relation manifested itself when they were tabulated in reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. The author had written on the board two tables: one, the ordinary table in reference to the Ecliptic; the other, that to which he wished to draw attention, having reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. In the latter, it was seen as a general law, that the inclinations of the planetary orbits increased as the distances of the several planets from the Sun increased. Thus, the inclination of the orbit of Mercury to the plane of the Sun's equator was but  $0^{\circ} 19' 51''$ , while that of Neptune was  $9^{\circ} 6' 51''$ .’ *Athen.* Oct. 8, p. 468. Read now the following flat contradiction.—“In advancing from the outermost planet (Neptune) to the innermost planets there is an increase, and not, as Mr. Spencer supposes, a decrease in the angle made by the plane of the planetary orbit. Adopting the solar equator of Dr. Böhm of Vienna, the inclination of the orbit of Neptune is  $6^{\circ} 08'$ ; the inclination of Uranus, the planet next within Neptune, is  $6^{\circ} 17'$ .’ *Mr. Hennessy's letter, Athen.* Nov. 5, p. 603. The first statement is that the inclinations increase as we recede from the Sun, the second statement is that they increase as we approach the Sun. Only in self-defence do I reluctantly refer to the question of dates. The article in the *Westminster Review* was published on July 1st, 1858. Mr. Carrick's paper was published on February 22nd, 1859. With great generosity Mr. Carrick has himself pointed out this fact to me. I think I need not trouble you any further about Mr. Hennessy's letter. I am &c.,

HERBERT SPENCER.”

Mr. Albert Smith re-entered China on Saturday

last at a dash, carrying Canton, as the French revolutionary band carry Paris—with a song. His audience came, and laughed, and went away. What more is to be said of this amusing traveller and showman? You do not go to the Egyptian Hall to learn anything about China, and you succeeded to a marvel. Among many good jokes and satirical bits is that in which Mr. Albert Smith assures you, with a roguish gravity of face, that about two hundred millions of the Chinese have no other conception of a future life than squatting in a lotus-flower, gazing at butter!

The Campbell Minstrels have succeeded to the Christy Minstrels at St. James's Hall, and amuse the audience with the same success. The banjo on the knee has become an institution among us. A new feature in the Nigger entertainment is the introduction of a Spanish ballet.

A crowd of dainty Christmas books heaps our table. Messrs. Longman head the list with an admirable illustrated edition of ‘Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,’ with drawings by Mr. Charles Bennett. Messrs. Routledge have produced, under the judicious care of Mr. Willmott, a very beautiful impression, in one volume, of the ‘Poetical Works of James Montgomery,’ enriched with a hundred designs by Messrs. Foster, Wolf and Gilbert. Messrs. Trübner & Co. publish a translation by Mr. T. J. Arnold, of ‘Reynard the Fox,’ with the illustrations of Herr von Kaulbach. The designs are well known to our readers. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co. have brought out Shakespeare's play of ‘The Merchant of Venice,’ with designs by Messrs. B. Foster and G. H. Thomas. The idea is a good one, and might be extended to the whole series of plays. But what means this prudery of omitting ‘lines which in the present age might be thought objectionable’? The first volume of the *Stereoscopic Magazine*, by Mr. Lovell Reeve, may be announced in this category.

Talking of stereoscopes, we have on our table the first issue of a new venture in the same line by Mr. Lovell Reeve—the *Stereoscopic Cabinet*. It proceeds on the assumption, that a stereoscope is a necessary of life,—as the law court, only a day or two since, ruled that photographic portraits are “necessaries” for a young gentleman at the University. Mr. Reeve proposes to bring out an endless series of subjects, carefully chosen, fit for the drawing-room table, and useful in the school-room and the study. His first set consists of the Church of St. Ouen, a Group of Muses, and the Yacht Maraquita. Each is carefully and picturesquely done.

We grieve to hear from Paris that Mr. D. W. Mitchell, the naturalist, has put an end to his life. About a year ago we announced Mr. Mitchell's retirement from the Zoological Gardens, and his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the French Society of Acclimatation.

By a slip of the pen we last week attributed Goldsmith's expression, “The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind,” to Cowper. Armies of Correspondents have been good enough to correct for us the mistake. We make them our best bow.

We are glad to hear from the “Hampshire Clergyman” that there seems to be some hope of founding an Archæological Association for that interesting county. Several Hampshire Archæologists are interesting themselves in the matter. We shall be glad to hear of their progress.

A Correspondent last week suggested the establishment of an Archæological Society for the county of York, and now another Correspondent, at York, writes:—“The church authorities are restoring the Minster without referring to an architect. A master-mason shortens the gargoyles, shuts their mouths and lowers the parapets at his own good pleasure. What a compliment to the good old builder!” Surely the literary and antiquarian gentlemen of Yorkshire need no other proof than this of their want of an Archæological Society in that shire!

By the completion of the railroad from Mont de Marsan to Tarbes, that key-town to the Pyrenees is brought within seven hours' reach of Bordeaux—two days and a half, that is, from London: too late for this year's tourists to profit by it—“for the first snows,” writes a Correspondent, “have come

down, and with them cataracts of rain; and the great plain is scoured by wind and dust, vicious enough to make the most resolute mountaineer think of ‘fire and candle’ without aversion.—How is it,” continues the same Rambler, “that no one, save perhaps Mrs. Boddington, in her too-much-forgotten book, has done justice to the presence of a grace in the Pyrenees, which I do not think is found in sublime Switzerland or the enjoyable Tyrol?—Not to speak of the natural features of the district, set off by many varieties of foliage, there is something among the people and their appointments which tells in a welcome manner of the South. Murillo faces peep out from under that elegant head-gear, the red capulet,—or, in the men, beneath the berret. The long-haired guide in his scarlet coat and brown stockings, who cracks his whip by way of vociferous ‘What d'ye lack?’ down the steep square of Eaux Bonnes (curiously reminding one of Rutland Gate, supposing that were jammed down betwixt two mountains)—is, perhaps, ‘got up’ to entice; but he is still more pictorial than the sturdy bright-faced Tyrolean. Belonging to another clime, too, is the habit among the women of carrying every heavy load balanced on the head,—so, too, are the very graceful forms of the commonest earthenware. But enough of what may be, after all, only a mere crochot. More to the purpose is the hope that railway extension will develop in Tarbes a good hotel;—which at present seems wanted.”

Mr. Atkinson, a practical geologist, has visited the Runcorn puzzle, and very courteously sent us the result:—

“Thelwall, near Warrington, Nov. 8.

“Feeling an interest in any new geological fact, I went over yesterday to Runcorn to see the fossil lately found in Mr. Wright's quarry there, and described by Mr. Henry Wilson in the *Athenæum* of the 29th ult. From what was said by Mr. Jukes and Mr. Archer in last week's *Athenæum*, I felt some doubt, before seeing the object itself, whether I should find a fragment of a huge plant or a mere concretionary mass of stone of a curious shape. A few minutes' examination of the fossil itself in the quarry (where it is still kept with great care) was sufficient to convince me that Mr. Jukes's opinion of it is substantially correct. It has not the least resemblance to any plant, recent or fossil; it has, in fact, evidently been moulded in a singular system of cracks, formed by desiccation of the clay or marl in which it was found. It would be difficult, and not a very useful speculation, to attempt to account for the extraordinary direction of the cracks and the curious form of the mould in which this fossil (?) has been cast. Mr. Wilson's description of it is, I think, very good. What he calls the tooling would perhaps be better designated as a kind of moulding, on each of the upper edges of a square block of stone, about as thick as a strong rafter of a house. A cross section of one of the stems might be divided by horizontal lines into three unequal rectangles. The lowest of these would be nearly a square, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches on the side; the middle one and the upper one would each be a thin oblong, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, the former having a base about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch less than the under rectangle, and the latter—that at the top—having a base about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch less than the middle one. Both the salient and re-entrant angles of these imaginary rectangles are very sharp in general; and the moulding they form is tolerably regular; but there is not the least appearance of tooling. On the contrary, it appears to me that the mould in which this curious object was formed had itself been modified and smoothed by the action of water in the original system of cracks made by the drying of the clay. The stone is fine-grained, generally red, but sometimes cream-coloured; and it is stratified in thin horizontal laminae, parallel to the bases of the rectangles above mentioned; thus putting it beyond a doubt that this curiosity does not represent a fossil plant. Some more fragments, of a nearly similar kind to those here treated of, have lately been found in the same stratum, within about 8 feet of the spot where the first were discovered. They are about the same thickness. A transverse



section would form a square, or nearly so; but the moulding just described on the upper edges is wanting, and the figure is different. These fragments present the appearance of a semi-elliptical arch, the height being the semi-transverse diameter. About half of one of the sides is missing, but, from the middle of the outside of the one which is perfect, there is the foot of a broken-off branch springing at right angles to the side, and a similar foot of a branch which seems to have risen vertically (supposing the arch to be vertical) from the very crown of the arch. Trusting that these few remarks will be interesting to you, and perhaps to some of your readers, I am, &c., JOHN ATKINSON."

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at Three o'clock—Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five.—Area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

At the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5a, Pall Mall East, Mr. H. WALLIS'S EXHIBITION of high class MODERN PICTURES, besides choice Works painted expressly for this occasion, contains—Sir A. W. Callcott's grand picture of 'Diana Returning from the Chase,' the 'Plague in London,' 'Messengers Coming to Job' (from the Northwick Collection), Linnell's 'David Slaying the Lion,' Constable's 'Opening of Waterloo Bridge,' 'The Poacher's Boy,' by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., &c., &c. Open from Nine till Five. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

## SCIENCE

### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*A Treatise on Vital Causes.* By James Newton Heale, M.D. (Churchill).—It is the old resource of the physiologist to refer all phenomena which he only imperfectly understands to a "vital principle." As observation goes on and experiments are made, however, the domain of the vital principle is trenchoned on, and that which was set down as due to a vital cause is clearly traced to some physical or chemical law. There is undoubtedly a tendency amongst those who apply chemical and physical laws to physiological phenomena, to press them further than experiment or observation warrant; hence there is a constant tendency to reaction, and the chemico-physical physiologists are rebuked. Dr. Heale belongs to this reactionary school. Whilst availing himself of the undoubted chemical and physical facts that occur during vital processes, he contends that there are many phenomena which they fail to explain, and he comes down upon us with the old physiological expedient of "vital causes." Whilst contending with Hunter for the "life" of the blood, he does not enable us to comprehend more clearly the nature of life as a cause, and, in fact, he leaves all the unexplained functions of the human body much where he found them. With a good deal of reading and thought, it strikes us that Dr. Heale has not laid the foundations of his physiological knowledge very deep, or he would not have committed himself to the explanation of phenomena which the profoundest physiologists of the age regard as too complicated or too little understood to permit of a general theory. To those, however, who prefer controversy to sound observation, and discursive reading to the detail of facts, Dr. Heale's book will be found interesting.

*Seventeen Years of Experience of the Treatment of Disease by Means of Water.* By Andrew Henderson, M.R.C.S. (Renshaw).—We had hoped, from the title of this book, that we had at last found a man who was honest enough to confess his delusions, and prepared to warn his medical brethren against the dangerous paths of empiricism and imposture. But no; Mr. Henderson, in the most flowery style, proceeds to state that though at first led away by Priessnitz, he has discovered a better way of using water than was ever dreamed of by the peasant of Silesia. By using water of varying temperatures he adapts it to all diseases, and has kindly given his views of all kinds of disease, in order to show how remarkably they are suited to such treatment. He has also given cases of which we may say that they are like all other cases given in similar books. The patients were ill, they applied water, they got well, therefore the water cured them.

*The Watering-Places of England.* By Edwin Lee, M.D. (Churchill).—This fourth edition is so much enlarged as to make it almost a new work. Dr. Lee's account of the watering-places of England is

one of the most popular and trustworthy books we have on the subject.

*The Sense Denied and Lost.* By Thomas Bull, M.D. (Longmans).—Dr. Bull was for many years a successful medical practitioner in London, till overtaken by the great calamity of blindness. In his retirement his mind was especially drawn to the consideration of the condition of the blind, and this work is the result. Those who are interested in teaching the blind and seeking to develop their mind by the aid of the senses still left to them will find much interesting and suggestive matter in this little volume, which has been given to the world since Mr. Bull's death. The work also has its interest as the production of a blind man, and, as the editor remarks, it shows "the working of an honest, contented and humble mind, under circumstances of heavy affliction."

## SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 8.—John Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould exhibited a specimen of a fine species of pheasant from Siam, transmitted to him by Sir Robert Schomburgk. Mr. Gould stated, that the oldest applicable name for this bird was *Diardigallus Crawfordi*. Mr. Gould also exhibited a specimen of the royal spoonbill of Australia (*Platalea regia*).—Dr. Gunther read 'A Catalogue of the Second Collection of Cold-blooded Vertebrates formed by Mr. Fraser in Ecuador,' among which were many species of great interest, and several new to science.—Papers by M. Jules Verreaux (Corresponding Member), 'On a New Species of African Barbet,' and by Mr. W. C. Hewitson, 'On New or Rare Butterflies in Mr. Wallace's Collection,' were read to the Society.—Mr. Slater communicated 'Lists of Two Large Collections of Birds, lately formed in Mexico by M. de Oca and M. Boucard, with Notes and Descriptions of New Species.'—Papers were read by Dr. Baird, 'On a New Entozoon (*Sclerostoma sipunculiforme*) from the Intestines of the Elephant,' by Dr. Gray, 'On the Sea Lions of the Coast of California,' and by Mr. G. R. Gray, 'On a New Species of Butterfly, obtained by Mr. Wallace in Batchian, Moluccas.'—Major Hay's 'Notes on the Kiang (*Equus Kiang*)' lately presented by him to the Society were read to the meeting.—Papers by Mr. Sowerby and Mr. S. Hanley, upon 'New Species of Shells in Mr. Cumming's Collection,' were read by the Secretary.—Mr. F. Moore gave 'A Notice of a Rare Asiatic Pigeon (*Columba rupestris*),' of which he exhibited specimens.—The Rev. H. B. Tristram exhibited Mammals and cold-blooded Vertebrates collected by himself in the Algerian Sahara.—The Secretary exhibited Eggs of the *Balaniceps rex*, obtained by Mr. J. Pethe- rick on the White Nile,—and eggs of Montigney's crane laid in the Society's Gardens.—Lists of the additions made to the Society's menagerie during the past four months were laid before the meeting.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 8.—Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—Mr. Locke delivered an address on the career of the late Robert Stephenson.—The paper read was 'On the Process of Raising and on Hanging the Bells, in the Clock Tower, at the New Palace, Westminster,' by Mr. Jabez James.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.
- Geographical, 8.—'Discoveries by the late Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin and Party,' by Capt. M'Clintock. 'Sun Signals for the Use of Travellers (Hand-Heliostat),' by Mr. Francis.
- TUES. Statistical, 8.—'On the Recent Statistics of Prussia,' by Sir F. H. Goldsmid.—'On German Railways,' by M. Wilhelm Lazarus.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Description of the Government Waterworks, Trafalgar Square,' by Mr. Amos.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—Address on the opening of the 106th Session, by Sir T. Phillips.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Geology of the North-West Highlands of Scotland,' by Sir R. I. Murchison.—'On some Fragments of Copper Ornaments found in Auriferous Sand in Eastern Siberia,' by Mr. Atkinson.—'On the Geology of a Part of Southern Australia,' by the Rev. J. E. Woods.
- Ethnological, 8.—'Report on the Ethnological Papers read in Section E, at the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen,' by Mr. Croker.—'On the Method of Measurement, as a Diagnostic Means of distinguishing Human Races, adopted by Drs. Scherzer and Schwarz in the Austrian Circumnavigatory Expedition of the Novara,' by Mr. Davis.
- British Meteorological, 7.—General and Council.—'On the Practical Importance of Meteorology,' by Mr. Sop-

with.—'On the Meteorology of the Current Year,' by Mr. Glaisher.

THURS. Linnean, 8.—'Memoir on the Cressentiacae,' by Dr. Scamman.—'On New South American Urticariæ from Prof. Jameson and Mr. Spence,' by Mr. Oliver.—'On a New Kind of Butter Tree from West Africa,' by M. Caruel.

Royal, 8.—'Report of Scientific Researches made during the late Arctic Expedition of the Yacht Fox,' by Capt. M'Clintock.

SAT. Asiatic, 2.

## FINE ARTS.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Two of the Raphael Cartoons at Hampton Court are now covered with large sheets of plate-glass. The effect of the paintings is less impaired than might have been expected, and, considering the important protection that is thus afforded to their surface, minor objections cannot but give way. There are no cross-bars or window-sashes, such as may be seen in front of some of the more valued fragments of fresco at home and abroad. Three tall pieces of glass suffice to cover each Cartoon, leaving merely two vertical threadlike lines, where they join, in front of the painting. Photography is still in full occupation at this Palace. Its present use is a true and most legitimate one. Every picture is being photographed, to form a catalogue and record of the Royal Collection. No better register could possibly be adopted, since the two most important points are to be attained, however the pure artistic may fail, namely, identification, and the condition, or state of preservation at the time when taken. During the present improvements and changes, and before cataloguing and arranging is done with, it is to be hoped that a valuable early German picture, now divided and in part falsely joined, although still preserved in the same apartment, the Queen's private chapel, may be looked to and rectified. It is a curious old German Triptych, said to be by Lucas van Leyden. The centre part, representing the Crucifixion, now forms a picture by itself, and is numbered 710. The two wings, one representing the Procession to Calvary, and the other the Resurrection, are very clumsily joined the wrong way in one frame, forming a second picture, and numbered 699. A very little alteration to the frame would make the various parts intelligible, and afford an example of this old combination of pictures, not otherwise to be seen in this large and highly popular collection.

Mr. Westlake, whose reproduction of Old Testament designs by an old English artist of 1810 we have often noticed, goes on with his work bolder and better. The part of the work now before us takes us as far 'as the giving of the Tables of the law.' The old English artist, who died so long ago and left no name, might now not be ashamed to see his delicate fancy and graceful drawing translated into modern Art. Mr. Westlake's lines are clearer cut, and free from his old shake, twitter and totter; they now run clear and sharp, and say what they mean boldly and plainly. The faces are of great beauty, and often full of the most tender and refined expression. The attitudes are often worthy of the best draughtsman, and the feeblenesses, numerous as they are, are never laughable, because they generally imply a struggle for a great meaning beyond the power of the artist's eye and hand to convey.

Messrs. Mason publish—'The Church of England Portrait Gallery.' In this menagerie of a collection we have all varieties of priest and preacher, from the popular pretender to the old lion of Exeter, London rector, and public school head-master, dean and canon, vicar and lecturer, all meet here with the equality of what an Irishman would call "temporary immortality." These portraits must have a sale, because from the man who remembers his old school with love, to the enthusiastic pew-opener, hundreds will be glad of the opportunity of purchasing some record of their pulpit favourite. In these clerical faces we find a more rapt and abstract expression than in those of the lawyers, a more contemplative studiousness and a mild (not always sagacious) benevolence. In one or two of them we regret to trace a restless and unblushing vanity, together with a false, tricky ambition, that in the lawyer would be bad, but in the divine is



loathsome. Some of the men, it strikes us, though primmed and stiffened by the necessary gravity of their profession, had better have been soldiers, courtiers, or bankers, for their mind leads them even now to wrangle, intrigue, and trade with all the zeal of the profession Providence destined for them. But this is, perhaps, a vain reflection; for what is it but saying, that all men are not equally good, and how could anything but miraculous selections choose nothing but good men for the priesthood? Here, at least, we may see that the faces of the majority are the faces of noble, self-denying men, born high enough to understand the rich, yet not so high as to be ignorant of the poor—men who kept pure by being able to live apart from the world, yet not so blindly ascetic that they live out of the world,—are in country places centres of goodness, learning and civilization,—who, living to console the poor, the rich, and the unhappy, rejoice to become a second father to the orphan, and a friend even to the outcast and the houseless.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. The Public are respectfully informed that the present popular Opera cannot be performed after the 24th of December, consequent on the production of the Christmas Pantomime.—Monday, November 14, *TROVATORE*, Messrs. Henry Haigh, Santley, Lyall, Misses Parrepa and Pilling.—Tuesday 15, and Thursday 17, and Saturday 19, *DINORAH*, Messrs. W. Harrison, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and Santley, Misses Pilling, Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne.—Wednesday 18, and Friday 19, *SATANELLA*, Messrs. Santley, G. Honey, H. Corri, St. Albyn and W. Harrison, Misses Fanny Cruise, Pilling, and Miss Louisa Pyne.—Conductor, Alfred Mellon.—Ballet, *LA FIANCÉE*, Mdlle. Leguine, Pasquale Pierron, Clara Morgan, M. Vandriss, Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.  
Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4s. 4s.; 3s. 3s.; 2s. 12s. 6d.; 1s. 6s.; 1s. 1s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—No charge for booking. Commence at Eight.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—HANDEL'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST' and Prof. BENNETT'S 'MAY QUEEN', under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, WEDNESDAY, November 16, at Eight.—Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Martin, Miss M. Bradshaw, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. W. Weiss.—Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 6s. Season Tickets, Stalls, 59s.; Galleries, 15s.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.**—M. Wieniawski, Mr. Charles Halle, Signor Piatti, M. Sainton, Herr Reichardt, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, MONDAY EVENING, November 14, at 8 P. JAMES'S HALL.—For Particulars see Programme.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. At the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly: Keith, Prowse & Co., Cheapside; Cramer & Co.; Hammond, Regent Street, and Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond Street.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—The ensuing Season will consist of a Series of SIX CONCERTS, the first of which will begin in December. Subscription to the Numbered Stalls, entitling the Subscriber to the same Seat for the Series of Concerts, 12s.; Subscription to the Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Subscribers' names received by Messrs. Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Cheques, or Post-Office Orders, to be made payable to STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

**SCHILLER FESTIVAL.**—Without too curiously scrutinizing the symbolic meaning of certain celebrations as devised by their authors,—examining too closely how far the fancy to keep the Schiller Centenary, from Pesth to London, portends poetical enthusiasm or political action,—it is certain that Thursday's Sydenham Festival was unique in England, so far as our experience dates back.

It was eminently a meeting of Germans to do honour to one of the mightiest foreign poets who has ever lived. Everything was foreign. There were banners in the orchestra, to be waved by the orator, and manoeuvred at different portions of the rite,—guild-ensigns, too, as separating the different "companionships" of those in trade or commerce, who conspired to sing to the praise and glory of the great German genius,—and more than all the six or eight hundred blazing torches.—A Titanic bust, with mythological supporters, backed by green foliage, held its place, under a veil, in the centre of the orchestra, till the crowning moment of the apotheosis should arrive. Even in our Crystal Palace, jewelled as it was by its show of *Chrysanthemums* (a flower "invented" half-a-century since Schiller's death),—even with the railway trains to bring stupid or indifferent Londoners out to the show—as to a show among other shows,—it was to be felt that to England small reference had been made in the matter. Germany was everywhere,—in the countenances, the talk, the behaviour of the audience,—in the insignia of the gentlemen in office,—can we add, without ill-nature, in the unpractical bustle and gentle confusion which marked the whole transaction, what-

ever might be the genius, geniality, and inner meaning involved therein?

An abridged programme of the proceedings is a record worth keeping:—

1. March, 'Sebiller,' Carl Wilh. Groos. (Specially composed for this occasion).—2. Overture, 'William Tell,' Rossini.—3. Address, by Dr. Kinkel. (Copies of the Address, in German and English, will be sold in the Palace after its delivery).—4. 'The Festival Cantata.' (Expressly written and composed for this Festival. Words by F. Freiligrath; Music by E. Pauer). Executants, the German Glee Associations. During the performance of this Cantata the colossal bust of Schiller (modelled for the occasion by Herr André Grass) will be unveiled.—5. Violin Solo, Herr Wieniawski.—6. German Song, 'Traume und Gesang,' expressly arranged for the German Glee Associations, by A. Manns. Conducted by Mr. Manns.—7. Schiller's Poem, 'The Lay of the Bell,' Romberg; by nearly 1,000 members of the Vocal Association. Conducted by Herr Benedict.

—After this came the Torch Procession and the banquet.

To give, now, some account, *seriatim*, of the events as they occurred—the "Schiller March" was virtually a Schiller Polka, with Reichardt's (?) well-known "Vaterland Lied" tumbled in somehow towards its close. Then there are German overtures to Schiller's dramas—that by Prof. Moscheles, to Schiller's 'Jungfrau'; that by Ries, to 'Don Karlos.'—Surely, considering the German hatred to Italian music, one of the above would have been more germane to such a Festival than Signor Rossini's prelude to M. Jouy's 'Guillaume Tell.' Dr. Kinkel's Address, being spoken to Germans, and at Germany—eloquent, well-gesticulated—intimate in its knowledge of his author—intimate in its comprehension of the spirit of the day (which sanctioned, among other things, a gratuitous depreciation of another German idol, Goethe, by way of exalting the elected hero)—is hardly an oration for the English reporter to analyze; the less, as it was not to be found in print after delivery, as promised. No want of passion was there, no want of picturesqueness; it fulfilled its mission, and this is as much (possibly) as any *éloge* can be expected to do. The speaker was most warmly received.

It seemed to outsiders that Herr Freiligrath's Festival Ode was, of its kind, "the true thing"—none the less fit for its purpose because its taste is not British taste. It was an ingenious thought, on his part, to recollect that the birth-year of Schiller and Burns was that of Handel's death; and the poem closed with that aspiration after German unity, which seems so distant a dream to those who have traversed the wide and fair land.—Herr Pauer's part was done as well as it could have been done, we are informed, under circumstances of no ordinary "haste and unrest."—The allusion to Burns and Handel, misunderstood as plagiarisms by the English audience, were courtesies rather. The texture of his work was good. Genius cannot always be present at prologue or *pièce d'occasion*—least of all where genius has no time to turn itself. Few living German musicians could have more honourably represented German music "to the minute" than Herr Pauer did on this occasion. The modern work, too, rises if it be compared with another classic which aided in completion the artistic celebration of the "Schiller-Fest." This was 'The Song of the Bell.'

On returning to Romberg's setting of this royal poem we have been irresistibly reminded, not so much of *Pegasus* in the boor's cart, as of the same steed more jauntily harnessed in a French *berline*, or in an old German court coach. Meeker and more mediocre music, respectfully composed, could hardly be named than that of Andreas Romberg. The imitators of Haydn and Mozart are a wearisome sort of people—unimpeachable as to harmony, second-hand as to melody, but with parsimonious gleams (and very far between) of the sacred fire.—There are few musicians now who could abide any protracted acquaintance with Winter, or with the composer of this 'Song of the Bell.' Schiller's poem in its fullness of pictures and the rapidity of their changes offers difficulties, but surely not more than our own 'Alexander's Feast,'—while, as regards elevation, fervour, and home-coming truth, it is no discredit to our Dryden to say, that his version of "the Power of Sound" is coldly pompous—unreal, as compared with Schiller's. In such music as Romberg's is to be found the justification of the tre-

mendous "broken-crockery" people of the new German school. It is old, tiresome, effete. Why should not the ode be set again? The *Cantata* was not ill performed, though there were evidences of the "scramble to get things together," which are not right for poet, not right for musician—least of all right for anybody concerned in a business like that of Thursday. The characteristic thing of the Festival was the torch procession through the garden, the moving mass of light along the terraces showing the marble figures on the pedestals, and belting the bursting waters of the great fountain with rings of fire. From the nature of the scene, and the extraordinary beauty of the night, this procession had a humour and effect of its own differing from anything of its kind ever seen in the streets of Heidelberg or Berlin.

When all is said—and when all was done—the day will live as a remarkable day in the annals of the Crystal Palace and among the records of the Germans in England.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.**—So runs, during the winter season, "the style and title" of Covent Garden Theatre,—more nationally than correctly, it will be owned; seeing that the second production of the season has been a version of Signor Verdi's 'Il Trovatore.' With one exception, the Italian opera is very well given. No foreign *cantatrice* has sung the part of *Leonora* in London more correctly than Miss Parrepa; who appears to us to have taken a step in every respect to her advantage by changing the foreign for the English stage. Her voice, which is sound and extensive in compass, was delivered on Monday with a certainty and power shown on no former appearance,—another voice, by the way, extending to D flat above the line, even in these days of murderous pitch.—Her execution is steady, if not surpassingly voluble; and she sings the music of Signor Verdi with that peculiar "dash," which alone can make it acceptable; and even then, we must repeat, in doses few and far between. Miss Parrepa, too, acts in this part spiritedly without embarrassment.—The *Manrico*, Mr. Haigh, has more to learn; but Nature has been gracious to him, in the gift of a tenor voice as tuneful and elegantly-toned (we know not how better to express it) as we have often heard,—though not voluminous, entirely sufficient for every theatrical purpose, unless stentorian passion be the thing required. Mr. Haigh is incomplete, but there is nothing to offend; with study, he ought to rise to the topmost place in his profession as a finished and engaging singer.—Mr. Santley was the *Count di Luna*,—as steadily and thoroughly at his ease in Signor Verdi's broad phrases as in the more minute and intricate music of M. Meyerbeer. The entire part was excellently sung,—"Il balen" the inevitable, getting its usual *encore*. His acting is, in some points, unusually good for so young an artist, showing intelligence and feeling for the theatre; but his walk on the stage is undignified and constrained, and practice is required for its improvement. It is one thing to have that "deportment" of the *Turveydrop* school, which makes certain heroic actors so very overcoming; but it is another (and a thing indispensable) for a singer to present himself with a natural and graceful composure.—Of the *Azucena*, we can but say that the selection of the young lady for the part was either an inconsiderate mistake or a case of hard necessity. The part, though a short one, requires force, dramatic experience, incisive declamation, and a voice entirely settled in its place. None of these requisites could be yet commanded by its present representative. As a whole, however, the opera went well; with great applause, and many *encores*.—'Satanella' was performed on Tuesday evening.—An *opérette* by Mr. Mellon is to be given.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—A posthumous drama from the well-practised pen of the late Mr. James Kenney was produced on Wednesday. It is entitled 'London Pride,' and the title well enough suggests the main argument and plot. There is little of story in the piece,—it being a comedy rather of character than action. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington (Mr. Leigh Murray and Mrs. F. Matthews) move in good society



in London, and would outshine their acquaintances; for which end they outrun their credit, and fall into arrears in their rent, until a knowledge of their embarrassments having reached head-quarters, Mr. Harrington is dismissed from a Government employment. His lady, meanwhile, encourages the attentions of an Italian swindler and his friend, one *Falsetto*, and a colonel; the latter of whom escapes through a window from the bailiffs, and the former induces her to abstract a thousand pounds from her husband's strong box, in order to borrow for an evening party a diamond tiara from a jeweller, for which the scoundrel substitutes a paste article, and endeavours to escape with the original. The money belongs to a *Mr. Anson*, who has lodged it in Mr. Harrington's hands as the marriage-portion of his son, about to be married to Miss Harrington; of course the husband's honour is seriously compromised by the transaction. But an eccentric Irish servant, *Darby Colchanon* (Mr. Charles Young), makes all right; for he has pursued the fugitive foreigner, and obtains the real diamond head-dress. There, is also, a country uncle, *Mr. John Warner*, with his ready-money principles and frugal predilections, who serves as an excellent chorus and the moral Mentor of the scenes. The play throughout was acted well; frequently excited laughter and applause, and the curtain descended on a decided success.

**STRAND.**—A new burlesque, by Mr. Halliday, produced on Monday, and entitled '*Romeo and Juliet*, or a Cup of Cold Poison,' has been more successful with the audience than with its critics. Burlesque is, no doubt, overdone, and it is probable that a season of reaction has commenced. The caricature necessarily degenerates, and becomes broader and coarser with every experiment. Notwithstanding some good things, such as administering Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy' to Juliet as a narcotic, and South African port to Romeo for a death-draught, most of the parodies and puns were of too trivial a sort, and mere street jokes were too frequent. The author has also placed Shakspeare in the tomb of the Capulets, with Ethiopian serenaders and what-not; either by way of compliment to the immortal bard, or for the purpose of "chaffing" his gentle shade. It is desirable that young authors should be permitted by managers to enter the stage by other gates than that of the outworn extravaganzas; and we trust that the censures lavished on this production may lead to a stage reform much needed.

**NEW ADELPHI.**—A French burlesque, by MM. Dupin and Deincour, on M. Meyerbeer's '*Le Pardon de Ploërmel*,' has been translated by Mr. W. Brough for this theatre, under the title of '*Dinorah under Difficulties*.' It gives occasion for Mr. Toole to represent a country manager with much truth and humour, and to copy the Shadow-dance in a manner which shows taste whilst it excites laughter.

**OLYMPIC.**—The burlesque of '*Medea*' is revived here, and Mr. Robson is again shown in his greatness as a tragic caricaturist.

**GRECIAN.**—An original poetic play was produced on Monday at this theatre. It is entitled '*Agnolo Diora*,' and called on the play-bills '*An Italian Romance in Three Chapters*.' A monk, half-crazed with the action of the Canon Law, by which he with others had been compelled to part with the women they had irregularly married, is driven to desperation by the attempts made to deprive him of his daughter. A young nobleman and a profligate cardinal, who have plotted against him, get accidentally slain in the contest; the former by the monk himself, in a fit of frenzy, when he was unconscious of the act. A favourite pupil is accused of the crime, and is on the point of execution, when *Diora*, having recovered from a long attack of insanity, rushes to the place, and, by confessing the deed, rescues the beloved youth from death. The part of *Diora* was entrusted to Mr. Mead, who not only acted with great energy and effect, but looked the character remarkably well. Miss Amalie Conquest as *Veronica*, the monk's daughter, acted excellently. Mr. Sinclair

was also very effective as *Pietro*, whose devotion to his master leads him willingly to the guillotine rather than *Diora* should suffer. The new drama, which is in blank verse, was successful.

**SURREY.**—'*The Patriot Spy*' is the title of a new three-act drama produced at this theatre. The execution of *Egmont* forms a portion of the plot; and the rest is conducted by Robert van Artevelde, who is supposed to have survived the sacking of Ghent, and acted as secretary to, and spy on Alva, by the command of Philip the Second. At length Flanders rises against the tyranny, and headed by William of Orange, succeeds in uprooting the authority of Alva, who is slain by Robert van Artevelde. For this there is no historical authority; and the recklessness of invention displayed in the drama provokes frequently a smile, or a frown, according to the nature of the offence. Mr. Creswick, as the hero who, for the sake of his country, had sacrificed even his good name, made the most of the situations provided, and the piece, though very long, and deficient in female interest, is likely to run a moderate time. Another new piece followed, being an adaptation of '*Le Chevalier de St. George*,' under the title of '*First Love*.' The drama is reduced to two acts, and proved successful. *The Countess de Presle* was performed by Miss Edith Heraud, the *Chevalier* by Mr. Shepherd. The whole proved a very lively affair. Both pieces were placed on the boards with extensive stage accessories, and illustrated with much beautiful scenery.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—There are poor relations of whom one never hears the last—unlucky creatures who, somehow, never can "get on"—chimneys that will smoke—funeral cars that won't move—bells on which collected science has "sat," that crack at the seventh stroke of the clapper.—Here is the York organ again! It was built after the fire in the Minster, on the grandest and most costly scale; in professed rivalry of the foreign giants at Haerlem, Amsterdam, Weingarten and Fribourg; but it was built in the midst of as many discords as the Great Eastern, and twenty-three years ago these were argued out in the law courts, with great animation and at heavy expense. Somehow, all this did not give the Minster a good organ. It must needs be patched. Then, for years, it was in the hands of one who could not play on it—who would not see to its being kept in order, but who added to it a new stop, which was to be the wonder of all the Ridings—a *Tuba Mirabilis*.—Yet this did not make the monster a good instrument. Now we perceive by the local papers, that another 1,500*l.* is in the course of expenditure, for the purpose of setting matters to rights and perfecting the machine. Can any one mention what has been the original price of the grand organ in the Church of Ste.-Eustache, in Paris? also a new instrument, and a very noble one. It is vexatious that year after year these primal meddlings of the incompetent—these subsequent wasteful patchings-up of that which should have been given out complete—should subject us to the ridicule of other nations, who can do what we only talk about.—The interest of the money annually wantoned away over like failures in this country, in obedience to the caprices of patrons, or the interests of those delighting in a job, would suffice for that which has been again and again advocated in this journal—a Government grant for Music.

The taste for commemoration or motive (to put it otherwise), as deciding our musical entertainments, grows in England. On Saturday last, the *Crystal Palace Concert* was in honour of Spohr; and its programme made up of his compositions.—The first concert of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* is to be devoted to a like object. '*The Last Judgment*' will be performed; afterwards, the '*Requiem*' of Mozart.—The funeral of the veteran composer, in his own town of Cassel, we may here say, took place, with all those solemnities which the Germans arrange so impressively—garlands on the coffin (some sent from far places)—a eulogy spoken above the grave,—and performances of Beethoven's

'Funeral March,' and the burial chorus from Spohr's own '*Pietro von Abano*,' which, though written for the theatre, is among the master's most serious music.

One or two recent musical appointments, overlooked when they were made, must be mentioned as completing the chronicle of the year. Herr E. Pauer has succeeded Mr. Cipriani Potter at the Academy of Music. Mr. J. Hullah has taken the place at the Charter House organ, long filled by Horsley.

There is now an established and independent orchestra of nearly seventy performers at Manchester, marshalled under the *bâton* of M. Halle, whose subscription series of eighteen concerts began on the 2nd of this month, at the Free Trade Hall. We are assured by competent witnesses present on the occasion that the performance was an excellent one. M. Halle has a more tractable public than our metropolitan public; or he is less afraid of hazarding novelty than certain of his London brethren. The programme of this week's concert included the overture, '*Les Francs Juges*,' by M. Berlioz.—During the winter, we believe, it is M. Halle's intention to produce some of Gluck's operatic music.

The Cecilian Mass chosen to be executed in Paris on the coming Saint's day, according to French custom, is that by M. Dietsch.

In place of his leaving Madrid, as had been announced, Signor Mario, we are now told, appeared the other evening in '*Il Trovatore*' there, with the greatest success.

Though the case may not claim separate review for the moment, there is no mentioning the progress of the People's Edition of Moore's '*National Melodies*,' now at their sixth number, without regretting the injury done to their effect by the change in the symphonies and accompaniments from the original ones "seen and approved" (as the French say) by the original lyrist and amateur-musician. Some of the most favourite songs are attenuated, others vulgarized by a process only explicable by the state of the copyright law—to a degree which is hardly to be expressed. For the sake of the credit of Moore, whether as writer for music or whether as an amateur of true and delicate taste, this must be put on record.

Madame Celeste has signed a treaty with Mr. Arnold; and the Lyceum Theatre, after being re-decorated, will open, under her management, on the 28th of this month.

A play, called '*Le Passé d'une Femme*,' by MM. Lafont and Bechard, produced at the *Théâtre Odéon* in Paris, though unsuccessful, cannot be passed over, so peculiar is the nature of its invention. The heroine belongs to what may be called politely "the *Camellia genus*" of ladies. Originally a woman of good family, she has quarrelled with her husband, thrown propriety to the winds, and written a series of impassioned, morbid novels; in which her practice is well matched by theory. She has a daughter, who is entirely demoralized by reading the terrible tales written by her mother; and who in her turn marries, and takes to bad ways. In these the parent finds her chastisement. Few who are familiar with French society, French novels, and French memoirs can fail to be aware of the coarse and personal application of this drama, which can be made to known persons. Nothing much worse than such a serving up of private scandals, with "lamp-oil and orange-peel," can be imagined. Dr. Johnson was right when, on hearing that he was to be treated by Foote, after the fashion of Miss Chudleigh—who was put on the stages as *Lady Kitty Crocodile*—hesitated, purchased a thick oak cudgel, and armed with the said formidable threat, displayed himself conspicuously at the Little Theatre. But in this case we may fairly ask, "Who began the play?" Is there no *Thais* who has "led the way" by exhibiting dead or estranged persons in her novels, in order that all the world may recognize how she was wronged, and how base and selfish were the men of genius who wronged her?

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Glasgow, 35, St. Vincent-place.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the Secretary,  
in London, Edinburgh, or in Dublin, or by application to any of  
the Agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

# **IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

## **Directors.**

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., *Chairman*.  
FREDERICK PATTON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.  
Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.  
James O. C. Bell, Esq.  
James Brand, Esq.  
Charles Cave, Esq.  
George Henry Cudde, Esq.  
Henry Davidson, Esq.  
George Field, Esq.  
George Hibbert, Esq.  
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.  
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Martin T. Smith, Esq. M.P.  
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SECURITY.—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund  
of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities  
attaching to mutual assurance.

PROFITS.—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the profits, are  
assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to  
participate after payment of one premium.

CLAIMS.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims  
and additions upwards of 1,500,000.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as  
above, or at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of  
the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

# **GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, London, E.C.

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Chas. Wm. Curtis, Esq.  
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James Morris, Esq.  
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## **Auditors.**

Lewis Lloyd, Esq.  
John Henry Smith, Esq.  
Thos. Tallenbach, Esq., *Secretary*.—Samuel Brown, Esq., *Actuary*.

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Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers Eighty  
per cent. of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate  
of Premium without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when  
all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one  
year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the  
total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded  
£13,000,000.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in  
force amounted to upwards of £4,240,000, the Income from the  
Life Branch in 1854 was more than £200,000, and this Life Assur-  
ance Fund (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded  
£1,340,000.

LOCAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra  
premium is required for service therein.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health  
as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Pre-  
miums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS.—This division of Life Policies to the extent of their values,  
provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time  
to have attained in each case a value not under £50.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received  
and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge will be  
made for Policy Stamp.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every  
description of property at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Com-  
pany.

"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COUR-  
ANTER. Modèles spéciaux à sa Fabrique."—WATER-  
STON & BROGDEN, having been honoured with a First-class  
Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the  
above flattering Testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an  
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JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

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WATCHES SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE POST.  
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The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness and invigorating  
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or supper. Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb.,  
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All kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an  
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GASLIGHTS, &c.—In consequence of Messrs. PEARCE &  
SON relinquishing the Lamp and Oil Branch of their business  
that they may increase their China and Glass Trade, the whole  
of their well-assorted Stock of MODERATOR LAMPS and  
BRONZE and ORNOLU GASLIGHTS will be forthwith  
CLEARED OFF with but little regard to their original cost,  
previous to extensive alterations. The Surplus Stock of China,  
Glass, and Earthenware, Ornamental Goods, Alabaster, &c., will  
also be Sold Off, in lots, marked in plain figures, at prices low  
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tion.—Ludgate-hill, E.C. The goodwill of the Lamp and Oil  
Branch has been disposed of to Messrs. Tucker & Sons, 190,  
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This is guaranteed to be the best and cheapest mode to produce  
Fine Ale ever made public. The above new method, warranted to  
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Established nearly a Century.

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Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and  
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford  
no guarantee of quality.

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LONDON. 23, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN: and at their  
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Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gild-  
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Dressing Gowns, Breakfast Jackets, and every requisite for Even-  
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a hand at a department where ladies may find and forewomen  
assisting foremen in taking orders for children's clothes, Pantalo-  
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in-door Jacket, also of Velvet and Fur for out-door use; but a  
large assortment of Patent Highland Cloaks with mécanique  
(forming the most graceful and useful cloak a lady can possess)  
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and other Garments of the same degree of combined excellence  
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**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL**,  
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.  
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*From M. W. Balfe, Esq.*

I was truly delighted yesterday listening to your new Harmonium. I think it *perfection*, and feel quite sure of your carrying all before you with it.

*From G. A. Macfarren, Esq.*

I was very much pleased with the improved Harmonium on which you played to me, noticing particularly its sweetness of tone; its equality of power throughout the compass; and its production of sound simultaneously with the touch: all qualities of the utmost value even for the simplest class of music, but indispensable for rapid execution and varying expression, which are thus brought entirely within the resources of the instrument.

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5	With Eight Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Expression, Sordine, and Two Fortes, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	25	26	28
6	With Ten Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Voix Céleste, Sordine, Expression, Full Organ, and Two Fortes, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	30	31	32
7	With Fourteen Stops, Diapason, Double Diapason, Principal, Oboe, Diapason Bass, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Voix Céleste, Sordine, Expression, and Two Fortes, Full Organ, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	40	42	44
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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1673.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

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Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D. Registrar.  
Nov. 10, 1859.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—At a General Assembly of the Academicians, held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., JOHN PHILLIP, Esq., was elected an ACADEMICIAN in the room of C. R. Leslie, Esq., deceased, and SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Smirke, resigned.  
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.**—DONNELLAN LECTURE.

Applications from Candidates for the Office of DONNELLAN LECTURER for 1860, should be sent to the Registrar of the University on or before the 25th of November. Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to Lecture. All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin, are eligible.

By JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

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By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.  
Crystal Palace, Nov. 12, 1859.

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*On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life.* By Charles Darwin. (Murray.)

MAN is born into a world in which he beholds abundant results, but is eye-witness of few processes. To be content with results is the mark of a benighted or corrupt state of society; to inquire into processes is the province of Science, and all the advancements of Science are at best but a truer cognizance of natural processes. Ignorance has often assumed the appearance of Knowledge by pronouncing this or that process to be the operation of a Law of Nature; and thus Law, instead of being regarded as merely a line of action, or a measure of creative activity, has been most unphilosophically confounded with that activity itself. Men have postponed Deity and deified Law. They have propounded systems which, by laying hold upon Fancy, have lived a fluttering, brief existence, and then perished like the airy fabrics of a dream. Others, on the contrary, from excellent motives but mistaken views, have, in effect, excluded Law, and attributed every operation in nature to direct and continual interposition of Divine energy; thus debasing means and dislocating order. Like the Athenians of old, they have been "too superstitious" without, after all, being reasonably religious; and they have only erected an altar to an "unknown God," while they viewed themselves as the valorous vindicators of the homage due to the common Father of all who breathe.

Lady Constance Rawleigh, in Disraeli's brilliant tale, inclines to a belief that man descends from the monkeys. This pleasant idea, hinted in the 'Vestiges,' is wrought into something like a creed by Mr. Darwin. Man, in his view, was born yesterday—he will perish to-morrow. In place of being immortal, we are only temporary, and, as it were, incidental.

Naturalists of the highest eminence are thoroughly satisfied that each species of animal—all that flies, and walks, and creeps, and wades—has been independently created; and the majority of naturalists have agreed with Linnaeus in supposing that all the individuals propagated from one stock have certain distinguishing characters in common, which will never vary, and which have remained the same since the creation of each species. Mr. Darwin, on the contrary, believes that "the innumerable species, genera, and families of organic beings with which this world is peopled, have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been *modified in the course of descent*." To his mind, "it accords better with what we know of the laws impressed on matter by the Creator that the production and extinction of the past and present inhabitants of the world should have been due to secondary causes, like those determining the birth and death of the individual." When he views "all beings not as special creations, but as the lineal descendants of some few beings which lived long before the first bed of the Silurian system was deposited, they seem to him to become ennobled." We confess some doubt and some uneasiness here. "Judging from the past, we may safely infer that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. And of the species now living very few will transmit progeny of any kind to a far distant futurity; for the manner in which all organic beings are grouped shows that the

greater number of species of each genus, and all the species of many genera, have left no descendants, but have become utterly extinct. We can so far take a prophetic glance into futurity as to foretell that it will be the common and widely-spread species, belonging to the larger and dominant groups, which will ultimately prevail and procreate new and dominant species." We cannot say that this is easy doctrine.

To support these bold views the volume is devoted. The world of animals is contemplated as engaged in one vast unceasing struggle for existence. All organic beings are exposed to severe competition. The face of Nature, it is true, is bright with gladness, and her garner-houses are stored with an abundance of food. Birds sing, insects hum, beasts prowl about in ease and take no thought for the morrow; but the morrow measured by seasons and years has not always a superabundance of food for them. The struggle for existence does not merely relate to self, but includes success in leaving healthy progeny. The high rate at which all organic beings tend to multiply approaches to the rapidity of geometrical increase. More individuals are produced than can by any possibility be supported. There must, then, in every case, be a severe struggle, either of one individual with another of the same species, or with individuals of distinct species, or with the physical conditions of life. Here we have the doctrine of Malthus applied, with augmented force, to the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms, wherein there can be no artificial increase of food, and no prudential restraints from marriage! There being no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that the earth would soon be covered with the progeny of a single pair,—even slow-breeding man doubling his numbers in twenty-five years,—it follows that destruction must check reproduction, and, if new species are to appear, extinction must be busy among the old.

The principle of a struggle for existence must be deeply engraved on the memory, in order to advance further into theory. So to engrave it, a striking picture might be drawn of the actual contest going on in the natural world. When an American forest is cut down, a very different vegetation springs up on the same spot. What a struggle has been in force there during long centuries between the several kinds of trees, each annually scattering its seeds by thousands, what warfare between insect and insect, between insects, snails and other animals, with birds and beasts of prey, between a crowd of combatants all striving to increase, all feeding on each other, or on the trees, or on their seed and seedlings, or on other plants which first clothed the ground, and thus checked the growth of trees! What, then, must have been the continual action and reaction of the innumerable plants and animals which, in the course of centuries, have determined the proportional numbers and kinds of trees now growing on old Indian ruins! How do our cherished poetical dreams mislead us, when we sing of the peacefulness and repose and harmlessness of animated nature, while the whole fields and forest are but one wide theatre of war!

Now, how does the struggle for existence operate with respect to Variation? Man can produce varieties in animals by the practice of selection. What he has already done by this means the menagerie, the poultry-yard, the field, and the garden display. Is there anything analogous to this in the course of Nature? The author contends that there is, and he names it Natural Selection. This principle, whatever

others may think of it, and whether they admit its operations or not, in Mr. Darwin's book plays the prominent part. It may be plainly defined, and appears to be briefly this. Under domestication it may be truly said that the whole animal organization becomes in some degree plastic. As variations useful to man have undoubtedly occurred, is it not to be expected that other variations, useful in some way to each being in the great and complex battle of life, should sometimes occur in the course of thousands of generations? If such do occur, then, remembering the struggle for existence, individuals possessing any advantage over others would have the best chance of surviving and of procreating their kind, while injurious variations would be rigidly destroyed. Such a continual preservation of favourable, and rejection of injurious variations, is the principle of Natural Selection. It is illustrated, amplified, and confirmed by abundant examples through many pages. It is the author's pet principle, and if not exclusively his, nevertheless is dangled like a loved infant of unquestioned paternity, and nourished with appropriate aliment. It grows fast as we turn over the pages, and by the time we have arrived at the last, it walks by itself, it gratifies its father by its sturdy progress, it brings smiles to his face so "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and you listen with wonder to the glorious future which he predicts for his hopeful progeny. Why for this rather than other theories? Surely in obedience to the impulse of Natural Selection. It is most natural that a father should supremely love his own offspring, most natural that he should select it from all others as the favoured of the future, as the successful competitor in the struggle for existence.

Certainly there is something poetical in the conception of a succession of created beings, daily and hourly making the wisest election amidst all variations and divergencies; carefully rejecting what is bad, and preserving and accumulating all that is good; operating silently and insensibly, whenever and wherever opportunity offers, towards the improvement of every organized existence in relation to its organic and inorganic condition of life. There is, too, a certain simplicity in the theory of descent with modification through natural selection from a few vastly remote progenitors. "I believe," says Mr. Darwin, "that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal or lesser number. Analogy would lead us one step further—namely, to the belief that all animals and plants have descended from some one prototype." A cabbage may have been the parent plant, a fish the parent animal. It may have been a whale.

A man of imaginative power might most attractively depict the grand yet simple and direct issues of such a theory. Here are a vast variety of forms of life, most wonderfully co-adapted, most closely connected, most richly adorned, yet they are all "the lineal descendants of those which lived before the Silurian epoch; and one may feel certain that the ordinary succession by generation has never once been broken, and that no cataclysm has desolated the whole world. Hence, we may look with some confidence to a secure future of equally inappreciable length. And as Natural Selection works solely by and for the good of each being, all corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection." Yes, an unbroken, sure, though slow, living progress towards animal perfectibility is a delightful vision; natural and gradual optimism is a welcome fancy. What need of



distinct creation? If a monkey has become a man—what may not a man become?

Let the past history of organic life speak. From the thirteen miles in thickness of British strata (exclusive of igneous rocks) comes there no testimony? Palæontology is summoned into court, and is closely interrogated by Mr. Darwin. This proves but a hesitating and reluctant witness; yet counsel for the new theory detects and exposes its imperfections where its testimony is not favourable. We might fairly expect to find in the fossiliferous rocks not a few proofs of the former existence of the numerous intermediate links between distinct specific forms if the proposed theory be true. We do not find them, many will allege, because they never existed. Not so, says our theorist,—but because they were never preserved. Palæontology, however, has not yet revealed any such finely graduated organic scale, and it is not logical to assume that it ever will. When a record is flatly against you, it is quite allowable for you to display its imperfection, but, that being proved, you have only established a negative, and have acquired no confirmation. Grant imperfection, enormous lapse of time, poverty of palæontological collections, and comparative restriction of research, and other such postulates, and then the theory stands just as it stood before, uncorroborated by geology.

There is positively hostile testimony from the rocks to be confronted. Whole groups of species suddenly and abruptly appear in certain formations, and seem at once to contradict any theory of transmutation of species. Either that fact or the theory must be overturned. Of course, Mr. Darwin accepts the former alternative, and strives to show how liable we are to error in supposing that whole groups of species have been suddenly produced. But another and an allied objection may be started, derived from the manner in which numbers of species of the same group suddenly appear in the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. To meet this and uphold the new theory, it must be sustained by another, viz.,—that before the lowest Silurian stratum was deposited, immensely protracted periods elapsed, at least as long as any subsequent periods, and that during these vast extensions of time the world swarmed with living creatures. Several of the most eminent geologists, including Murchison, will refuse to admit this presumption. Mr. Darwin's geology is more singular than we had thought. "For instance," says he, "I cannot doubt that all Silurian trilobites have descended from some one crustacean which must have lived long before the Silurian age, and which probably differed greatly from any known animal." Extend and multiply such assumptions, and the theories may take any form you please.

We cannot pretend to follow our author in his wanderings through the whole series of phenomena associated with his subject. He omits nothing and he fears nothing. He does not shun objections, nor does he materially understate them; but he disposes of them all more or less confidently. Geographical distribution supplies strong arguments, against him, but he considers them, and with evident self-satisfaction assures us that, "if we make due allowance for our ignorance of all the changes of climate and of the level of the land, which have certainly occurred within the recent period, and for other similar changes which may have occurred within the same period,—if we remember how profoundly ignorant we are with respect to the many and curious means of occasional transport; if we bear in mind how often a species may have ranged continuously over a wide area, and then have become extinct in the

intermediate tracts, the difficulties in believing that all the individuals of the same species, wherever located, have descended from the same parents are not insuperable." But might not the same style of reasoning, or rather of accommodating, be made use of with equal effect to support opposite views? Still onward, through other departments of research, the argument proceeds, and out of classification and embryology the author contrives to extract plain proofs that "the innumerable species, genera and families of organic beings, with which this world is peopled, have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent." Such is the object of every chapter, such the purport of the entire argument. The simple outline is sometimes lost sight of, in the crowd of manifold illustrations and considerations, but it is merely this throughout.

After all, this book is but an abstract:—it is the pilot balloon to a greater machine. Probably it is designed to show which way the wind blows. The larger work is nearly finished, but it will demand two or three more years for completion. Health, labour, and observations are wanting for awhile, but in due season we hope to see the work "with references and authorities for the several statements." We should offer remarks on some important topics but that our author says, "A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of the question; and this cannot possibly be here done."

Meanwhile Mr. Darwin anticipates small favour from many of the older and more eminent naturalists; his hopes chiefly rest on the young, and, as he would say, the unshackled. "A few naturalists" he observes, "endowed with much flexibility of mind, who have already begun to doubt on the immutability of species, may be influenced by this volume; but I look with confidence to the future, to young and rising naturalists who will be able to view both sides of the question with impartiality." It is enough for us to add that neither book, author, nor subject is of merely ordinary character. The work deserves attention, and will, we have no doubt, meet with it. Scientific naturalists will take up the author upon his own peculiar ground; and there will we imagine be a severe struggle for at least theoretical existence. Theologians will say—and they have a right to be heard—Why construct another elaborate theory to exclude Deity from renewed acts of creation? Why not at once admit that new species were introduced by the Creative energy of the Omnipotent? Why not accept direct interference, rather than evolutions of law, and needlessly indirect or remote action? Having introduced the author and his work, we must leave them to the mercies of the Divinity Hall, the College, the Lecture Room, and the Museum.

*Schiller's Life and Works.* By Emil Pallaske. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

How far the English public will consider the ecstasies in which Lady Wallace writes of the Biography now presented by her in our language warranted by the book itself admits of some doubt. It is certainly the most copious among the records of the poet's life given to the public,—but neither in spirit nor style is it very acceptable. A spirit of partizanship has mingled a little bile with the ink, and the pen is not wholly without *stiletto* humour in it. It is partizan,—which possibly the Life of no great poet should be. We wrangle about the motives of a political leader,—we work out the energy or the

empiricism of a great projector; but there is something wearisome and unjust in the idea of the grave of a kingly and true man being made not so much an altar as a shooting academy. This humour grows in Germany. If a choice must be made between two great men, England's sympathies would possibly, as regards the majority, be for Schiller as preferable to Goethe;—because of his fire, his wondrously picturesque imagination, his direct and intelligible style, in which the half-meanings are few, and the indications of something within, which never can be wholly seen, are fewer.—But English taste will long, we hope, be revolted at the fancy of extolling one hero by decrying another. We do not write lives of Shakspeare in order to prove that Ben Jonson was an academical pedant, crammed with conceit and that luxurious fancy which implies an insincere heart. Once in a quarter of a century, it is true, we may find a poet, and a real poet, who, as in the case of the author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' thinks it necessary to defend his own ware, by sitting in judgment on men who have gone before him; but the drama is accepted: the Preface forgiven. With our cousins it seems different. To raise one man, they must knock down some other. The notorious and helpful friendship of Goethe with Schiller—the sublime words spoken by the former at the death of the younger man—the lines in the garden-window at Ilmenau—should, from all Germans at least who revere their own great men, be better recollected than seems to be now the German fashion. The late London festival was wrong, in this respect, Herr Pallaske disposes of every person whose name or fame could interfere with his hero. Herder and Richter, no small names in the German Pantheon, are credited with having set up a "mutual-admiration society" of two. Tieck, a smaller and less distinct genius—and still how charming, how dreamy, how elegant—is in other pages dismissed with condescending toleration.—Is this needful? Till lately we have fancied such devices expedients resorted to by venal authors. Southey's hates and preferences have been referred by his antagonists to his butt of sack as Laureate. But a book like the one under hand shows no less distinctly that antipathy and imputation are in every world of pen and ink. They should not, however, come into play when the subject is the life and works of so real and noble a poet as Schiller.

Lady Wallace is enchanted with the "philosophical and metaphysical subtleties which pervade the work, running through every chapter like the scarlet threads on the canvas of the British fleet." These we cannot wholly accredit, so far as we understand them. In tracing Schiller's life, his relations with women (to name but one subtlety) could not of course be overlooked by Herr Pallaske. These were curious, complicated, and impassioned. A train of high-souled maids, wives, and widows, in different stages and states of mental and moral distemperature and wretchedness, during a large part of his manhood, followed his genius in adoring procession. Herr Pallaske is diffuse in defending this triumph of sentimentality, and subtle in laying down the law of liberty, which "the wild women of Germany" (as they have been not unjustly called) laid down for themselves, to their own ultimate wretchedness. But we English have not yet arrived at the sublime point from which self-control and duty seem specks beneath notice. Our poets have some of them been like all poets—lawless in cravings for sympathy—and their biographers have again and again attempted to promulgate the genius-theory which admits of a sliding scale



of right and wrong.—Such preachings have been always more or less failures (even when a Moore has undertaken them on behalf of a Byron). The emancipated woman, sated of home, and craving for the excitements of a stormy friendship with a self-engrossed man, is not yet a popular character in this country.—Such *Circes* play too important a part in the story of life and letters to be concealed when biography is the task; but to expend sentimental ingenuity in defending them, is, in the eyes of many persons, a perversion of truth and a waste of industry.—Lady Wallace owns to having been invested by Herr Pallese with full power to condense or omit. She would have done wisely, we apprehend, in retrenching some of "the scarlet threads" (to use her own simile of subtlety), as too much belonging to the loom in which 'The Scarlet Letter' was woven, to be warrantable in a land like ours.

Again, we cannot go along with her in admiring Herr Pallese's literary speculations, as shown in the weak and intricate analyses of Schiller's works—his dramas especially—liberally introduced. Decision of grasp and simplicity of style are lost in the resolution to pour out that superfine panegyric which, by its exaggeration and affectation, defeats its own object. The German writer's general knowledge of drama seems to be small. He names Shakspeare with a grudge, and Corneille and Molière hardly, if at all; knows not what to make of the 'Fiabe' of Carlo Gozzi; pours out the vials of vitriol on Kotzebue; and even looks askance at Goethe.

These strictures are rendered inevitable by the extravagant laudations of Lady Wallace's Preface; and we must add, by the want of discretion shown in her abstinence from chastising and pruning the language of this Biography. It is tiresome, not from the minuteness of detail, but from the hectic excitement of the style. The page from Mr. Carlyle's 'Life of Schiller' (written in the days when Mr. Carlyle wrote English which could be parsed), quoted in the narrative, stands out like an oasis in a wilderness—like the terse, decisive speech of a clear-sighted man discharged into the midst of a *Dello-Cruscan* sitting.

There was no need of all this. There are few writers, of any literature, or of any time, less in need of sentimental rhapsody than Schiller. His earlier works were forced somewhat in their style; but there was in them from the first that clear, resolute individuality which sets a man apart—which distinguishes the artist from the manufacturer, the poet from the poetaster. His later ones show that success had made him sedulous. To those who prefer deeds to dreams, who are not prepared to accept toyings with a subject in place of treatment of it, or the "many things which may be said on both sides," instead of the *half* thing, which is possibly as much as any one mortal speaker can pronounce—the works of Art bequeathed by Schiller to Europe are a most royal legacy.

We shall not stay to substantiate a sentence, which some readers will fancy severe, by passing through this biography chapter by chapter. The troubles of Schiller's young days in Stuttgart, when the poet was fighting his way towards literature,—the curb laid on his spirit by relations who imperfectly sympathized with his aspirations, and were moreover unable, owing to deficiencies of fortune, to minister to him that amount of aid which makes expectation easy,—the protest and rebellion excited in him by the despotism of Court-usages,—his outbreak into the world of drama by the production of his 'Robbers,'—the sensation caused by a work so fiercely stirring, which arrived at a moment when men's minds were ripe for revolution,—the difficulties to which he was exposed in conse-

quence,—the troubles attendant on his life of theatrical compositions ("an old, old story," but which, be it ever so well and warningly told, will no more restrain authors who have a vocation that way from trying their luck, than will tales of shipwreck deter boys from going to sea),—the slow growth of his fortunes, the recognition of his genius, and the steady march with which, as Goethe said of him, "it strode forward,"—the generous friendship formed with some of the best men of his country,—the perplexing heart-relations referred to with a plurality of excitable and exacting women, in some sort,—at last wound up by his "settling" into matrimony,—his premature death,—are all set out in due order by Herr Pallese.—We will endeavour to illustrate his manner of setting by two passages, from different chapters belonging to the same period of Schiller's life, which may be said to bear one upon the other:—

"Schiller quitted Bauerbach a confirmed recluse, and owing to the tender and watchful care he had lately enjoyed, less qualified than ever to encounter the rougher gales of life. Absorbed in sincere sorrow, all his thoughts still clung to the cherished spot of earth which he had just left. In the course of his journey on the ensuing day, he met a man returning to Bauerbach, and could not resist giving him a letter to take with him. 'My dearest and kindest of friends,' he says; 'the idea that I can ever forsake you would seem to me, in my present frame of mind, actual blasphemy!' and when he arrives at Frankfort, he consoles her by promising to write more in detail from Mannheim. 'So long may you believe that I cherish you in my heart, as I myself wish to be under the protection of Providence. Ah, my kindest and best of friends! amid the distracting turmoil of men, how vividly does our garden-but recur to my mind!' These, and similar passages, have been looked at with an eye of suspicion. There seemed to be no alternative but to pronounce Frau von Wolzogen a desperately sentimental person, or to say that Schiller's tender speeches were obtruded on her, and that the sentiments he expressed to the mother, were in reality intended for the daughter. But similar relations were by no means singular at that period. We must endeavour to deduce such links of feeling from deeper sources. Mankind create idols for themselves, and, in order to impart sacred duration and stability to them, fortify the Ever-coming with foms. But even the fairest form is mortal. Knowing its finite being, it gladly takes advantage of the sovereignty conferred by enthusiasm, and becomes a Despot, delighting in tyrannizing over degraded humanity plunged into darkness. The Form continued to rule for centuries, while its substance had long ago returned to the home whence it sprang. In the human heart it awakens a feeling of Freedom, though, as yet, an obscure and aimless longing. It would wholly subside, if it did not come to light in the talent of a Heraclitus or of an Anaxagoras. The conviction of incessant change convulses ancient forms to their foundation. The idols are laid prostrate, and a fresh Universe arises from the convictions of Man. Inspired by truth, rejoicing at this new light of recognition, the select few of the enlightened find themselves rescued from the prison-house of Form: touched and moved, as if by a great event affecting all mankind, the liberated captive, dissolved in tears of joy, sinks on the fraternal breast. Such periods display enthusiastic inspiration. Embellished by the light of truth, the satyr features of a Socrates delight the eye of an Aspasia. But never were these connexions so universally, so deeply felt as in the much-traduced epoch of Sensibility. Whether these bonds proceeded from a renewed sense of Christianity, or from a more enlarged knowledge of the world, attained by philosophy and by a more profound insight into Nature,—at all events, they imparted to the men of the previous century such a glorified form, such a peculiar spiritual affinity, that, to use the poet's words, persons thus etherealized 'could be at once recognized by their very garments as well as by their features.' Thus the theory of Attraction was not

merely a symbol to the youthful Schiller, but the pledge of an indestructible spiritual bond. He said himself, with regard to the advantages of virtue, 'It is love that fetters soul to soul; it is love that creates one family out of the boundless world of spirits, and makes so many myriads of spirits only so many sons of an all-loving Father.'

From the doctrine we pass to the example: "Those who know Charlotte von Kalb, only through the miserable copy, of an excellent small pastel portrait, which has been circulated and accepted by the public, must entirely efface this caricature from their memory—but what would it avail, were I to attempt to replace it, by features of the true type? This portrait, since I saw it, has been constantly present to my mind. Can I communicate my feeling to the reader? Can I, without exciting a smile, confess, that my heart beats with very foolish emotion, every time that I think of this little portrait? Is it credible that anything so perishable, that the mere shadow of a being, separated from us by a century, could excite such deep feeling? What subtle fascination must emanate from that soul, which the hand of the fortunate limner, by magic lines, and a gentle tone of colouring, causes to dawn on us? Is it the large bewildering blue eyes, the noble lofty brow, the arched eyebrows, fine and delicate as if drawn by a pencil? Is it the lovely chiselled lips which seem to say: We have drunk in every breath of spring, fresh from the hand of the Creator, with thankfulness and joy? or, am I bewitched by the portrait of this girl of seventeen, in all her bloom, because the sight of this face, this shadowy drapery, and the picturesque costume of those days, cause all those songs to vibrate in my soul, which are indelibly impressed on our minds, as the brightest reminiscences of our youth? \* \* Charlotte Marschalk von Ostheim was born on the 15th of July, 1761, at Waltershausen, in Grabfeld, in the canton of the Rhön and Werra. The property settled on her, and the patriarchal customs of the family, secured to her all the privileges of position and wealth—a refined mode of life, and the benefit of an undisturbed development. But the bodily organization of the child was of great susceptibility. When her father, beside whom she was one day seated at table, laid his hand lovingly on her head, she trembled under the gentle touch, and tears of joy shone in her eyes. She lived much with nature, and early felt the poetry of fragrant meadows and limpid streams. She searched for herbs and flowers with her brother, and if ever child did, she must have seen the 'Willow King's daughter,' in a gloomy spot, nay the Willow King himself, 'with sceptre, crown, and train.' But she had also much refinement of taste for the more cheerful forms of social life, even feeling a childish degree of pleasure in the magnificent *parties de chasse* of the day, in festive banquets, fishing excursions, and in the highly trained greyhounds, who bearing notes in the clasps of the collars fastened round their slender necks, hunted their prey from one castle to another. A prolonged residence in the strict Catholic neighbourhood of Bauerberg, seized on her imagination. She believed herself subject to demoniacal possessions, and saw her beloved father, in a vision, lying dead. This dream soon became dreadful reality. When eight years old she also lost her mother, and was thenceforth destined to be long separated from her brothers and sisters. She was placed under the care of strangers, first at Nordheim, and then with Herr von Turk, in Meiningen. \* \* Frau von Turk, with whom she had hitherto lived, died after a long illness, and Charlotte, orphaned afresh, resided now on the property of her uncle, Herr von Stein, in Nordheim. This gay, bustling mansion, though her uncle highly prized her independent character, could not overcome her reserve, nor her disposition to more grave and intellectual enjoyments. Her brothers and sisters were her greatest consolation, and also constant intercourse with the most gifted men in the country, such as Reinwald, Pfarrer, and others, who all esteemed the young lady as a rare pearl of female excellence. Her finely chiselled features, her large lustrous eyes, which yet looked so dusky and languishing, that they never could have gazed undazzled even at the stars, gave her a most peculiarly attractive appear-



ance. The luxuriance of her light brown hair, the weight of which her head could scarcely support, was so great, that even later in life, when unloosed and flowing round her tall and slender figure, it quite touched the ground. \* \* Such was her character when Schiller, during his residence at Bauerbach, first saw her in deep mourning. She had at that time recently lost her only brother, and her admirable sister Wilhelmine, who had been married contrary to her inclinations. She had also seen her sister Leonore led to the altar by President von Kalb. In September the President's brother arrived on a visit, Heinrich von Kalb, who had served in the American war along with the French troops, as an officer of the regiment Royal Deux Ponts, and whom peace had now brought home. The President welcomed him with cordial delight. By the death of Fritz von Ostheim, the family possessions, consisting of the properties of Waltershausen, Trabelsdorf, Marisfeld, and Dankenfeld, were in an unsafe position. The question had arisen as to whether the inheritance were freehold or feudal, and this point could only be decided by a lawsuit (and by bribery) before the Imperial Chamber. For this purpose, as well as to supply his own pressing necessities, the President required very large sums, and he had long considered that the only mode of effecting this object was a marriage between his brother and Charlotte, in which case the power devolved on him of administering to the freehold estate, according to his own will and pleasure. He soon saw, however, that Charlotte, as well as his own relation, Siegmund von Seckendorf, a favourite Kammerherr of Karl August's, at Weimar, opposed his plans in every way; this made him perfectly furious, and he talked so much about his incessant labours, the complicated nature of the affairs, and the imminent dangers to which the property was exposed, placing everything in so alarming a point of view, that Charlotte, isolated, powerless, and depressed by her recent sorrows, at last, in helpless resignation, agreed to his project. Heinrich von Kalb, however, was universally considered a man of honour, and bore the reputation of a brave officer. According to Schiller's testimony he was an excellent, kind, and good-hearted man. 'My marriage,' says Charlotte, 'was not more hazardous than any other, intended to secure, according to the opinion of the world, a brilliant outward existence.' That this union was to be concluded without mutual love, or any worldly advantages on her part, she esteemed its brightest side. A few weeks afterwards they were married. Heinrich von Kalb, whose leave was drawing to an end, was anxious to obtain a situation at the Zweibrücken Court, where he was in considerable favour; and after a dull, solitary winter in Baireuth, passed in reading French memoirs and Hume's 'History of England,' he set off from Waltershausen, with his young bride, on the 5th of May, 1784. In Frankfurt, they staid with a friend of Charlotte, — a Herr von Stuhl, who received them most hospitably. The latter with sorrow perceived that Charlotte no longer possessed the frank, candid manner which had formerly distinguished her; and when he took her to the garden to see his auriculas, and in a confidential moment made this observation to her, she answered: 'I feel myself without a home. I cannot make myself understood. No hope brightens my path; no sympathy attracts me.' And yet she delighted 'in the bright rows of auriculas, in their velvet dust, and in the soft light and delicate fragrance of their graceful circles.' A sweet hope was now breathed into her soul, the fulfilment of which was not far distant. The married couple went by Darmstadt to Mannheim, where they arrived on the evening of the 8th of May. Reinwald and Frau von Wolzogen had given Charlotte a parcel to take to Schiller. She sent it to him; and on the following day he came himself. With his appearance there began for her an entirely new life. In the remembrance of that meeting, which she has commemorated in her Sibylline style, there still vibrates an echo of that hour. 'In the bloom of youth,' she writes, 'he displayed the rich variety of his being. His eye bright with youthful spirit; his demeanour dignified and thoughtful; quickly affected by unexpected sympathy.' On the same evening, 'Cabal and Love' was performed. After

Schiller had conversed for some hours with his new acquaintances, the distressing thought suddenly occurred to him, that the name of Kalb, which his agreeable new friends bore, was to be represented on the stage under a very different aspect: so he hurried to the theatre, and entreated the actor not to pronounce the name. He then quickly returned to his friends, much relieved. 'He came in,' says Charlotte further, 'in excellent spirits; a kind welcome was contained in every glance.' Cordial confidence and intimate mutual sympathy were speedily established on both sides. The words he poured forth, without study or reflection, sounded to Charlotte like the speech of a Seer. 'In conversation, quick, vehement impulses were succeeded by almost feminine gentleness. Every glance showed the inspiration of lofty thought.' Imbued with the most susceptible feeling for everything fair on earth and sublime in heaven, and yet fatally severed from every joy, as Charlotte was, — prone, therefore, to be raised to glad enthusiasm by the lightning ray of one sympathetic thought, — was not Schiller to her the poet of all that was noble, whose whole course through life had displayed Will and Power, — only the more elevated and masculine reflex of herself? With eager thirst she drank in the stream of light poured forth on her darkened spirit."

We fancy the above passages may give the reader some idea of what there is throughout this book which we do not like. Those to whom such sentimentalities appeal (they have obviously sunk deep into the heart of Herr Palleske's translator) will find a feast abundant enough for many days. It is only when the biographer comes into the presence of Death that his narration grows simple and grave. The last pages of the book in some degree redeem the tinselled paragraphs which make up its larger portions. For such persons as desire to see assembled in one book the quintessence of the anecdotes; facts, thoughts, and criticisms on a rich subject, which are to be found in the Memoirs, published correspondences, and periodicals of modern German literature, the Life of Schiller has yet to be written. Herr Palleske will not displace Mr. Carlyle. — The latter has produced a work of art: — the former has thought as much of Herr Palleske as of Schiller.

*A View of the Evidences of Christianity.* By William Paley. With Annotations by Archbishop Whately. (Parker & Son.)

WE do not propose to review this work — that is to say, Dr. Whately's annotations — in the theological sense. Yet, while we refrain from touching on dogma or doctrine, we cannot help feeling that the day is coming when a literary journal may — perhaps must — take some conspicuous part in contests which once were technically out of its province. Old barriers are giving way; religion is becoming a part of literature and a part of science: as such we cannot abstain from occasional allusion. The foundations of the best hope of mankind are discussed among those who were *set apart*, as the phrase once was, with a freedom which shows that they will not be set apart much longer. The clergy are becoming literary combatants. The Rationalist movement is stirring the old colleges at Oxford; and though the Creeds and the Articles are as much received as ever, there is such a struggle to know what they mean, and in what sense they are to be explained, as never took place before. We mean that it is no longer an appeal to authority, not even to the authority of the New Testament. Psychology and metaphysics and physics are now the battle-grounds: the sworn subscribers to dogmatic systems are fighting *a priori* questions: and human reason, once the great weapon of the infidel against the churchman, is now the churchman's weapon against his fellow and

against his enemy. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed nothing like so much latitude as the combatant theologians give and take. And nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which the old causes of contention have changed places. The rag-and-tallow question, as we presume to call it, rages in a parish church in London, where it collects irritated mobs: while Oxford is listening to Mr. Mansel attacking the Rationalists by metaphysical argument; or reading Mr. Maurice's attack on Mr. Mansel's metaphysics from the spiritual side of the question.

All this is good — the disturbance in the parish church, and its miserable cause, excepted — for it means thought, and thought means progress. Every one of these storms, in this country, settles down into religion. The only difference it makes is, that the winds reach the low grounds and dissipate noxious vapours: so that when the gale is over, it is found that some point or other, which really has nothing to do in the matter, can be held by each in his own way, without mutual charges of heresy or worse. Charity is the daughter of contention; at least it has always been so in England: we mean the surviving daughter; there are others who die. The sword is first brought upon earth; and then peace.

Dr. Whately, as is his wont, has made a readable book more readable; we do not intend to explain how or why, for we mean to devote all the space we can afford to exposure of an error which he has made in the merest elements of reasoning on probability.

Hume is the opponent against whom Paley matched himself: Whately is Paley's latest editor. Such an error as we shall expose, committed by such an editor, would virtually leave Hume master of the field, if others did not step in to the rescue.

We shall put before the reader three paragraphs, — from Hume, from Paley, and from Whately: —

*Hume*. — "No testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavours to establish: and even in that case there is a mutual destruction of arguments; and the superior only gives us an assurance suitable to that degree of force which remains after deducting the inferior."

*Paley*. — "Mr. Hume states the case of miracles to be a contest of opposite improbabilities, that is to say, a question whether it be more improbable that the miracle should be true, or the testimony false; and this I think a fair account of the controversy."

*Whately*. — "It is worth remarking by the way, that Hume has, in treating of evidence, fallen into a blunder which most school-boys would detect. He lays it down as a principle that any witnesses, or other evidences, on one side of a question, are counterbalanced and neutralized by an equal number (supposing them individually of equal weight) on the opposite side; and that the numerical excess on the one side is the measure of the probability. Thus, if there are ten witnesses on the one side, and fifteen on the other, ten of them are neutralized by the opposite ten; and the surplus of five gives the amount of the probability. A mere tyro in arithmetic could have taught him that the measure of the probability is the *proportion*, — the ratio of the two numbers to each other. But by his rule, if there be two witnesses on the one side, and four on the opposite, and in another case, ninety-eight on the one side, and a hundred on the other, these two cases would be alike; since in each there is an excess of two on the one side: *i. e.*, that one to two is the same thing as forty-nine to fifty!"

First, we presume our reader to know that all the objections which are made to the numerical appreciation of testimony run against the difficulty of getting measures of the proba-



bility of this or that testimony on which to rely; not against the method of combining them which reasoning affords. All who are fit to form an opinion know that the *calculation* of the chances of testimony is as good as the calculation of the chances of the honours at whist, so far as method is concerned; but that the great difference is that we do know all the cards in the pack at whist, and we do not know all the cards in the pack at testimony.

Next, we premise that we do not admit Hume's account of the matter, nor do we think Paley should have called his principle a fair account of the controversy. But as Dr. Whately accuses Hume of a wrong use of his own principle, we have no present concern with whether that principle be right or wrong, but only with whether Hume used it rightly or wrongly.

We believe with Dr. Whately that any schoolboy or tyro in arithmetic would have corrected Hume just as he has done. But we happen to know that all the mathematical writers bring out Hume's assertion from their formulæ, and that the apparent paradox to which Dr. Whately puts a note of exclamation is the common, every-day, consequence of these formulæ. Every tyro in the theory of chances has noticed it, wondered at it, and verified it as a true result of principles. We feel assured that Dr. Whately did not know that he was running full tilt against De Moivre, Laplace, Poisson, and others: he would certainly have paid more respect to such authorities, had he known what he was doing, than to set the schoolboy and the tyro against them.

We shall now try if we cannot give our reader some idea of the truth of the principle that witnesses of equal weight, on opposite sides of a simple question of yes or no—for this is Hume's question—counterbalance each other, neutralize each other, and pair off. The witnesses are supposed really independent: if Hume had introduced the element of collusion, he and Paley and Dr. Whately would all have been at sea together, unless they had given a very different account of data, and presumed a very different sort of formula. When we say that it is, say 3 to 2, that a witness will be correct in an assertion he is going to make, we mean that we are satisfied that in the long run he will, out of every five times, lead us right three times and mislead us twice. So that in 50,000 experiences, we look to be guided rightly by him about 30,000 times, and wrongly about 20,000 times. Now when two witnesses, say of 3 to 2 and 5 to 4 in their favour, make all manner of attempts upon our belief, without reference to whether they are giving evidence to the same things or different things, we mean that, putting together the four products,

$3 \times 5$  or  $15$ ,  $3 \times 4$  or  $12$ ,  $2 \times 5$  or  $10$ ,  $2 \times 4$  or  $8$ ,  
45 in all,—we shall in the long run find that for every 45 times in which each has come with his assertion, about the same things or different ones as the case may be, we shall find—  
15 times in which both have been right,  
12 times in which the first has been right and the second wrong,  
10 times in which the first has been wrong and the second right,  
8 times in which both have been wrong.

Now, in the cases in which both are asserting about the same thing, we have nothing to do with the second and third products, for they are then either both right or both wrong, and cannot be one right and the other wrong. Our problem requires the selection of the cases in which they are asserting about the same thing. Now, as we have no reason to suppose that the cases in which their assertion refers to one thing are distributed, as to both right and both

wrong, in any different proportion from that of all the cases of the kind, we infer that in the long run, out of 23 cases of assertion about a common object, 15 will see them both right and 8 both wrong. Accordingly, the two witnesses "3 to 2" and "5 to 4," naming them after their characters, are as good as one witness, "15 to 8" or " $3 \times 5$  to  $2 \times 4$ ."

In like manner, if they contradict each other, so that they must be one right and one wrong, the same reasoning shows that they are jointly worth one witness of "12 to 10" in favour of the side which "3 to 2" supports. That is, when "5 to 4" contradicts, he enters as if he were "4 to 5" in favour of the contradicted assertion.

The gentleman of no authority either way is "1 to 1," who misleads just as often as he leads right. He may depose, or he may hold his tongue: it makes no difference.

By this rule, two equal witnesses pair off: "5 to 2" and "5 to 2," asserting opposite conclusions, are equivalent to "10 to 10," who is but "1 to 1" under another name. And in the same way, any number of witnesses are counterbalanced and neutralized by as many on the other side, severally of equal goodness: leaving the result to be settled by those who remain.

We willingly concede that Dr. Whately's difficulty exists. Is it really true that four against two is the same preponderance as a hundred against ninety-eight, all being of equal weight? Yes, we answer, undoubtedly, if all the witnesses be really independent. But witnesses are never independent. They have conferred with one another, they have had common sources, and this on some points and not on others. Now the common sense of mankind has always had a wonderful knack of feeling out the true consequences of distinction in questions of probability, we mean the consequences of that distinction of which the mathematical theory was afterwards to detect the consequences.

The case of multiplied evidences is as follows. We know that men are subject to every kind of bias; and we know that the difficulty is, not to find out what we shall do with the witnesses when we have correctly appreciated them, but *how* to make the appreciation. One good witness is quite enough, when we know *who he is*: we do not want two, when we have the one who can be depended upon. It is very easy to count the chickens and to count the ducklings: but which are chickens and which are ducklings, *hic labor, hoc opus est*. Now the mind has good reason to believe that in a plain question the bulk of the trustworthy evidence is on one side. We cannot examine our witnesses antecedently to testimony. In historical questions, we have usually nothing but the case by which to try the witnesses, and nothing but the witnesses by which to try the case. To give a little idea of one of the ways in which the mind may try Dr. Whately's 2 to 4 and 98 to 100, we proceed as follows. Out of the six witnesses in the first case, suppose that two are of that high character which would compel us to trust them: but which they are we do not know. It is more likely they will both be among the four than both among the two: how much more likely? Six to one. Now suppose 50 of the 198 witnesses in the second case to be the strong ones: what is the probability that an immense majority of them will be on one side or the other? It is not worth calculating, but it is very slight. This comes much nearer the state of the mind's action upon the two cases than Hume's and Paley's tacit hypothesis about witnesses of the same character, to be compounded as of known character, and of equal character.

The results of mathematical treatment are excellent expositions of the action of the human mind upon probabilities, provided always that the right problem be taken for comparison. The problems of the mathematician agree with those which the general reason has solved, it knows not how, *each to each*, as Euclid says: and many a confusion has arisen by attempting to fit a round conclusion, drawn from common sense, into a three-cornered problem from the mathematical books.

*The Wild-Fowler: a Treatise on Ancient and Modern Wild-Fowling, Historical and Practical.* By Henry Coleman Folkard. (Piper & Co.)

FOUR hundred large octavo pages on the business, *mestier*, or mystery of wild-fowling would seem to exhaust the subject. But that subject is widely comprehensive, and much as Mr. Folkard has read or experienced, and nearly as his handsome volume approaches to a sort of encyclopædia with respect to this pursuit and its history, he has not wearied his readers by using-up his theme,—but, after affording them a vast amount of information, leaves them with a healthy appetite for more.

One great merit of this carefully-executed work is in its conciseness. In a single page the author frequently contrives to convey as much intelligent and intelligible matter as more diffuse writers painfully include in a chapter. In short, he has happily solved the query of Aristophanes, who says—

One question answer in the fewest words,  
What sort of life is it amongst the birds?

—And as far as wild-fowl are concerned, the comic Athenian himself could not but be content with the brevity and yet the fullness.

The volume, indeed, is a large one,—but it is divided into seventy-four chapters, giving an average of about half-a-dozen pages to each subject or branch of a subject. To sportsmen who delight in decoys and flight-ponds, and prefer night-watching to downy sleep, and are skilled in the language of the birds that frequent fen and brake and marsh and rushy lake,—who are patient under difficulties, and who, in prospect of their wet sport, are enthusiastic enough to exclaim with the Irish bard, "Flannel be hanged, and the ague for ever,"—a book of instruction like the one before us is indispensable, while its amusing details will render it as acceptable to the general reader.

As a sample of the method by which Mr. Folkard illustrates Ancient Fowling, here is a good picture of the Egyptian country gentleman and his assistants. The manner of their sport is not unknown at this day in Ireland, and the fashion of it is very properly recommended to those noblemen and gentlemen whose affections have been warmly set upon "Aunt Sally":—

"The 'throw-stick' was a flat-shaped missile, made of hardened heavy wood, of from fifteen to twenty-four inches in length by one-and-a-half in breadth, and about half-an-inch in thickness, the outer edge being thin and rather sharp. The upper end of the stick was slightly curved, the whole being similar in form to the boomerang of the New Hollander. \* \* The fowler was accompanied on excursions of this kind by two or more attendants; some of whom were children, and all had certain duties to perform, being placed in relative positions in the fowler's boat. The water-fowl were either approached under ambuscade of rushes or papyrus, or the fowler and his assistants placed themselves in concealed positions, and, by aid of decoy-birds, enticed the fowl to advance. The duty of the youngest or smallest occupant of the boat, appears to have been that of attending the decoy-bird, which in every representative of the scene of the



kind, stands on the prow of the boat; the fowler also holds one or more live decoy-fowl in his left hand; and, it would seem, that the object of such proceeding was to entice the wild-birds to fly near the captives, that the fowler might have the more favourable opportunity of discharging his missiles, and with greater certainty of success. These decoy-birds were held up by the fowler above the level of the reeds or other ambuscades; and from the fluttering position of their wings, it seems reasonable to suppose that, at certain junctures, the fowler, by squeezing their legs, or some other manœuvre, caused them to call out, and so attract the notice of those the immediate objects of his diversion. On the wild-fowl rising suddenly from the water, or approaching in their flight within range, the fowler threw his missile with such force and precision as to break the neck of the bird aimed at. And it would appear that an expert fowler was able to discharge three or more of these missiles, one after another, in rapid succession, and with unerring effect. To assist him in his dexterous performances, it was the duty of one of his attendants to hand him other 'throw-sticks' in instantaneous succession, as he discharged them at the birds."

We have alluded to the language of these fowl; that it has a use and a significance is well known to the St. Kilda fowlers, who particularly attend to the words dropped by the Solan goose when in pursuit of that bird:—

"The fowler regulates his movements accordingly, creeping stealthily over the rocks, and gradually drawing nearer towards them, whilst no alarm note is given. And it would appear, that the success of the fowler depends very much upon his familiarity with their notes. When free from all suspicion, and unconscious of danger, the note of the solan goose is 'Grog! grog!' and so long as the fowler hears no other note, he is assured the birds are not suspecting him; but if he hears their watch-word—'Birr! birr!'—he instantly desists, and remains as quiet and motionless as possible; because he knows it is the warning-note of the sentinel, which, in that one sound, informs all its companions of the suspected approach of an enemy. Generally after lying still a few minutes, the words of assurance, 'Grog! grog!' are repeated; and then the fowler resumes his movements."

What the gannet does for itself, the heron does for bird-dom generally when it is in danger:—

"They are also great enemies to the decoyer; and sometimes when he has just commenced his artifices upon a paddling of wild ducks, some suspicious heron, which may be near the pipe of the decoy, often causes every bird to leave the water by stretching its long neck and giving a sonorous warning—'frank!' as it rises from the water's edge, spreading its huge wings, and alarming every bird within the pond. And it is the same whether pursuing the sport of wild fowl catching at the decoy, or shooting on the open waters and oozes with punt and gun; whenever the warning note of the heron is heard, up go the heads of all the wild-fowl near about him, and they are thus made acquainted of the enemy's approach. The lives of many hundreds of wild-fowl have been saved by this keen detective of the waters. When standing erect, what with his long legs, long neck, and tapering body, the heron can see the approach of the enemy at a considerable distance; and when wild-fowl are feeding near this bird, they always appear to rely on it for a signal in case of danger. The curlew also frequently enacts a similar part when feeding with other birds."

We are rejoiced to hear that though the heronries in England are few the herons are still numerous; living in solitude, but having their favourite places of resort, and looking on their solitary grandeur like birds whose plumes were once emblems of royalty, whose bodies were once sacred to the oaths of chivalry, and the slaying of which was once the pastime of the fairest and the noblest maidens in creation. It amounts almost to a shame that the statutes which once protected this royal bird were swept

away by the Game Act of that "royal imp of fame," George the Fourth. Nevertheless, the heron survives, and we have frequently seen him by many a northern river, as he is here picturesquely described on the Orwell, the Deben, and the Stour:—

"There is something peculiarly majestic and interesting in the heron; and it is extremely amusing to watch its lonely habits, as it stands sometimes, an hour at a time, in apparently motionless position at the brink of the water, whilst the tide continually washes its silvery feet; and unsuspecting little fish and eels swim boldly beneath the shadow of its graceful form, when they are instantly detected by the keen eyes of the bird, which strikes with piercing and unerring dart at the intruders, rarely, if ever, failing to secure the slippery prize. It is the habit of the heron to place itself at the extreme point of some promontory washed by every tide, and there to stand, sometimes until the water fairly reaches its feathers, when it either retreats a few steps, or flies, or marches to some other spot. But the water must be clear, or it is no place for the heron. And this is one of the circumstances which has induced some persons to imagine there are but few herons in this country at the present day. Wherever the water has become constantly cloudy, so that the heron is unable to see its prey through the liquid element, it leaves that locality, and seeks one better adapted to the manner of obtaining its food. Neither does the heron like rocky coasts or hard soil, because of the risk it incurs of injury or pain to its bill on striking it against hard substances, at eels and other fish which may be near the bottom: it rather prefers muddy flats and the oozy beds of tidal rivers, in some of which, on the eastern coast, and more especially the rivers Stour, Orwell, and Deben, these birds are, to this day, abundantly numerous."

It is not without satisfaction that we find evidences in newly-published works of the uses made of the old manuscripts recently printed under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls. In this chapter on the heron, Mr. Folkard quotes the 'Liber Albus,' to show that in the time of Edward the First, the cost of a heron was about sixteenpence, and of an egret or dwarf heron, eighteenpence, "which are among the very highest assessed prices of water-fowl in those days." In these days, a heron's plume is of manifold greater value. We remember the beauty of that worn by the late Duke of Northumberland when he carried the Garter to Charles the Tenth of France. Its estimated value was reckoned by hundreds of pounds—though we forget how many; but its costliness was derived from its peculiar hue and lustre.

*The Puritans; or, the Church, Court, and Parliament of England, during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.* By Samuel Hopkins. 3 vols. (Boston, Gould & Lincoln; London, Trübner & Co.)

CAN there be in one generation of men two G. P. R. James's? Is this book a parody by the humourist of 'The Biglow Papers'? Or is it by the author of 'The King's Highway'? Moore became Little—Thackeray has been Titmarsh. Has James become Hopkins? Mr. James has been in the States. He has a weakness for historical composition. He has done a work on the Huguenot. He may have been tempted by an evil genius to try his bold Roman hand on the Puritan; and if tempted to commit this sin against truth and taste is not unlikely to have fallen into it. We do not say that Mr. James has written this burly, picturesque, and funny book; but the internal evidence of style, costume, and construction is dead against him. On the other side is "the mild misleading of a title-page." The wine is labelled Sherry, but the taste is Cape.

Suppose a young and guileless reader, opening

a new book for the first time, should find that it begins in a sylvan district, close to a noble manor, on one of the last days of summer, in a year of the sixteenth century, with a party of mounted gentlemen issuing from a wood, gentlemen in golden spurs, and steeds in scarlet housings, in front of them two conspicuous persons, one of whom opens the play with a "Marry! my Lord Duke," and so trot and talk at very great length: will he not have the right—any claim advanced on the title-page notwithstanding—to exclaim, Hurra, the old, old story—bravo James! Will it make any difference in this reader's sight if the volume should put out a grave pretence of being historical, and should be signed on title and preface with the name of Samuel Hopkins? This is a question. That the world may have before it some means of judging how far it is likely to be Mr. James who is annexing the name of Hopkins, or Mr. Hopkins who is annexing the style of James, we print the opening column as it stands:—

"Upon the manor of Hampton Court, about fifteen miles from London, the Lord Cardinal Wolsey, when in his prime of pride and power, erected a magnificent palace, designing it for his retreat from the cares of state. But in 1526, to forestall detraction and disarm envy, he presented it to his royal master, Henry the Eighth. Beyond the artistic grounds which immediately surrounded the mansion lay an extensive park, pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, glade and forest, and revealing, at many points, the bright surface of the Thames, which just there makes a large and graceful curve southward. On one of the last days of August, 1549, while yet the fog lay upon the river below, and the turf was brilliant with dew, a party of mounted gentlemen issued from the wood upon a rising ground which commanded some of the best points of this rural landscape. They were evidently of knightly rank, for there were golden spurs there; while embroidered housings, rich mantles, and glittering jewels bespoke them of the royal household. The most conspicuous were two persons in whose rear the others rode, as if in respectful attendance, and with whose conversation we introduce our narrative. The one was a man in middle life, muscular, erect, and well proportioned; his complexion bronzed by exposure; his features somewhat stern in repose, but lively and pleasing when roused by conversation; whose whole port, as well as the ease with which he controlled his steed, would have led even a careless observer to suppose him not only a gallant courtier, but a war-worn soldier. The other was a youth of less than twelve years; his body and limbs, though slender, remarkable for their symmetry, and indicating agility rather than strength; his countenance beaming with intelligence; his eyes lustrous, lively, and commanding, though not imperious in their expression; and his whole face denoting a spirit too ardent, too aspiring, too full of restless loving-kindness for the body in which it dwelt. Upon his spirited jennet—a creature of the Andalusian breed—his person was displayed to great advantage; and the morning air and brisk exercise had given a glow to his usually pallid cheek, which perfected his youthful beauty. Pointing, as they emerged from the cover of the wood, to the noble palace but a short distance below, he uttered an exclamation of gladness, and added: 'Marry! my lord Duke, this hath been a dashing ride, and hath whetted our appetite to a marvel. An we find not stout trencher-fare awaiting us, we'll e'en remember it against you when we quit our leading-strings.'—'Prithee, my gracious liege!' replied the other raising his plumed cap, 'hold me not answerable for trencher-furnishings.'—'For everything within our realms; from a bishop's mitre to the peeling of an onion.'—'I cry you mercy!' exclaimed the cavalier; 'Your Highness would not have me a scullion.'—'So much for being Lord Protector,' gayly responded the youth. 'The burden with the honour, uncle mine. An you rouse our stomach in such a fashion of a morning, why not answer for our feeding? In some places our private journal shall



read, "My Lord Somerset hath credit for such a thing"; that will be when he behaveth well. And anon, perchance, "My Lord Somerset my debtor for such a thing"; that will be when he doth not something he ought, or doth something naughty. Then,—and with a look half serious, half boyish, he pointed his gloved finger at the Duke,—"when we can count eighteen years of life, we shall know how weigheth my lord in the balance." The Lord Protector should take heed to his ways.' Playfully as this was spoken, the fresh colour excited by the morning's ride faded upon Somerset's cheek, and his eye for an instant fell; a change which the young King Edward noticed, but instantly forgot, until not many weeks afterwards it recurred to his mind, and was understood."

There are passages in this droll book more curious than this opening scene; but none, perhaps, that exhibit in so brief a space the well-known peculiarities and felicities of Mr. James's openings. If the Author of 'The King's Highway' be not its author he ought to have been; and loose as may be the principle of copyright in this country, we do not see how any Vice Chancellor could refuse to pronounce for Mr. James's copyright in such a paragraph.

The whole book, we grieve to say, is written in the same form and spirit. It shows reading and ability: reading to a false end, ability thrown away. The story jolts on in conversations which never occurred, and with accessories which belong to the property-room of a literary artist, not to the sober scenes of Puritan history. Of all the serious books from America this attempt to delineate the contemporaries of Field and Cartwright is the greatest mistake.

*The History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from its Institution in 1804 to the Close of the Jubilee in 1854.* By the Rev. George Browne. (Bagster & Sons.)

AT the close of the last century Wales was in a frightful state of ignorance and spiritual destitution. Frequently not more than ten people who could read were to be found in a whole parish; and the only Bible to be met with in a district was one subscribed for by a number of families, which went from hand to hand among the hill people, and remained at each house for a fixed term, when it was read aloud on certain evenings by those of the fortunate few as could decipher it. Mrs. Beavan had left ten thousand pounds for the establishment and maintenance of "circulating schools"; but since 1783 the legacy had been allowed to fall into abeyance, owing to legal difficulties, and there seemed no chance for the Welsh peasant on this side. The Christian Knowledge Society, too, founded in 1698, certainly did what it could, and distributed a few Bibles here and there among the people; still the spiritual and moral darkness was very great, and called for immediate aid. Deeply impressed by the urgent nature of their great needs, the Rev. Thomas Charles, "the Apostolic Charles of Bala," as he was called, a man thoroughly imbued with the missionary and Wesleyan spirit, bethought him of establishing a Bible Society, similar in principle to the Religious Tract Society already working; and, after taking counsel with certain practical men, the scheme was adopted, and on the 7th of March, 1804, the British and Foreign Bible Society was definitely founded. On that day it held its first meeting at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, when 300 persons attended, and 700l. were subscribed. Fifty years after, namely in 1854, the Jubilee was held in the same place; when it was announced that 222,000l. were subscribed for the current year, and that the Society numbered members and adherents all over the globe. This is the result of the Rev. Thomas Charles's perception that the

Welsh peasant needed instruction and the Bible.

Now this is something to have done. Here is an idea, a purpose, an object, conceived and executed with unswerving faith and untiring diligence. Apart from the cant inseparable from such an undertaking, the work done has been of infinite service to the world; if not of such extensive and universal benefit as the somewhat rose-coloured Reports would have us believe. To India, China, the Polynesian Islands, Australia, and America, throughout all Europe, and to Africa, in short, to every quarter of the earth, and wherever a white man has gone before, the Society has sent out its ardent Missionaries and its boxes of Bibles; believing, with naïve simplicity, that the whole civilization and redemption of men consists in their reading the Book in their own tongue, and keeping out the Roman Catholics from making converts among them. We wish that we could as readily accept this easy solution of the thousand difficulties besetting the civilizing of savages and the fraternization of national enemies! A vast deal too much account is made of these foreign missionaries; a vast deal too much laudation is spent upon their bravery and their zeal, their devotedness, and all the rest of it. For our own part we think they are to be envied more than most men. Take the European missionary, for example. He is sent on no very difficult or dangerous errand into some of the finest scenery and the most interesting old towns in the world; his expenses are paid, his duties are light and of the pleasantest kind—namely, such as bring him into close and personal intercourse with a foreign race. He does what an artist would account himself thrice lucky to be allowed to do on the same terms; he sees life under a new aspect, stores his mind with all imaginable beauty and delight, wanders at will among the hills or the vales, the crowded streets or the lonely lanes; and provided he can sell his Bibles at prime cost, has not a care on hand or a duty unfulfilled. Yet to hear these missionaries spoken of, one would imagine that foreign travel had never come to be regarded as a privilege or a pleasure, or that delicate ladies had not been able to accomplish in safety and alone the same journeys for which a missionary-man is accounted brave even to heroism for attempting. We do not believe that George Borrow ever felt he was an object fit for this kind of half-pitying admiration when he was encamping with the gipsies in Spain, or dealing out Bibles to dark-eyed doñas lazily chatting by the spring. And even for the men who go to more distant and more savage places, we ourselves have more envy than anything else. Gordon Cumming and Jules Gérard have shown us what men can do and dare for the mere love of sport and adventure; Catlin was an instance of the charm felt by some in the study of savage life; and are we to suppose that, of all those square-headed Saxons who go abroad with cargoes of Bibles, there are none who love an adventurous life for its own sake; none who, were they not missionaries, would yet be travellers? We wish the Reports of the Bible Society were weeded from all their present hysterical whine over the "devoted self-denying brethren" who, nine times out of ten, are volunteers for an office which exactly suits them, and get what very few professional men ever attain—the realization of a favourite idea. It is not manly, to say the least of it; were we inclined to be severe, we would say that it was not true.

The Bible Society has not had many troubles to encounter, but once it came near to shipwreck and dissolution on a question of orthodoxy and the Apocrypha. The Apocryphal

books have always been much venerated by the Romish Church, which, at the Council of Trent, declared them "sacred and canonical," and "to be received and revered with the same sentiments of piety and respect" as the other Scriptures. Our own orthodox Episcopalian Church also received and venerated these books; but the Scotch Kirk, and almost all denominations of Dissenters, have set their faces dead against them. We ourselves heard a leading dissenting preacher of the day, not long ago, stigmatize them in his sermon as "damnable." When the Bible Society was formed, it omitted the Apocrypha from its issues: as Mr. Browne says emphatically, and in italics, "*No edition of the English Scriptures, adopted and issued by the Bible Society, has ever contained the Apocrypha.*" This omission did no harm at home, but when the attention of the Protestants abroad was called to the fact, a storm arose which had well-nigh ruined all. At first the Society allowed the foreign communities to judge for themselves, and to have their Bibles with the Apocryphal books intermingled with the rest, as in the Roman Catholic version; or relegated to a separate division, as in the Lutheran; but afterwards they limited their grants to the exclusive circulation of Bibles without the Apocrypha, on the plea that they had pledged themselves to circulate only the Holy Scriptures, and that these books were not rightfully of the Scriptures at all. The controversy ended in the secession of the Scottish members, who formed themselves into a separate society, with the Apocrypha; in the ventilation of some unpleasant and not undeserved scandal concerning the mal-administration of the funds; and the introduction of a more business-like and satisfactory mode of explaining to the public how the money it had subscribed was spent and employed. The Apocrypha controversy had no sooner died away than another dark cloud in the horizon betokened a storm, even more severe than the last. As the Bible Society started with the aim and intention of being catholic and universally liberal, it had admitted all sorts and shades of opinion to equal membership and brotherly union. Among others, the Socinians had their place both at the meetings and in the Committee-room, and were regarded at the first without fear and without prejudice. This toleration was too much for some of the "weaker brethren," who, getting up a kind of spiritual panic, "proposed, in order to exclude these parties, to make some recognition of the doctrines of the Trinity indispensable for the purposes of membership." A great number of auxiliaries adopted this resolution, and on its rejection by the parent society, broke themselves off into independent communities; and when the "Trinitarian Bible Society" was formed, it drafted off several of the best friends and warmest supporters from the original nucleus, and for a while both crippled its powers and diverted its resources. Time, however, reinstated all things, and, save a few domestic and unimportant contrarieties, the Society since then has prospered and flourished, and stands now in the foremost rank of respectability and public esteem.

In the Great Exhibition of 1851 there were 170 versions of the Bible, representing 130 languages. All these had been translated, and thousands of copies distributed among the various peoples to whom they were addressed by the efforts and exertions of the Bible Society. To be sure scholars have found woeful faults with some of these versions, and questioned the accuracy of more than one important rendering. But, of course, parents stand by their offspring; for every attack sprang up a defence,



and every blunder was satisfactorily proved to be the most accurate form and mode to be had. One of the greatest lingual difficulties yet experienced was, in the Chinese versions, what were the best words to be employed for the translation of Elohim and Theos? Some proposed "Shin"; others, "Shangti." Dr. Morrison was one of the Shin party; his son went over to the Shangti faction; and the controversy bid fair to be as animated, if not quite so bitter, as the celebrated feud between Homoiousin and Homoiousin. Indeed, so important did men hold this particular word to be, that when 250*l.* were offered by the Bible Society to the Church Missionary Society, "on the application of some of its missionaries in China, who proposed to employ the native terms 'Shin' and 'Ling' for 'God' and 'Spirit,' the offer was rejected. Subsequently, the Americans decided on the adoption of "Shin," to express all that Elohim and Theos express in the original; with "Ia-ho" for the more sacred name of Jehovah. The London Missionary Society has chosen "Shangti," and there the matter rests. In the mean time the facilities for printing the Bible in China have so much increased that Dr. Gutzlaff was able to publish the whole of the New Testament at the cost of 3*3**d.* or 4*d.*, when the estimated cost of each printed copy of the imperfect manuscript in the British Museum was two guineas.

The Bible Society would be catholic, and indeed is so, in all concerning Dissenters and their doctrines. But it cannot fraternize with Romanists. Of these it speaks with a contemptuous kind of pity, not always quite so charitable as that accorded to the unbaptized heathen. It looks on the Romanists as little better than the heathen, and speaks of the converts made among them as of "converts to Christianity." At Tahiti, the leaven of rivalry breaks out very forcibly in one of Mr. Pritchard's letters:—"We were exceedingly sorry," he says, "that so long a time elapsed before they (the Bibles) reached us. We were desirous of getting them into the hands of the natives before the Roman Catholic priests settled among them, feeling persuaded that nothing would so well fortify their minds against the errors of Popery as Scripture truth. French frigates have forced on the poor, defenceless natives rum and Romanism at the mouth of the cannon." Are rum and Romanism in Tahiti so very much worse than whiskey and Wesleyanism in the backwoods among the Red Indians, that we, of all men, should find the alliteration specially damning? It seems to us that the reverend missionary under notice might study the parable of the mote and the beam with some success. Speaking, too, of the reception of a Spanish Bible by some Spanish prisoners in 1808, this remarkable expression is used:—"Nearly a thousand poor Spanish prisoners sitting round their prison-walls, reading the Word of God with an apparent eagerness that would put many professing Christians to the blush." The feat of sitting round a prison-wall would be somewhat difficult, unless the prisoners sat in a circle on the outside; and we see no reason why a "poor Spanish prisoner" might not be as much and truly a "professing Christian" as any Bible Society man on earth. These are blemishes, perhaps, inherent in the subject—part of the necessary twang, without which no religious society seems able to hold its ground; but however excusable relatively, they are none the less pernicious absolutely, and to be avoided as carefully as possible by all large-minded and large-hearted men.

Since its commencement in 1804, the Bible Society has issued 27,938,631 copies of the

Scriptures, either as Old or New Testaments, whole or in parts. It has issued, directly and indirectly, 179 versions, of which 125 are translations never before printed; it has expended over four millions of money, rising from 600*l.* in the first year to 200,000*l.* in the fiftieth. Such a society as this must needs be recognized as a great fact and a great power—an instance of English energy and Protestant zeal, of which we may well be proud, and from which we may hope much good. Of late years it has become a trifle more "Church" in its tone, and delights to number bishops and dignitaries as its vice-presidents; Quakers, Wesleyans, and Socinians are its members; High Churchmen, who would not meet a Dissenter on the same platform to save their lives, give in their adhesion to the Bible Society, which thus stretches out its arms on all sides, and gathers to itself members of almost every sect extant.

*Incidents in the Life of an Italian: Priest—Soldier—Refugee.* By Luigi Bianchi. (Nisbet & Co.)

If there had been less of the tract and pamphlet in this book, and more of the autobiography,—less of sentiment, and more of experience and its fruits,—it would have been much better worth reading than it is.

The author's career is soon told. A subject of the King of Naples, he was educated for the priesthood; on entering which he failed to find the solemn realities for which he had been taught to look. His liberality of feeling had room for expansion when Italy uttered her "cry of anguish," and stood up for liberty, in 1848. Signor Bianchi served with Garibaldi, when the latter drove back the French besiegers, again and again, from the walls of Rome. On the suppression of the Roman Republic he fled, wandered about in various countries, and, finally, driven from France, sought an asylum in England, and set up the modest home which he now enjoys at Edinburgh. In the latter city, he exercises the profession of teacher, and also instructs such Italians as are inclined to resort to him, in a knowledge of the crimes and errors of the governors who have hitherto held their minds and souls in their possession.

In most books of this class there is a tendency to prove too much; and the volume before us would hardly seem an exception, had not circumstances made us aware of the actual state of things in Italy, as detailed by Signor Bianchi. His tone is, perhaps, more exaggerated than his facts; but there are many parts of his book very soberly written, where the facts revealed are sufficiently serious and startling.

We make one extract, showing how the Roman potters temper the human clay destined to serve for ecclesiastical purposes:—

"As my parents destined me for the priesthood from the cradle, I was committed to the care of an uncle, a Roman parish priest, to be educated, from my tenderest years, according to the mould of the Church, and for no higher reason than the immutable decision of my family. Passing my first childhood under the care of one devoted to the duties of his calling, I was easily and pleasantly inured to all the employments and habits peculiar to clerical life; and these soon engaged and impressed my mind so deeply, that inclination and destiny for once coincided, and I entered with all my heart on the course chalked out for me. Indeed, it is found that the surest way of attaching a boy to clerical life is to place him in the house of a clergyman, where all he sees and hears tend to incite him to pursue the rich reward promised for a faithful fulfilment of his duties, in rapid and high advancement in the Church. Youths who reside with priests, especially

if relatives, are early initiated into the thousand little services these holy men may require of them, are conducted daily to assist in the ceremonies at different churches, and during the intervals of leisure find in the boys who meet in the sacristy congenial companions; so that the sacristy seems a second home, where similar habits and occupations afford constant subjects of lively talk. They are permitted to vary their life by little offices rendered to devotees, who delight in encouraging their good dispositions towards the Church. In the canonical houses sometimes many priests reside—often only one; but the hospitality exercised is unbounded, rich and well-served repasts being always ready, not only for the inmates of a priest's residence, but for any number of friends who may favour him with their company. The conversation, during dinner, turns almost exclusively on the merits of the dishes, or on past feasts at which the epicures have been present; but with still more exquisite relish they enlarge on great banquets offered them by dignitaries of the Church or wealthy parishioners;—and thus the children, who are always partakers of the priest's repasts, learn both to enjoy and highly to value good living. The other subjects introduced are the various ceremonies all take part in; and these are so handled as to impress the youthful hearers with the deepest reverence for benedictions and miracles—indeed all that priestly ordination enables the happy possessor to perform. In the evening, card-tables are set out, while a whole array of bottles of the most exquisite wines encourages the reverend men and their numerous guests in lively, nay, joyous discourse; and the fine flavour of the wine being freely discussed, affords another item of the instruction in the art of enjoying the good things bestowed by the Church,—that is, given to the aspirants by precept and example. The evenings, on days of festival especially, are always passed in the hospitable reception of friends by the priests; cards and all games are admitted as pastime—people come without invitation, and the time is often agreeably spent. To the boys all this is most inviting; while the easy, comfortable life of the priests, and their own habitual routine of duty not only render the prospect of entering the clerical profession desirable, but make it, as it were, a second nature to them. The very children in the sacristy steal in constantly to these houses to secure a share in the material good things and amusements abounding there, as is surely befitting the abodes of the well-endowed clergy."

This volume is not ill-timed, when Italy is struggling to show that she is worthy of the task of governing herself,—when colossal intrigues are a-foot to hold her in a slavery doubly galling,—because she had for a moment shaken off her chains,—and when "Rome," with honied words upon her lips, is making herself an accomplice of the assassins of Perugia, by showering honours on the leader in the massacre, and condemning to "public death" some of the honest hearts who resisted their assailants.

NEW NOVELS.

*Mr. and Mrs. Asheton.* By the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.' (Hurst & Blackett.)—If Mr. and Mrs. Asheton and their friends were people against whom there was any chance of jostling in actual life, misanthropy would be a virtue. Fortunately they are to be found only in the imaginary and altogether impossible world, which tenth-rate novelists love to depict, and are of such a shadowy feebleness that their folly scarcely rouses a moment's antagonism. They are the every-day inhabitants of that section of ideal life which romance-writers of the Rosa-Matilda school call "good society." An Italian nobleman, the Count di Rámiano, who falls in love with a charming young lady at first sight, makes her half-a-dozen offers in as many days, and on having his suit resolutely rejected passes rapidly through brain-fever into a lunatic asylum; Beatrice, a jealous beauty, who sows discord between loving hearts; a sprinkling of little children, of whom some are miracles of infantile virtue, and some prodigies of naughtiness; a kind-hearted but "terribly vulgar"



old lady who is "entirely ignorant of the laws of society"; and an equally amiable young lady of whose want of refinement and bad grammar the author makes "great fun,"—the drollery of which is heightened by the grammatical blunders of the author herself. Such are the principal characters who surround the hero and heroine of the tale. Mr. Asheton is a gentleman of ancient descent, vast estates, and of so exquisitely refined a mind that the mere sight of a group of fishermen or a moment's intercourse with a vulgar farmer will upset him for the day.—"The sight of human beings evidently destroyed to him the beauty of the landscape; and not even the picturesque forms of the fishermen, busy with their herring-cobles, found favour in his sight. 'So beautiful, so fair a world, yet so barbarous a race to inhabit it.' If he said not these words, his face expressed them all too plainly. Each fresh group of the last and greatest work of the Almighty but increased his disdain of them."—This sensitive and fastidious gentleman condescends to marry a lovely and intelligent girl (named Marion Flower), in whom are united superhuman goodness and every kind of mental and bodily grace; but after a brief trial of marriage he conceives a distaste for his young wife, is displeased with her for being a devoted mother to her children, unites with his polite family in depreciating her and speaking superciliously of her relations, and at length removes himself and his three children to Italy,—so that they may be reared under the refining influences of a Southern clime, and he may no longer be bored with the society of his child-wife, who is compelled to surrender her offspring to the care of her husband's favourite sister, Mrs. Trevor, an uneducated, overbearing, and vulgar woman. After an absence from England of some four or five years, Mr. Godfrey Asheton is convinced that his scheme for the education of his children is a bad one. He also wakes up to the conviction that his darling sister is a fool, and that he has acted unjustly to his wife. He therefore returns to his native country, freely forgives poor little Marion everything he has done to injure her, and sets up once more as a model of domestic respectability. With this touching reconciliation the story closes, but an impression is artfully created upon the reader's mind that Mr. and Mrs. Asheton are at the present time occupied with 'living happily all the rest of their days.' The lesson which the author would teach us is one that we trust, for the sake of England's matrons, may be generally taken to heart. Refined and morbidly fastidious husbands—if you take foreign trips and leave your wives at home, you'll live to repent it! This is the moral of the story. Possibly it is not a very good one; but it is better than the style in which the tale is told. We do not wish to be, like Mr. Asheton, over-fastidious, or to be too severe upon a lady-writer; but we must express a hope that in her next work the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids' will abstain from calling want of worldly wisdom "greenness," and from saying that people are "shut up" when they meet with a rebuff in conversation. Such slang, though it would appropriately garnish sentences uttered by a fast medical student, ill becomes the lips of beauty.

*Helen Lester.* By the Authors of 'Garestone Hall.' (Saunders & Co.)—The double authorship of this tale might not be detected were it not announced on the title-page. The writers have evidently made their labour one of love. They have most assiduously and affectionately dwelt upon the tender fortunes of their heroine, who is prettily passed on from the nursery age to that of school, with its elegant and wholesome rigours, and afterwards to the modest altar, somewhere in a country paradise, where she is made the bride of the blameless Mr. Grey. Thus a tried and chequered life, though not chequered or tried enough to spoil a plump and good-natured girl, is crowned by an appropriate marriage; and we learn that the subsequent career of Helen Lester and her husband has, "on the whole," been prosperous. There was not much to make a story out of, yet what there is has been neatly fashioned.

*Murder will Out: a Story of Real Life.* By the Author of 'The Colonel,' &c. (Routledge & Co.)—An old newspaper romance is here worked up into

a novel. The murder of Colonel Valmore, by Lieutenant Grylls, in 1803, is made the central incident of a most painful and over-wrought story, which twice reaches a monstrous melo-dramatic climax—first, when Mathew Grylls slays his wife; next when he is duly and satisfactorily hanged as a double-dyed assassin. We have no great liking for these ghastly stories, beginning with homicide and ending under the cross-bar of a vulgar gibbet; but those who are animated by tragedy of this peculiar colour will find that the plot has been ingeniously turned, and that the garnishings are thoroughly in keeping—gambling, misery, crime, disguise, flight, and all compounded into "the unutterable."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Handy-book of Parish Law.* By W. A. Houldsworth, Esq., Barrister. (Routledge & Co.)—Vestry meetings are usually composed of three kinds of persons:—first, there are a few who go to the vestry for the purpose of talking like reasonable men on the affairs of the parish, and to transact the necessary business; then there are those who go there to make speeches; the third class attends for sport. We are a sporting people, and since bear-baiting is gone out of fashion better sport than baiting a churchwarden can hardly be found. The present publication will be useful to the first 'class. It affords such an outline of our laws as will enable any man to become a valuable member of the parish parliament. The second and third classes are nuisances in every respect, except that there is no law for their removal. We are inclined to think, however, that the present book has a tendency to abate them. If all the blunders of the parish orators were removed from their speeches, that which would be left would not be tiresome by reason of its length, and the warden-baiters would in general be far less troublesome if they had some faint notions of parish laws. The work is prepared with skill and accuracy, and the author has proved himself a worthy member of the new and increasing fraternity of Handy-book manufacturers.

*Handbook of the Geography and Statistics of the Church.* By J. E. T. Wiltch. Translated from the German by John Leitch, Esq., with a Preface by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Vol. I. (Bosworth & Harrison.)—Many of our readers doubtless never heard of the work that is here translated. It is a history of the spread of Christianity, showing the ecclesiastical provinces which have been from time to time established, their boundaries and diocesan constitutions. It is written in a plain statistical style, and the authorities for all the leading statements are cited. The want of such a book in English has been felt by all students of ecclesiastical history, and this feeling induced Mr. Maurice to recommend the work of translation to Mr. Leitch. The present volume is the first part of that suggestion, and a very useful book of reference will be the result. The "Preface by Mr. Maurice," mentioned in the title-page, consists of about two pages, wherein the suggestion we have referred to is mentioned, and a few general observations on Church History are contained.

*The Gitana: A Ballad of Spain; and other Poems.* By Ariell Thorn. (Kent & Co.)—Whether there be such a thing as a good Spanish gipsy ballad we are not able to assert at the moment of writing. This book, at all events, does not enable us to answer the inquiry. 'New Year's Eve,' the second poem, is better.—There is some majesty as well as music in the following star-picture:—

Her face was pressed against the window pane,  
Her dazzled eyes  
Turned upward from the white and glittering plain,  
To the clear skies:  
The shining wheels of the celestial Wain  
Were rolling on,  
A track of light, that furrowed the blue plain,  
Beyond it shone:  
Orion walked in brightness through the night,  
And from afar  
The Pleiads sent out messengers of light  
For the lost star;  
Upon the brow of night the Northern Crown  
Rested in pride,  
And the stern Hunters solemnly looked down  
On either side:

The jewelled waves of Berenice's hair  
Gleamed strangely bright,  
And the pale Lady in her gilded Chair  
Was veiled in light:

The hazy splendours of the Milky Zone  
Belted the sky,  
Its countless glories melted into one  
White Galaxy.

—The poem, however, falls off towards the catastrophe, which tells how the watcher of the heavenly host, lonesome and distressed, died, just before a great fire broke out at midnight. There is nevertheless enough in this ballad, whatever be its faults of invention, to justify Ariell Thorn in trying again. 'Esther' is a weak copy of 'The Bridge of Sighs'—and 'The Spangled Robe,' one more attempt to confront the Beauty of the ball-room, with Want at work in the garret. 'Shakspeare' and 'Dante' are studies of poets whose praises defy singers unless the song can soar very high. Self-knowledge does not come to the best of mortals always by intention. Experiments must be made, failures endured by some, and the causes of failure well studied ere they can clearly perceive to what aims their talent can be most hopefully applied. With self-knowledge we fancy that the writer of this book, if he be young, might produce really good and thoughtful poetry, in a manner somewhat of his own.

*Italy: Is it the Land of the Dead?—[L'Italie: est-elle la Terre des Morts?].* By Marc Monnier. (Paris, Hachette.)—We might have appreciated this book had it been written in Italian. But so overpowering and self-disparaging an eulogy from a French inkstand is a rarity in literature. Surely, the blood of Italy runs in the veins of the author; or has he had the Tuscan fever? The volume asks, "Is Italy the land of the dead?" and the answer, "No!" is a clap of thunder, followed by a radiant apocalypse of great names, deeds and works belonging to the present century. On the day when the French, like the Chinese, visit the tombs of their friends, M. Monnier went to Santa Croce to visit the monuments of his—Dante, Michael Angelo, Macchiavelli and Galileo. They are all gone; none like them exist; Italy, then, is dead! That is what some one suggested. But M. Monnier will not hear it. Napoleon was an Italian. Manzoni eclipsed Chateaubriand; Foscolo, Monti, Niccolini, Leopardi, Giusti, Pellico and twenty others prove that there is yet life in the golden-hearted Peninsula. It is true, there is no Raphael; but where else is there one? And how long is it since Canova passed away? At all events, there are musicians, patriots and soldiers, among the best in the world. Thus breathlessly does M. Monnier deliver a new Oration for the Crown in the name and on behalf of the Italian people. He cites Giusti, and pronounces an elaborate panegyric, accompanied by a biographical sketch and reverential analysis, upon his works, which are the pride of modern Tuscany. The Lombards receive their share of the exuberant tribute, chiefly laid before Manzoni and Niccolini, rivals of Byron and Béranger. Florence is worshipped in an ecstasy; the Arno is sister to the Tiber; Florence is the epitome of Rome, the City of Italian cities, with a Vatican, and such memories of genius as no other spot in Italy can recall. When M. Monnier comes to Leopardi he is more than ever in *excelesis*, comparing that author, from various points given, to Voltaire, to Byron, to all that has been great and splendid in our times. It will be inferred, without any severe indication of the truth, that M. Monnier is too bard-like and resonant to be accepted as an impartial witness. He knows Italy well; he writes very pleasantly on her poetry and drama; he thoroughly enters into the spirit of her literature and the enthusiasm of her political hopes. There is more rhetoric, however, than critical investigation in his pages.

The following religious publications lie on our table:—*Pease-Stories*, by Kate Pyer (Thickbroom),—two neat little volumes by S. Clarence, entitled respectively, "Not a Minute to Spare," *A Thought for the Times*, and *Spare Minutes Redeemed* (Hamilton),—*Christianity in its Antagonism to Drunkenness: a Discourse of Facts and Principles, Corrective, Admonitory, and Suggestive* (Partridge),—*Conversion: What it is not, and what it is*, by the



Rev. O. T. Dobbin (Hodges),—*The Mystery of Clothing, and its Application to the Dress of Ordinary Christians*, by the Rev. E. Male (Skeffington),—*Bones for Sabbatarians to Pick*, by B. L. Nayler (Trübner),—*The Camp and the Sanctuary; or, the Power of Religion as Exemplified in the Army and the Church: a Memoir of Thomas Hasker* (Hamilton),—*Reform in Earnest; or, Truth over all: a Friendly Dialogue between a Baptist and a Bishop of the Church of England*, by E. Miles (Bennett),—*The Bible Guide to a Holy Life; or, the Marrow and Fatness of the Gospel* (Hamilton),—*The Ulster Revival, and its Physiological Accidents*, by the Rev. Dr. McCosh (Hamilton),—*A Letter to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell on the Pastoral Address of the Roman Catholic Bishops against Mixed Education*, by Aletius (Dublin, Thorne),—Nos. I. and II. of the Rev. H. Ward Beecher's *Sermons* (Heaton),—*Sermons*, by Edwin Paxton Hood (Judd & Glass),—*Our Heavenly Home; or, Glimpses of the Glory and Bliss of the Better World*, by the Author of 'God and Love' (Darton & Co.),—*The Crucifixion of Christ*, by D. H. Hill (Nisbet),—*Gospel Thoughts; or, Christ in the Prayer-Book*, by the Rev. W. T. Nicholson (Wertheim),—Second Series of Dr. Anderson's *Discourses* (Ward & Co.),—*God in the Dwelling; or, the Religious Training of a Household*, by the Rev. D. A. Tyng (Low),—*The Gospel according to Matthew faithfully rendered into English from a Revised Greek Text*, with Notes by Lancelot Shadwell, Esq. (Hall, Virtue & Co.),—*The Higher Christian Life*, by the Rev. W. E. Boardman (Low),—*The Earth is the Lord's: a Sermon Preached in the East Church, Aberdeen*, by the Rev. R. Flint (Blackwood),—and *Thoughts in Verse for Children* (Hamilton).

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE BOOKSELLER.—The Pictorial Number of this work will not be issued till November 30th.

5, Warwick Square, 18th November.

## IRON SHIPS.

Nov. 15th.

WHILE the subject of "Compasses in Iron-Ships" is before your readers, pray allow me to ask, on behalf of seamen, that mathematicians will add to their invaluable information already spontaneously

given (without which a "rule of thumb" would have been the only one) distinct directions for correcting the error caused by *List-deviation*. I use this term in preference to Captain Walker's, namely, "incline-deviation," because "list" is a nautical term, and incline is too near inclination (already inconveniently used for dip). Ships are now "swung" when upright. Their compasses are "adjusted" similarly. But at sea sailing-ships heel, or have a list of, from (say) five to fifteen degrees, and while so listed their deviation is different, sometimes very different from that which they would have if upright, with the ship's head in the same direction. In one iron-ship—the W. S. Lindsay—more than two points of difference were caused by her heeling over under sail (see Walker on Ships' Magnetism). The reasons are obvious. When a ship is on "an even keel" (upright) the iron of either side acts on the compass similarly to that of the other. When there is a considerable list, the iron on either side acts differently from that of the other. Captain Walker found, years ago, that tanks and ballast affected the compass differently from guns, shot and iron in the upper part of the ship; also, that the sharp iron after bodies or "runs" of vessels (being vertical and very magnetic) have an effect on the compass contrary to that of the iron in the upper body of the ship before the binnacles.

A remedy seems to be to place a ship along her neutral line (that in which she has the least deviation), then to list or heel her over, as if under sail, and ascertain what difference is caused in the deviation. It appears probable, but it has not been tried, much less proved, that equal or proportionate differences would be caused by equal lists with the ship's head in other directions; but experiments are wanting, and a mathematical head is indispensable, to direct, analyze and digest them to the benefit of this iron-ship building country.

ROBT. FITZROY.

## CELTS IN THE FLINT.

Hitcham, Suffolk, Nov. 8.

I have just returned from a visit to the celt-producing brick-pit at Hoxne. I was introduced to an old man who had worked in the pit till within the last two years. He told me he and his son had found, about twenty years ago, many celts, which he had carried to Oakley Hall, at the desire of the late Sir E. Kerrison, on whose property this pit is situate. On my asking him if he could detail the circumstances under which the celts were found, he said, without apparent hesitation or doubt, that they were obtained from not more than one or two feet below the surface, in the bed of variable thickness (to which he pointed), which overlies the brick-earth, and other beds, in which are found mammalian remains, freshwater shells, and carbonized (not charred as some have fancied) fragments of wood. He was positive in asserting that no celt had ever been met with in the brick-earth. He stated that some had been found on the surface of a neighbouring field. I met with a younger man who had been working in the pit for the last seventeen months. He was unacquainted with the old man. He had found two celts near the surface, but was positive that some had occurred in the bed where the fossils are met with. I spent some time in examining the pits, and the materials taken from two or three holes lately dug for the inspection of previous visitors. Upon intimating to the younger man my desire that he would be accurate in his recollections, as it was a matter of considerable interest to ascertain whether any celts had been obtained from the same bed as the fossil remains, as some persons were inclined to believe, his reply was so very expressive of his own convictions that I took it down on the spot.—"They must be very simple folk to think so. There have been many here to inquire, but they won't attend to what I have told them; they will have it otherwise." He gave me his own view of the case as follows. He supposed there must have been a manufactory of the celts from flints quarried from the gravel found about this spot. He considered it not unlikely, though impossible to be proved, that many angular fragments scattered about the pit were chips from flints employed in the manu-

factory. I state this merely to show this man was evidently of an inquiring disposition. With regard to such angular fragments as we everywhere meet with in districts where flint gravel abounds, I consider they have resulted from imperceptible flaws which traverse flints in all directions, and which have originated, probably, in some process of desiccation to which they had been subjected. The existence and direction of these invisible flaws are curiously exhibited on the surface of dissolving flints exposed to the action of heated carbonate of soda in Ransome's manufactory of artificial stone. The surface of such flints becomes traversed by sharply angular furrows, resulting from the greater corrosion of the edges of the flaws. A blow with a hammer readily separates the mass into fragments, whose contiguous surfaces formed the boundaries of the flaws. A continued subdivision, or splitting up, of fragments, by a like process, may produce shapes more or less approximating to what have been considered flint knives. I have been shown fragments of this sort obtained from Kent's Cavern, at Tenby, but cannot regard them as artificial productions. I have seen five of the Hoxne celts, and have no doubt of their being works of art. But I have not, after careful inquiry and investigation, met with any evidence that inclined me to believe these celts were coeval with the pleistocene remains obtained from the brick-earth bed.

J. S. HENSLLOW.

P.S. I will send specimens of the half-dissolved flints from Ransome's manufactory to the Economic Museum in Jermyn Street, where the effects I have alluded to may then be seen.

## CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE.

ON Monday evening last, at Burlington House, Captain M'Clintock gave a long narrative of his voyage to the Arctic Seas. This was given in the way of supplement to his official despatches, and in anticipation of his book. The public interest of this narrative persuaded us to give the substance of it in this prominent place, instead of under the usual heading of the Royal Geographical Society. Captain M'Clintock said:—

We sailed from Aberdeen 1st of July, 1857, and bade adieu to Uppernavick, the most northern of the Danish settlements in Greenland, on the 6th of August. My object was to complete the search in the area left unexplored between the expeditions of James Ross, Austin, and Belcher, upon the north; of Collinson and M'Clure on the west; of Rae and Anderson upon the south; whilst its eastern boundary is formed by the western shores of Boothia. The portion of the earth's surface thus defined comprises an area nearly 300 miles square. Thirty-five dogs and an Esquimaux driver were obtained in Greenland as valuable auxiliaries in our anticipated sledge travel. On the 18th of August, when attempting to pass from Melville Bay to Lancaster Sound, through vast accumulations of drift ice, the ship was seriously obstructed, and finally became beset and frozen up for the winter; then commenced an ice-drift, not exceeded in length by any that I knew of. Being unable to travel to the land or set up a fixed observatory of any kind, and being impelled by the winds and the currents, we devoted to them our particular attention. From all that I was able to observe during our drift down the middle of Davis' Strait, the movement of the ice was almost entirely due to wind and not to current. We did not notice any indication of an under-current to the north: on the contrary, large icebergs which would have been influenced by it, drifted in our company from lat. 75° north of the Arctic Circle. Throughout the winter, long cracks or lanes of water were formed at spring tides, and oftentimes closed with sufficient force to crush up their edges into long ranges of hummocks several feet high. Fortunately, our little vessel was never exposed to this ice action, although it sometimes took place within fifty yards of our position. During the autumn and early spring, about 70 seals were shot in the water spaces, affording a good supply of food for our dogs and oil for our lamps. It was not until the 25th of April, 1858, by which time we had drifted down to lat. 63½°, that we were able to escape out



of the ice, under circumstances which will long be remembered by all on board. A heavy south-easterly gale rolled in such an ocean swell that it broke up all the ice, and threw the masses into violent commotion, dashing them one against another, and against the ship in a terrific manner. We owed our escape, under Providence, to the peculiar wedge-formed bow and steam-power of our obedient little vessel. During the 242 days of our imprisonment the ship's position was astronomically determined on the average, twice a week, and her accumulated drift thus ascertained amounts to 1,194 geographical miles. Having once more regained command over the Fox, our voyage was commenced anew. We directed our course to the Greenland settlements in the hope of obtaining supplies of fresh provisions; we met, however, with but little success, though what the Danish residents possessed they readily shared with us. Closely following up every movement of the ice, we succeeded in crossing Melville Bay by 18th of June, and reached Pond's Inlet on 27th of July. The native village Kapawroktolik, which I visited in company with Lieutenant Hobson and our interpreter, Mr. Petersen, was situated upon the north shore, about twenty-five miles up the inlet, and at the mouth of an immense ravine between lofty and precipitous cliffs. It was accessible only by sea, the ravine being entirely filled up by a glacier, which reached within a few hundred yards of the water. It was upon the narrow slip of intervening land that these strange people had pitched their summer tents. They told us that the ice within the inlet decays away every summer, but as long as any remains there whales abound. Several large ones were seen by us, and we found amongst the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many nar-whal's horns, which they were very desirous of bartering for knives, files, saws, rifles, or wood. For six days we were in communication with these friendly people; and we satisfactorily ascertained that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin Expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks reached their shores within the last 20 or 30 years. Proceeding up Barrow Strait, we reached on the 11th of August Beechey Island, the scene of Franklin's first winter, and now the site of a house and store of provisions. Here is a cenotaph bearing inscriptions to the memory of those who perished in the last Government expedition, also a marble tablet to the lamented Bellot. In fitting proximity to these I placed a similar memorial appropriately inscribed to the memory of our lost countrymen in the Erebus and Terror. It was sent out for the purpose by desire of Lady Franklin. Having examined into the condition of the provisions and boats, both at this place and Port Leopold, in order to ascertain how far we could rely on them should accident deprive us of the Fox, and having failed to penetrate more than twenty-five miles down Peel Sound, in consequence of the ice extending across it, we sailed for Bellot Strait, and arrived there on the 20th of August. Bellot Strait is the water communication between Prince Regent's Inlet and the Western Sea, now known as Franklin Strait; it separates the extreme northern point of the American continent from the extensive land known as North Somerset. Its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise to 1,500 or 1,600 feet above the sea; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. At the time of our arrival Bellot Strait was choked up with heavy masses of drift ice, and our attempts to pass through it not only failed, but were attended with great danger to the ship. As the season advanced, these obstructions were removed, so that on the 6th of September we sailed through, and made fast to some ice which remained fixed across its western outlet. From this date until the 27th of September, when the advance of winter made it necessary to remove the ship into a suitable position for being frozen up, we constantly and most anxiously watched every ice movement in Franklin Strait. In mid-channel it was broken up and drifting about. Gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width; but this was firmly

held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the autumnal gales. It was tantalizing beyond all description thus to watch, from day to day, the free water we so much desired to reach, washing the rocky shore a few miles southward of us, and to feel our utter inability to penetrate the barrier that separated us from it. Whilst daylight continued, attempts were made to carry out provisions towards the magnetic pole, in order to facilitate the sledging operations of the ensuing spring, but these almost entirely failed in consequence of the disruption of the ice to the southward, and the impossibility of traversing so rugged a country. Lieutenant Hobson, already distinguished by his sledge journeys in the vicinity of Behring's Straits, conducted these operations, and returned on board the Fox with his party in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped drifted to seaward with them across Wrottesley Inlet. Our wintering position was at the east entrance of Bellot Strait, in a convenient harbour, named Port Kennedy. It is almost at the junction of the limestone forming the low shore northward of Brentford Bay, with the lofty granitic land of the interior of the country and western shore, both northward and southward of Bellot Strait. Although vegetation was comparatively abundant, yet the frequent stormy winds which draw through Bellot Strait are probably a sufficient cause for the scarcity of animal life there. Besides our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Petersen and several sportsmen were almost constantly on the alert, yet, during our prolonged stay of more than eleven months, only three reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, a few waterfowl and ptarmigan were obtained. Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February of the present year by Capt. Young and myself. Capt. Young proceeded to carry a depot of provisions across Franklin Strait, whilst I went southward to the magnetic pole, to meet the natives and obtain, if possible, some information that might direct us to the object of our search. I was accompanied by the interpreter, Mr. Petersen, and one seaman; we took with us two dog-sledges. On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we met with a small party of natives, who readily built us a large snow hut, and spent the night in it with us. We were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals, and during the four days we remained amongst them obtained many relics of the lost crews, and also the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice and sunk off the north-western shore of King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to a great river, where they died. These Boothian Esquimaux were well supplied with wood and iron, once the property of the white men. With this important information we returned to the Fox, after an absence of twenty-five days of sharp marching, and unusually severe weather, the mercury being occasionally frozen for many hours together. The result of this journey was also important to geography, since it completed the discovery of the coast line of the American continent. Early in April our long-projected spring journeys were commenced. Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria, each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs, this being all the force we could muster. Before separating we met two Esquimaux families in snow huts upon the ice, as is their custom from October until June, when seals, and perhaps an occasional bear, are their only food. During the summer months they resort to the rivers, lakes, or deer passes, and subsist on fish, venison and birds. From these people we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore in the fall of the same year. From this wreck they obtained a vast supply of wood and iron.

According to my original plan of sledge-search, matured during the winter, Lieutenant Hobson was to complete the exploration of the north shore of Victoria Land, between Cape Collinson and Wynniatt's furthest; but in consequence of the information obtained from the Esquimaux, I directed him to search the northern and western shores of King William's Island for the wreck,

and to follow any traces he might find. Lieutenant Hobson, therefore, crossed over to Cape Felix, whilst with my own party and the interpreter I marched along the east shore of King William Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting with Esquimaux until the 8th of May, when near Cape Norton, or as named in some charts Cape Smith; here we found a snow village, containing thirty or thirty-five inhabitants. They quickly gathered about us, exhibiting the utmost delight at our visit, and eagerness to answer Petersen's questions, but in consequence of their excited state, it was very difficult to understand them clearly. They had not been apprised of our approach, and their independent testimony exactly agreed with that which had previously been obtained. Bartering was commenced immediately, and continued with much spirit on the part of the natives. I purchased venison, seal, and salmon, to supply our wants, and all the relics of personal interest, such as silver spoons or forks, which they had. All the wooden articles they possessed, including a large sledge, were made of material obtained from the wreck. Had I the means of carrying them away, I would have purchased many more things. They pointed to Peel Inlet, and told us that one day's march up it, and from thence four days' overland, brought them to the wreck. None of them had been there for more than a year, and then but little remained visible above the ice. Their countrymen had resorted to it for several years past in great numbers, and had carried off all that they could. Some few of these people had seen the white men on their march to the great river, and said that "many of them dropped by the way," but that this was not known to them at the time, nor until the following winter, when the bodies were found. Most of our information was obtained from a sharp-looking old woman, who screamed it out in answer to Petersen's questions, and was either confirmed or corrected by the listeners. I could not discover the slightest inclination to mislead us, or to hide anything they possessed from our view. We were at length glad to get away from these good-natured but troublesome people, for the women and children could not resist the temptation to steal. The Mathison Island of Rae was found to be a flat-topped hill, forming the south-east extreme of King William's Island. Pursuing the native route, we crossed the low land behind it, and met with an Esquimaux family off Point Booth. They also told us that we would find some of their people upon the large island on the Great River, alluding to Montreal Island; yet none were seen there, nor any recent traces of them. These were the last Esquimaux we met with. Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Inlet, were successively searched; but without finding any traces of Europeans, except a few scraps of copper, tin, and iron near an Esquimaux stone-mark. Having now overlapped the ground searched by Messrs. Anderson and Stewart when they descended the Back River in 1855, and having no hope of meeting natives by proceeding further up it, I turned to the north-west to complete the search to the spot where our countrymen first landed upon King William's Island. It will be seen that my visit to Montreal Island was in the same time of the year, namely, the latter end of May, as that in which the survivors of the crews of the Erebus and Terror reached it; we saw it in its winter garb as they saw it, and any marks of cairns designed by them to attract attention, would have been rendered most conspicuous by the surrounding wastes of snow. Recrossing Dease and Simpson Strait, we continued the minute examination of the southern shore of King William's Island, without success, until near Cape Herschel, the western limit of Simpson's discovery, when a bleached skeleton was found near the beach, around which lay fragments of European clothing. The snow was most carefully removed, and a small pocket-book containing a seaman's parchment certificate and a few letters were found. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man had been either a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertions, that "they dropped as



they walked along." The skeleton lay at full length upon a level ridge of gravel, just above the beach, in a part which was almost bare of snow; for walking on, especially if the person was fatigued, it was far preferable to the ice whereon the sledges would of necessity have to travel. Simpson's cairn on Cape Herschel was next day examined; it had been disturbed, in fact the greater part pulled down, and the impression left upon my mind is, that records were deposited by the retreating crews in this conspicuous and well-known position, but that they were subsequently removed by the Esquimaux. I will now revert to the proceedings of Lieutenant Hobson. After separating from me at Cape Victoria, he made for Cape Felix, the north extremity of King William's Island. At a short distance to the westward of it he came upon unequivocal traces of the Franklin expedition—a large cairn of stones, close beside which were three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other *débris* of a station, probably for magnetic or for shooting purposes; but although the ground beneath the cairn was broken into, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. The most interesting of these relics, including our National Flag, were brought away. Two smaller cairns were next found by Lieutenant Hobson as he continued his search, and on the 6th of May, at Point Victory, the extreme reached by James Ross in 1830, he pitched his tent beside a large cairn, which he then supposed to be the one built by that officer. Lying amongst some stones, which had evidently fallen off the top of the cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record: in fact, the record of the long lost expedition. By it we have been informed that in May, 1847, all was well on board the *Erebus* and *Terror*; that in the year 1845, the same year in which they left England, they ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77°, and returned southward by the west of Cornwallis Island, and spent their first winter at Beechey Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70° 05', long. 98° 23' W., and here, in the packed ice, about 15 miles off the N.W. shore of King William's Island, they passed their second winter. Lieut. Gore and Mr. Des Veaux, with a party of six men, landed and deposited the above record, and another exactly similar, which was found in a small cairn one day's march further south. Round the margin of the former of these documents much additional information was given, under date the 25th of April, 1848. The ships, it states, were abandoned on the 22nd of April, 1848, about fifteen miles to the N.N.W.; therefore they drifted southward, only twelve or fourteen miles, in twenty months. The survivors, 105 in number, under the command of Captain Crozier, landed at this spot, and built the cairn which now exists, upon the site of James Ross's cairn, which must have been taken down by the Esquimaux. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847, and the total loss by deaths in the expedition, up to the date of their landing, was nine officers and fifteen men. They intended proceeding on the morrow for Back's Fish River, and this record was signed by Crozier, as captain of H.M.S. *Terror*, and senior officer, also by Fitzjames, as Captain of H.M.S. *Erebus*. Even this three days' march seems to have shown them how greatly they had overrated their strength, for here they threw away a vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts—in fact, all that was not absolutely indispensable. Lieutenant Hobson continued his search almost to Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of a wreck or of natives. As he retraced his steps, he left full information of his most important discoveries for me, so that I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found. After leaving Cape Herschel, and proceeding north-westward along the shore, I found the traces of natives become less numerous and less recent; and after rounding Cape Crozier—the west point of the island—they ceased altogether. When a day's march north-eastward of Cape Crozier I came upon a boat 28 feet long, mounted upon a sledge of suitable dimensions. A note left here by Hobson informed me of his having discovered her five days before. It was at once evident that this

fine boat had been prepared with the greatest care for the ascent of the Back River. In order to reduce her weight she had been cut down to the thwarts, and very light fir upper-works substituted, supporting a canvas weather cloth; and she had been fitted with a housing cloth that the crew might sleep within her, and thus obviate the necessity for carrying tents. After Hobson's party had dug out the snow which filled this boat, they found a large quantity of clothing and portions of two human skeletons. One of them lay beneath a pile of clothing in the after-part of the boat, and was probably the last survivor. The other lay in the bow, but both had been very much disturbed by wild animals. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright, and loaded as they had been placed, in readiness for use. Watches, silver forks and spoons, small religious books, and articles of all sorts, were found, but neither journals nor pocket-books. Of provisions there remained chocolate and tea, but no biscuit or meat; there was also tobacco, wood-fuel, and ammunition. Now, as this boat was only sixty-five miles from the position of the ships when abandoned, it appeared to be most strange that she should have been deserted so early on the march, the more so as many precious relics, which might very easily have been carried away, remained in her. But, on a close examination, I found that she had been returning towards the ships!

After mature consideration upon all that I have seen, I am of opinion that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been contemplated for months previously to its execution; also, that the whole crew had become affected by scurvy, and greatly debilitated. We know that Franklin's ships were cut off from all supplies of game for three consecutive winters, and that this is the only case on record of ships' crews subsisting solely upon their own supplies for so long a period. The Investigator was abandoned after the third winter, but her crew had been able to procure some valuable fresh food, game of different sorts, including about a hundred reindeer. She lost only three men, yet the whole crew were affected by scurvy. But the *Erebus* and *Terror*, before being abandoned, had lost twenty-four men, and therefore I conclude that the remainder of their crews were at least as seriously affected as were the people of the Investigator. There are two important questions which have been so frequently put to me that I gladly take this opportunity to offer some explanation upon so deeply interesting a subject. The first question is—whether some of the one hundred and five survivors may not be living among the Esquimaux? The various families, or communities, of Esquimaux met with by Rae, Anderson, and myself, at different times and places, all agree in saying "No; they all died." But let us examine for ourselves. The western shore of King William's Island, along which they were compelled to travel for two-thirds of their route, is uninhabited, and all that is known to us of the mouth of the Back River is derived from the journeys of Back, Simpson, Anderson, and myself; none of us have met natives there, consequently it is fair to conclude that the Esquimaux but seldom resort to so inhospitable a locality. Even much more favoured shores in this vicinity are but very thinly sprinkled with inhabitants, and their whole time is occupied in providing a scanty subsistence for themselves. In fact their life is spent in a struggle for existence, and depends mainly upon their skill in taking seals during the winter, a matter which requires such long training that no European has ever yet succeeded in acquiring it. My two Greenland Esquimaux tried various methods at Bellot Strait, yet did not succeed; and without dogs trained to scent out the small breathing-holes of seals through the ice, and through the snow which overlays the ice, I do not think even the Boothian Esquimaux could live. It requires not only that a man should possess a trained dog, but that he himself should be well trained in the only successful mode of seal-hunting, in order to subsist in this locality. It is, therefore, evidently an error to suppose that, where an Esquimaux can live, a civilized man can live also. Esquimaux habits are so entirely different from those of all other people, that I believe there is no instance on record of either a white

man or an Indian becoming domesticated amongst them, or acquiring tolerable expertness in the management of a kayak. With regard to the probability of procuring the means of subsistence independently of the Esquimaux, I will just state what was shot by my own sledge party—and we never lost a chance of shooting anything—during the journey along the lands in question, that occupied us for seventy-nine days, and covered nearly 1,000 geographical miles of distance. The sum total amounted to two reindeer, one hare, seventeen willow-grouse, and three gulls. The second question is—Why have the remains of so few of our lost countrymen been found? It is, indeed, true that only three of the 105 were discovered, but we must bear in mind that from the time they left the ship they were dragging sledges and boats, and therefore they must have travelled almost constantly upon the ice—not upon the land; consequently all traces or remains there vanished with the summer thaw of 1848. There is no doubt that many relics still remain strewn along the uninhabited shore of King William's Island, beneath the snow; but as it was most carefully examined three times over, I cannot think that any conspicuous object, such as would be put up to indicate where records were deposited, could possibly have escaped us. The summer at Port Kennedy proved a warm one, yet the ice did not permit us to move until the 9th of August, and the object of the expedition having been attained, we commenced our homeward voyage. On the 21st of September I arrived in London, having landed at Portsmouth, and on the 23rd the dock gates at Blackwall closed behind the Fox.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

TEN thousand pounds is the figure with which Mr. Uzielli opens the Guarantee Fund for the Great Exhibition. Our readers have long anticipated the decision of the Society of Arts to go on with the Exhibition, without regard to the temporary storms of politics. This decision has at length been taken; and the Guarantee Fund, of a quarter of a million, is now in progress of subscription. The event will take place in 1862.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Council of the Horticultural Society have given notice to the Government that they are now prepared to execute their portion of the works on the Kensington Gore Estate. This movement in revival of the Society has met with success, and a Winter Garden will no longer be one of our London wants.

The Government have appointed Mr. Robert Grant, author of the 'History of Physical Astronomy,' to the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. A better appointment was never made:—we mean a more appropriate appointment. Mr. Grant, till then utterly unknown, appeared at once as the author of the only full history of gravitation from the time of Newton which exists; and his work at once took its place as an astronomical classic. Nothing could be more fitting than that a Scotchman who had done this honour to his native country should be recalled to fill a chair in one of its Universities: and the Government has shown a proper sense as well of what is due to Mr. Grant as to the legitimate national feeling of the country he comes from.

The value of the annual grant made to the Royal Society by Government for scientific purposes, has on many occasions been very apparent, but in no case more so than by a recent publication by the Rev. Dr. Robinson. Dr. Robinson has been at the head of the Armagh Observatory for many years. This observatory, which was formed in 1793 by Primate Robinson, is supplied with several excellent astronomical instruments, and these have been used to good purpose. Among other work the places of 5,345 stars have been observed from 1828 to 1854; and by means of a grant made to Dr. Robinson by the Council of the Royal Society and of the Government Grant Fund, they are now published.

Admiral Fitz-Roy brings the knowledge of a practical sailor to the question—discussed by Professor Airey in the last number of this journal—of



the deviation of the compass in iron ships. His letter will be read with interest, and especially by the men of science to whom it is directly addressed.

Leigh Hunt and Douglas Jerrold should have lived to read the instructions this week issued by the Duke of Cambridge, which virtually abolish flogging in the British army. For many years these humorists fought against the lash in quib, and tale, and verse, on the ground of outraged sentiment and humanity; just as Mr. Erasmus Wilson, on a memorable occasion, still fresh in popular recollection, fought against it on medical and physiological grounds. The men of letters are gone to their rest without seeing the end of their toil. Mr. Wilson still lives to rejoice in the victory of his correct and generous principles. Abused by Government prints, a dozen years ago, as a mere scientific sentimentalist, it must be a proud satisfaction to him to find that the Commander-in-Chief has at length been constrained by the growth of public feeling to admit in practice that his theories were right.

Earl de Grey, whose death occurred on Monday morning, was one of the last of those who in their youth had sat to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The noble earl had many titles to respect, but this peculiar fact about him was the one that always came unbidden to the minds of those who shook his cheery hand and saw his hale and hearty face. Only seventy-eight years old, he had been a peer for seventy-three years. As Lord Grantham he sat to Reynolds, together with the late Earl of Ripon, and a brother who died in his youth. The circumstance carries you back to the deluge—at least to Louis the Fifteenth's deluge; for the peer who is scarcely yet cold was a peer before the names of Robespierre and Bonaparte had been heard in France. Rogers used to boast that he had knocked at Johnson's door in the Temple. The fact does not startle you more than proof that a living man had sat to Reynolds. In point of intellect, the Earl de Grey was a good average specimen of an English country gentleman. His tastes were fine, and he felt an interest in the arts, particularly in architecture. The Institute of British Architects flourished under his presidential care. Of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, he was an undistinguished member.

The demise of Earl de Grey leaves the Presidency of the Institute of British Architects open. This is the time, then, for the Institute to consider the policy of introducing a new rule as regards that office. The tendencies of public thought are against nominal and ornamental—and in favour of professional and working—Presidents for learned and artistic bodies. The world begins to see that eminent men of letters, science, and art are, by the nature of their qualifications, the fittest persons to guide and represent such Societies, and a considerable progress has been made in separating them from their ancient ornamental encumbrances. Working men are already at the head of the Royal Society, the Linnean Society, the Zoological Society, the Institute of Civil Engineers, and many others. Why not have an architect at the head of the Institute of British Architects?

We are asked to state that the death of Earl de Grey will prevent any meeting of members and visitors in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday evening, the 21st inst. The reading of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott's paper, announced at the last meeting, when the President was in the chair, is postponed to another occasion.

James Ward, the Paul Potter of the English school, and the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died on Wednesday evening, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one. James Ward was not only an artist himself, but the centre and representative of a family of artists. He was the brother-in-law of Morland, the father-in-law of Jackson, the father of George Raphael Ward, the engraver, uncle of William Ward, the engraver, and grandfather of Mrs. Edward M. Ward, whose works are among the delights of female artists' genius in our own day. He began life as an engraver, in which profession he obtained a first-rate reputation, and his engravings are still highly valued by connoisseurs. One of his most celebrated

prints is after Rembrandt, 'Cornelius the Centurion.' It was comparatively late in life when he became an Academician, as he had taken up the profession of painting when he was verging on middle age. He adopted the profession, in which he established so great a reputation, against the advice of his friends. The success, however, which he gained as an animal painter was signal; he was what we should now call the Landseer of his day; and, in the zenith of his reputation, earned his 50*l.* and sometimes 70*l.* a day by his portraits of horses and bulls. Not content with mere animal painting, and being ambitious to distinguish himself in high historic Art, he competed for a large picture of the 'Triumph of the Duke of Wellington,' painting a vast allegorical work; and carried the day over the heads of Haydon and Hilton. This work is now in Chelsea Hospital, for which institution it was painted. Many of his early works resemble Morland's in their general style; but there was a humour and a touch in them peculiarly his own, the evidence of original and independent genius. Mr. Ward was at all times a most indefatigable student. Up to eighty years of age he always rose at four o'clock in the morning, and was in his study at that time. George the Third was one of his most constant patrons; for this sovereign he painted several works; he was also employed by George the Fourth. For many years past Mr. Ward had lived at Cheshunt, Herts, and up to a few years of his death he came to London regularly once a year at the time of the May Exhibitions. The work of his which the public of fifty years ago most admired, and the one which procured for him the general designation of the English Paul Potter, is the marvellous picture of 'The Bull,' which picture is now the chief attraction of the Crystal Palace picture-gallery. A fine specimen of his landscape faculty is the work called 'A Scene in Lord de Tabley's Park,' now in the Vernon Collection. Outside of his artistic works, Mr. Ward was a man of gentle manners, of conspicuous personal accomplishments, and of profound piety. His death was peculiarly simple and tranquil. He died full of honour and fame, and has left behind him the memory of a good artist and a true gentleman.

Sir John Bowring will read a paper 'On the Arts and Manufactures of China,' at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday next.

The sale of M. Merlin's small cabinet of Greek coins took place at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's during the last week, many of the lots producing high prices, as will be seen by the following quotations:—A silver coin of Macedon, first province, with head of Diana to the right, on a buckler, 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Perseus, with expressive portrait of the king in high relief, a beautiful coin in fine condition, 23*l.* 5*s.*—Cierium Thessalie, with laurelled head of Jupiter to the right, 27*l.*—Ætolia, with head of Hercules to the right, 25*l.*—Thebes, with full-face of Hercules on the reverse, an unpublished and probable unique example, 35*l.* 5*s.*—Ios, Insula Cycladum, with head of Homer to the right, bound with a narrow fillet, very interesting, and probably unique, 40*l.* The mother of Homer is said to have been born at Ios.—Tenus, with head of Jupiter Ammon, with legend in full, 20*l.* 15*s.*—Perperene, Mysie, of Philip Senior, with laurelled portrait, 8*l.*—Copper coin of Annia Faustina, 8*l.*—Silver coin of Erythræ, with head of Hercules to the right, 10*l.* 15*s.*—Onidus, with the head of Venus, with unpublished magistrate's name, 48*l.*—Cos, with head of Hercules with lion's skin to the left, with magistrate's name unpublished, 25*l.*—Podulia, Lycie, of Gordianus Pius, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Side of Tranquillina, reverse, a male figure walking, 9*l.* 15*s.*—Eleusa, Island of Cilicia, afterwards called Sebaste, of Commodus, 7*l.*—Temenothyra, of Philip Senior, with usual inscription, but of probably unique type, 26*l.*—The 141 lots produced 573*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The principal features of the Schiller Festival were everywhere the same—solemnities and addresses at the academies and schools, musical and theatrical performances, festival and torchlight processions, and illuminations. The Festival has not fallen short of the great expectation; everywhere, from Moscow to Marseilles, it seems to

have been favoured with the brightest of autumn weather. The Germans in London did their best, and so did they at Paris, Brussels, and other not German capitals; the German colonies in these cities form but a small minority; yet within their walls, and to the large body of their public, Schiller was but a stranger. "Who is Schiller?" was a question heard in the Crystal Palace. Not so in Germany. In whatever town you chanced to stay on that day, you were struck with the festival appearance of the place, even from the early morning; there were the bells pealing merrily, as if they had a special mission to celebrate the poet, who knew how to explain their chimes so well; there were the houses flagged and adorned with garlands; there were the cheerful expectant faces; there was the great holiday appearance of everything—and a holiday it was, not only for the schoolboy, but business and politics all had to give way before Schiller's Festival. Whoever has a name in literature, music, or the plastic art, has exerted his powers to the utmost for the celebration of the day. Berlin was at first refused what all the other large towns in Germany were allowed to indulge in; but a medium was hit on, in the solemn laying of the foundation-stone for Schiller's monument, which will stand on the open place in front of the theatre. The Prince Regent subscribed 10,000 thalers towards the monument, and besides this a large government prize for the best German drama, to be awarded every three years, was announced in the official paper. In the Vienna procession walked 5,000 torch-bearers, and 300 banners waved. In the Stuttgart and Leipzig processions, all the *dramatis personæ* of Schiller's plays were represented; bell-casters guided a cart with a bell, that chimed in the procession; another cart bore Schiller's house with a baking oven in it (Schiller's grandfather had been a baker), out of which came a sort of hot rolls (Bretzeln), which were distributed among the people; a printing-press in the procession distributed Schiller's poem, 'An die Freude'; Bacchantes spent the "Marbach Schiller," a mixture of red and white wine, and gardeners threw flowers among the crowd. Frau von Gleichen, the only surviving child of the poet, was present at the Stuttgart Festival, and was welcomed solemnly by the authorities of the place; she seemed deeply moved. Marbach and Gohlis, near Leipzig, were places of pilgrimage to thousands of people. The Weimar procession moved to the Fürstengruft, where laurel wreaths and flowers were deposited on Schiller's grave by the hands of the young; from thence to the Schiller and Goethe monument, where the address was delivered. At Hamburg the illumination of the Alsterbassin is said to have made a particularly fine effect, with the houses and ships flagged and brilliantly illuminated, the moon all the while trying to eclipse it all, but only enhancing the beauty of the scene. In the Hamburg procession walked upwards of 20,000 people, twenty-four music bands, and 2,000 singers. The Alster club closed this monster procession, with a large boat in its centre, drawn by eight fine horses. The 'Lay of the Bell' has been performed almost everywhere, at some places with Romberg's composition, at others it was merely spoken, accompanied by scenic representations and *tableaux vivants*; these last were particularly fine at Munich. Here too the 'Song of the Bell' was spoken by Sophia Schröder, the once famous tragedian, now almost eighty years of age. Old King Ludwig willingly opened his Feldhern-Halle for the performance of the Festival Cantate. Large donations have been given for the Schiller-Hiftung, a society for the support of poor authors and their families, which has started under the patronage of Schiller's name, in imitation of the London society. We hear that at Vienna alone, 20,000 florins have been subscribed. Thus, when the remembrance of this remarkable Festival shall have faded away, this one beneficial fact will last to remind a younger generation of Schiller's Centenary Birthday.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA IS NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3*s.*, which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five.—Area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

At the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5A, Pall Mall East, Mr. H. WALLIS'S EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES, besides choice Works painted expressly for this occasion, contains—Sir A. W. Callcott's grand picture of 'Diana Returning from the Chase,' Poole's two great Works, the 'Plague in London,' and 'Messengers Coming to Job' (from the Northwick Collection), Linnell's 'David Slaying the Lion,' Constable's 'Opening of Waterloo Bridge,' 'The Poacher's Boy,' by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., &c., &c. Open from Nine till Five. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

*An Essay on Classification.* By Louis Agassiz. (Longman and Co.)—This essay is the reprint of an introduction to a large work now in course of publication under the title of 'Contributions to the Natural History of the United States.' In this essay the author has given his general views of the classification of the animal kingdom, and all who are acquainted with his previous works will be glad to possess in a condensed form his opinions upon the science of which he has been so distinguished a cultivator. The work is also written in a style to interest the general reader. In fact, as the work was originally written for an American public, the author thinks it necessary to apologize to his European readers by stating that in the United States "there is not a class of learned men distinct from the other cultivated members of the community." On the contrary, so general is the desire for knowledge, that I expect to see my book read by operatives, by fishermen, by farmers, quite as extensively as by the students in our colleges, or by the learned professions; and it is but proper that I should endeavour to make myself understood by all." The apology was hardly necessary, for philosophers as well as operatives appreciate the advantages of plain English. Although Professor Agassiz's Essay may meet with no opposition in the land of his adoption, many of his views will excite surprise in Europe. This is more especially the case with his criticisms on the lower animals and plants. When, for instance, he says, "I do not see that the facts known at present preclude the possibility of an association of the Rhizopods with the Algæ," he hazards an opinion which would throw doubts on his knowledge of the structure and functions of Rhizopods and Algæ altogether. Again, he attempts to destroy the group of Infusoria altogether, by placing indiscriminately these organisms with plants on the one hand, or with the higher animals on the other. When he asserts that he has seen "a Planaria lay eggs, out of which Paramæcia were born," the fact should be detailed in such a way that others may form a judgment of so important an observation. It is on facts like these that he proceeds to the sweeping assertion, "that a division of the animal kingdom, to be called Protozoa, differing from all other animals in producing no eggs, does not exist in nature." The sub-kingdom Protozoa, including the true Infusoria, the Rhizopods, and the Sponges, has been sanctioned by all those investigators who have devoted their time and attention to the lower groups and animals, and is hardly to be swept out of existence in the free-and-easy manner indicated by Prof. Agassiz. There are many other points in which he is open to criticism in his treatment of the invertebrate classes of animals. Nevertheless, the book may be read with profit by those who are anxious to obtain a general view of what has been done in the department of zoology for the last few years.

*The Quadrupeds and Reptiles of Europe.* By Lord Clermont. (Van Voorst).—The publication of cheap descriptions of species of plants and animals, is a sign that the study of natural history in earnest is going on. The reading of books on natural history will not make a naturalist, and it is only by the study of specimens that a foundation can be laid for the successful prosecution of the study of botany or zoology. Hitherto the descriptions of species have been too much confined to

costly illustrated works to allow them to be used by the great mass of the people. Hence, these studies have been frustrated at the very beginning. It is on this account, that the publication of books like this by Lord Clermont, at a small price, and giving good descriptions of species, cannot be too highly appreciated. In this work we have accurate descriptions of the Mammalia and Reptiles of Europe; and any one with a small amount of elementary knowledge, will be able with this book in his hand to make out the various forms of mammals and reptiles found in Europe. The work, however, is purely zoological, and is not intended to supply the reader with amusement. It is written for the naturalist who works in the field or museum, and to him it will be found of service.

*Manchester and Wild Flowers.* By Leo H. Grindon. (Whittaker & Co.)—This little work is a reprint of papers which originally appeared in one of the Manchester newspapers. It is written in a genial, cheerful spirit, and well adapted to stir up in the natives of the great manufacturing metropolis a love of the beautiful scenery and natural objects by which they are surrounded.

*Elements of Conchology, comprising the Physiological History of Shells and their Molluscous Inhabitants, &c.* By Lovell Reeve. Part XI. (Reeve).—There are two ways of doing shell-work for the public:—one is that adopted by Mr. J. P. Woodward—whose 'Rudimentary Treatise' is a marvel of cheapness, and a model of accuracy and careful compression,—the other is the costly form, and is employed by Mr. Reeve,—perhaps wisely, if his patrons be wealthy, and he himself wishes to be the same. But publishing beautifully-coloured plates and showy text is not the best method of meeting the wants of the larger number of students of Conchology, who can fill their pockets with little besides shells, and who do not find cowries to be current coin in the land in which they are born. If price be left out of consideration, it is pleasant enough to receive and read this serial, and to look long upon such an illustration as that of *Panopæa Aldrovandi*, which adorns the present Part. It has, however, but two plates, instead of five, as in the previous parts; for which Mr. Reeve apologizes, and tells us that "at the end of the tenth number it was found that not a third of the letter-press was published, whilst the illustrations were nearly exhausted." This might have been foreseen at the end of the first number, as well as found out at the tenth; letter-press being so much easier and cheaper than plates, and description so much more facile than drawing. It is now proposed to complete the work in six monthly numbers, each containing two plates. We shall await the completion with interest. This, however, is not Mr. Reeve's most costly and valuable work,—of that other more when a new portion appears. We must cite an amusing instance of nomenclature run mad:—"The gushing enthusiasm with which Mr. Chitty has complimented his 'bosom friends' in the foregoing harlequinade of proper names, identifying their memory not only with the titles of species but of genera, renders the list of *Stomatoda* rather grotesque. However much Mrs. Metcalfe may be delighted at hearing Mr. Metcalfe dilate upon the beauty of his *Metcalfeia Metcalfeiana*, we can fancy the astonishment of Mr. Wilkinson at being presented by Mrs. Wilkinson with two lovely *Wilkinsonæa Wilkinsonianæ*; and the familiarity with which Mrs. Wilkinson is brought into generic association with Sir Robert Schomburgk, Dr. Gould, and Mr. Hanley in the names *Wilkinsonæa Schomburgkiana*, *Gouldiana*, and *Hanleyana*, is suggestive of flirtations that can scarcely be tolerated with propriety in the conchological nomenclature."

## SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—Nov. 14.—The opening meeting of the Session was held on Monday evening, at Burlington House, Sir R. I. Murchison, V. P., in the chair.—Prof. Otto Struve, of St. Petersburg, was elected a Corresponding Member; Sir E. Borough, Bart.; the Rev. C. Oakley; Lord H. Scott; H. Duckworth; G. Gammie; C. Maret, and F. Tagart, Esq., as Fellows.—The paper read was

'Discoveries by the Late Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and Party, by Capt. M'Clintock, R.N. This paper is given in another page.

**CHEMICAL.**—Nov. 3.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—Dr. E. Smith read a paper 'On the Immediate Source of the Carbon excreted by the Lungs.'—Prof. Bloxam read a paper 'On the Crystalline Hydrates of Baryta and Strontia.' He showed, in opposition to the statements of most authors, that hydrate of strontia, unlike hydrate of baryta, is decomposed at a red heat.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Nov. 15.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the Government Water Works, Trafalgar Square; with a few Facts relating to other Wells which have been sunk or bored into the Chalk Formation,' by Mr. C. E. Amos.

**SYRO-EGYPTIAN.**—Nov. 8.—Archdeacon Raymond in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Jolowicz, being 'An Enquiry into Manetho's Egyptian History; whether it was founded upon Tradition, Written Documents, or the Sculptural Monuments.' The author first pointed out the disagreements between Herodotus and Diodorus, and showed from these, as also from their own statements, that these historians built upon simple tradition. The priests did not quote to them any historical documents, or refer them to any writings for further knowledge. Again, when Clemens describes the sacred books of the Egyptians, he does not describe any as historical. Hence Dr. Jolowicz concludes that there were no historical writings in existence; and he further shows, on turning to Manetho's History, that that was drawn directly from the inscriptions on the temple walls. This should make us place great reliance on Manetho's list of kings' names. But the case is otherwise with respect to the history of the invasion of Egypt by the Hycsos, or Shepherd Kings. This Dr. Jolowicz considers was drawn from tradition, like the histories of Herodotus and Diodorus, and entitled to less weight.—Mr. Sharpe thought that Dr. Jolowicz had made probable several important points:—1st, that Herodotus and Diodorus were wholly guided by tradition; 2ndly, that Manetho, in his list of kings, was guided by the sculptures on the walls: but in his account of the Shepherd Kings, he relied solely on tradition, as there were no historical books to guide him.—Archdeacon Raymond agreed with the view of the subject that Manetho's History was drawn directly from the temple walls.—W. H. Black, Esq., believed that as the history had only come to us in fragments, data might yet come to light by which the discrepancies in Egyptian chronology might yet be reconciled.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| Mon.   | Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge. British Architects, 8.   |
| Tues.  | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Government Water-Works, Trafalgar Square,' and 'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls,' by Mr. Grantlham. Zoological, 9.—'On the Reptiles, Batrachians, and Fishes, collected by the Rev. H. B. Tristram in the Algerian Sahara,' by Dr. Gunther.—'On New Birds from the Rio Napo,' by Mr. Sclater. |
| Wed.   | Society of Arts, 8.—'On China, and its Relations to British Commerce,' by Sir John Bowring. British Archaeological Association, 8½.—'On Caesar's Passage of the Thames and his Route afterward,' by the Rev. H. Jenkins.—'On Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered at Caistor,' by Mr. Bateman. Royal Society of Literature, 8½.              |
| Thurs. | Numismatic, 7. Society of Antiquaries, 8. Royal, 8½.—'On Spontaneous Evaporation,' by Dr. B. B. B.—'On Recent Theories and Experiments regarding Ice at or near its Melting-Point,' by Prof. Thomson. Philological, 8.   |

## FINE ARTS

### THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

How the years go by! The Seventh Annual Winter Exhibition is now opened in the French Gallery, Pall Mall, and it seems to our memory but just started.

The winter is rather the time of promise than performance among artists, but nevertheless Mr. Gambart has contrived to fill his cheerful and well-situated room with a pleasant range of small



pictures, studies, sketches and water-colour drawings, such as the eye of the artist and the amateur may find long pleasure in examining. There are hints and experiments in colour, and careful single figures, some of great beauty, which in some men show progress, and in others show a persistence and equality of power. It can hardly be expected that the best men should waste their Academy opportunities by premature exhibition: but in the room there are small pictures by young men, displaying all the enlarged imagination, wider reading, increased mechanical care, and glorious blaze of colour, which promise to be the characteristics of our modern school, that hopeful off-set of the Venetian.

Critics are too often severe on small careless pictures by rising men, on the supposition that the last picture exhibited is always the last one painted, and that therefore if the June picture is not better than the May picture the painter is going back. Now every one knows not only that the hard necessities of life repeatedly compel an artist to the sale of sudden and crude pictures; to the furbishing up of old sketches; to the painful and uninviting toil of replicas; and, in fact, to the general mustard-and-cress sowing and reaping of small green crops. Upon this lenient principle we see no necessary retrogression in Mr. Millais's *Meditation* (No. 121), which is but a common-place study of one of the autumn leaf young ladies in white muslin, like Tilburina, leaning back in a chair, with a certain garnishing of hard-leaved passion-flowers, fuschias, &c. The painting—neither solid, finished nor rich in colour—might be by any young manufacturer for the dealer's market. For all we know, the picture may be a work of the artist's early youth.

In a less degree the same may be said of Mr. Holman Hunt's *School-Girl's Hymn* (57), not a much better picture than Mr. Martineau's *Pet of the Brood* (117), a mere study of a country girl's head. It is highly finished, worked up to an enamel, it is true—worked even to the bobs and threads of the comforter; the face, too, is real, but the expression, though innocent and tolerably expressive, is not successful: it is but a hard-featured way of singing 'The Morrow Hymn,' as the kid glove poet calls it; the finish is to tell the truth here somewhat resultless.

The leading Academicians, if they send anything, send but pleasant studies and single figures, as Mr. Philip with his *Thing of beauty is a joy for ever* (126), a bold richly coloured study of a Spanish coquette, daringly beautiful, and brown as the hazel-nut, her black hair prettily knotted with purple ribbon. The peasant in the background is most dashingly put in with all the painter's usual breadth and dexterity of brush.

Mr. Maclise is hardly represented by his *Lear and Cordelia* (114), really nothing but two models—an empty, bearded face, flatly, coldly, and cleanly painted, and the back of a head and gown. It is the most passionless Shakspearian study ever painted, we should think, by a man of genius. The sharp, careful draughtsman-like painting only makes the vacancy of feeling more patent.

Mr. Roberts is very brown and sketchy in his *Remains of the Temples of Minerva and of Mars Altior at Rome* (129, 130); he gives us experienced and most clever hints, and marks the place for figures; but great results of human thought, like these buildings, that even in these sketches seem eternal, cannot be expressed without thought and labour. Mr. Stanfield, always ruling the waves with a daring hand, gives us the *Goodwin Sands* (146) and the *Land's End* (147), both strong subjects; and Mr. Ward paints two beautiful faces, calling them *Morning and Home Thoughts* (56, 183), probably companion figures. Mrs. Ward cheers our eye again with her *Bed-Time*, a nursery scene, such as mothers love, treated in a loving way, and with a most pleasant freshness of colour.

Mr. Wallis's *Xarifa* (154) is a great advance, a gorgeous and most Venetian bit of colour—perhaps, rather of a decorative character: a room panelled with such figures would, indeed, be kaiserly,—not but what the expression of the hopeless, haggard, dark, red-eyed Moorish face, is beautiful and sad; but, still, what pleases most is the heavy richness of the violet velvet, the splendour

of the gold-cloth cushion, the glowing crimson of the carpet, the pleasant round surface of the blue jar, the tiger-skin footstool, and the vivid green of the shrub that fills the right of the picture.

Mr. Solomon's *Study* (139) is powerful in colour and treatment, but, as it now stands, of course purposeless, unless it represents an imprisoned nun or a captive Royalist lady. There is suppressed passion in the face, and the attitude is well chosen.

Mr. Poole's two pictures—the *Girl Standing at a Well* (127) and *Girl going to the Spring* (128)—have a mellow glow about them, the artist living in a fine ripe though unfortunately conventional climate: his sun not being our sun, nor his moon our moon.

Mr. Brett, the laborious, contributes the *Glacier of Rosenlauri* (13), the most true and beautiful facsimile of glacier form that the modern love for Swiss travelling has produced. The earthier ridges and crestings, the scoopings and cleavages, he paints as a geologist and a poet.

Among many instances of praiseworthy care and improvement, though on slight and almost nameless subjects, we may mention Mr. Calderon's *Madriena* (27), a finely painted Spanish face;—Mr. Cary's *Heath in Bloom* (28): natural objects thought over more than usually;—Mr. Boyce's *Corner of the Fenice* (11), with the red houses and green water, is a nosegay of colour, treated in this artist's broad, manly manner;—Mr. Brandon, though somewhat lost in bituminous glazes, which befog his characters, has made a singular and imaginative picture of *Il Guico di Parsatella* (12), a set of thieves and gamblers (synonymous) revelling in a Trastevere tavern; brown figures looming through a Rembrandtish fog of bitumen: wrong but clever.

Young Mr. Solomon, with all the tarnish of the absence of common sense, imitativeness, and gross affectation, is yet so astonishingly clever, that he deserves a paragraph to himself for his two pictures—*David Playing before Saul* (143) and *Babylon* (145), both surprisingly daring and imaginative for a youth, or indeed any one, but both spoiled by ludicrous blots and sectarian imperfections. Saul is gloomy and grand, but then it is too evident that he has eaten too many of those grapes, or that the smoke of that queer smoking extinguisher has affected his stomach; it is also painful to see that the small stove he sets his feet on has just scorched his toes. David is surprisingly lank and spindly. 'Babylon' is less extravagant, and there is a weird, oriental feeling about it highly commendable. Avoid the ridiculous, unwise but clever Mr. Solomon; work hard at severe geometric drawing, curb your Pegasus, and you must do great things.

Young Mr. Stanfield has turned Pre-Raphaelite "Saul also is among the prophets"—brown and slate colour, woody texture, and Rhine houses he here abjures, and comes out with *Richmond* (148), an original bit of rich colour, produced by the purple sea-side cliffs of Yorkshire, and their capping of emerald turf. This is at all events new and brilliant, which the Rhine houses were not. We are glad he has sloughed at last.

Mr. W. C. Thomas's sketch of *King Alfred visiting the Churches at Early Dawn* (1521) has a pure religious feeling about it.—Mr. Lumley's *Interior of a Fisherman's Hut on the Island of Fladda, near Isle of Skye* (111), though not wonderful as a painting, is interesting for its strange effect of blue light.—Mr. Holmes has a timid, thoughtful little sketch, called *The Parting of Galahad and Lancelot* (92).—Mr. Fenn, always clever in landscape, the *Farm near the Sea* (59).—Mr. Dillon's *Trout* (53) deserves attention as much as Mr. Duffield's sleek *Fruit* (54), and Mr. Cooke's *Venetian Scenes* (35, 36, 37), the enchantment of Venice being untiring.

As requiring lengthier notice, either for their originality or the labour expended on them, we may mention as great improvements, Mr. Crowe's *Boswell's Introduction to the Literary Club* (45), really a good honest picture, and worth engraving, as times go. The two principal figures are expressive, well studied, and successful. The bystanders not so good, get feeble till they end in sheer vacuity. Without being solid, the faces are well painted, though Boswell is almost too crafty and scornful, and the Doctor hardly weighty enough

with thought; but who can expect Mr. Crowe to be endowed for a moment with the intellect of that Polyphemus of the clubs?

Mr. Gale, always delightfully subtle and delicate with his brush, though not a creator, gets larger and manlier. His *May Garland* (62), and *Little Cardinal* (63), are capital bits of child character. The one a red carnation in colour, the other a speckled picotee. If he keep within his capabilities, and continue to work as though he loved work, and not as if he were throwing off Dutch clock-faces so many an hour, like Mr. Millais just at present, he will be a quiet success. The little boy in the Cardinal's red hat and cape is very pretty with his sly pertness and curiosity.

Mr. Whaite, careful and laborious as he is,—*Mountain Mist at Sunrise* (167),—is an instance of the over-refined subtlety into which our modern artist mind, when resolute and original, is apt to run. Take to hunting, Mr. Whaite, and paint robustly.

—Mr. Weigall, though usually dealing with very old and safe stuff, is unusually good in his *Young Mother* (162), a very pretty, honest portrait.—Mr. Smallfield is always beautiful and flower-like in colour, and, especially in water-colour, pure and kindly. His *Study of a Girl's Head* (138) is exquisite, though a little over-wrought.—Mr. Oates does not seem to us to go on: he still remains too fond of thin brown washes of water and lumps of rock that look like broken glass-bottles. His foliage is specky; his grass thready. There is an over-subtle attenuation about what he does, which is almost feminine and microscopic. A great painter must have this sort of nervous power, but he must have also the dauntless hand with which Titian moulded a breast-plate, or Tintoretto dashed in a fallen angel's wing.—Miss Solomon's *Reading for Pluck and Reading for Honours* (140, 141) we do not like; they are coarse and untrue to University habits. The fast man seems, to our foolish eyes, the better man of the two; and as even legitimate courtship is not the special vocation of University men during their residence at College, it is just as probable such flirtations would lead to virtuous Tommy's being plucked, as to wicked Harry, who hangs a scarlet coat over his chair, and talks nonsense to flower-girls at quadrangle windows, being rusticated.

Mr. Faed's *Anxious Look-out* (58) must not be overlooked; nor Mr. Herring's blue bits of Italy, *Bay of Baie* (87), &c.; nor Mr. Hayllar's *In Clover* (85), a nice scrap of country life, treated honestly, without oiling the labourer's hair, scouting his linen, or putting on him special red and blue dresses, after the manner of Messrs. Underhill, Cobbett and Co.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. D. J. Philips, painter, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, architect, have been elected into the seats of Mr. Leslie and Sir Robert Smirke. This choice will give general satisfaction. Mr. Philips has won the honour by his recent Spanish pictures, and the architect of the Carlton Club has not only his own strong claims to promotion, but also the merit of his father's voluntary retirement from active office. These two gentlemen will become esquires on their election being confirmed by the Crown, and will rank with barristers in social station. The title of esquire descends by strict legal right to an Academician's eldest son, but no further. Another vacancy is made in the Academy by the death of Mr. James Ward, an event which we have noticed in another column.

Sir Charles Eastlake has been through Spain without being able to buy a picture. Good paintings are rare in Spain; the school was the latest in Europe, and its professors and productions were few. Nearly all the great Murillos are locked up in the Museum at Seville, or in inaccessible public buildings like the Caridad. Nor is Sir Charles the man to unlock private treasures in a land so proud and vain. A Director of the English National Gallery is, by the very pretensions of his title and his visit, a person to create suspicion and provoke resistance. The Hidalgo is proud, however poor: and he might be often willing to sell quietly to a dealer things he will never part with to a high Government functionary,



whose visits and purchases are announced in every newspaper of Europe. Our admirable Consul at Seville, Don Julian Williams, a man who knows Spain, and understands Spanish pictures better perhaps than any other man alive, would be likely to manage such a commission with far greater chance of success.

Sir Charles Eastlake has had more success in Hanover. At the sale of Count Stolberg's pictures at Söder, in Hanover, he bought for the National Gallery two Ruysdaels, at the respective prices of 1,180*l.*, and 1,060*l.* The pictures represent waterfalls, and were probably painted as companion pictures. An amusing description of this sale was sent home to the *Times*, from which we borrow a humorous and touching incident. "With the disposal of the Ruysdaels I fancied the interest of the sale over, quite forgetting that a Raphael was to come, and with it, as it proved, a rather unusual scene. But soon the letter S brought forward the great Sanzio—a small work of miniature-like character, and painted on parchment. At the same time a gentleman of very distinguished appearance—reported to be a Count, deputed by the Austrian Government—came conspicuously forward, and began to bid with a Lord Hertford-like pertinacity. The numbers mounted with great zest, soon outstripping the Ruysdael standard, and had just touched 10,000 thalers when Count Stolberg, who had been harrowing his soul in the adjoining gallery, from the time the auction began, by the contemplation of every picture as its turn came to go up, now entered, pale and agitated, like a man in a dream, and laying hands on the object of contention said, 'I withdraw it.' A stir ensued, and some not very gentle words began to be heard as to the rights of the matter, when kind friends took the fond old man by the arm, and a further bid knocked the picture down to himself. I am convinced that no *Adel* haughtiness, or disregard for the laws of the occasion or the feelings of others, had any part in this sudden act. Count Stolberg is known to be one of the kindest of men and one of the truest of gentlemen; but every German has his weak and Werther side, when, like a man in love, he is hardly responsible for what he does; the fine old Teuton was in love with his Raphael, and the higher the thalers rose the more his heart failed him."

The arrangements made by Mr. Wornum for exhibiting the English pictures belonging to the National Collection, at the South Kensington Museum, being almost, if not altogether, complete, (the date named for its opening being Monday or Monday week) may be briefly described as follows. The building, as it stands, consists of seven chambers.—The first is a long gallery, devoted to elder English pictures, Wilson's, Gainsborough's, Sir Joshua's, &c.,—hung with that dull mulberry lilac, which has been adopted in Trafalgar Square. The door by which the visitor passes onward is sentinelled, so to say, by two of Lawrence's full-length female portraits; one of these the Sibylline Siddons. The hideousness of the dress of his times, in its lankness of drapery, and disproportionate division of the figure, comes forcibly out by way of pictorial drawback in such a position. Between these grand heads on mean pedestals, the visitor passes through into a first series of three transverse rooms, devoted to some of the Turner drawings and the Vernon bequests. These three, as well as a further series of three chambers, devoted to the Turner oil pictures, are hung with a full yet not obtrusive sea green.—The lighting seems to us throughout entirely successful. The space and avoidance of crowding are, indeed, to be welcomed with gratitude. The great pictures of the English school, in short, have never been seen to such advantage. Most of all does the new locality seem to bring out the beauties of Turner; and in its corresponding degree it makes clear his defects, so much the better in aid of sound judgment. His 'Calais Pier'; his 'Aquila'; the back ground of his 'Richmond Hill' (rivaling that of 'La Volière,' landscape by Rubens); his 'Necklace of Loretto,' a Southern dream, which marks a turning-point, after having passed which form was too apt to be a vision and colour a fiery fever,—are now in a fair way to be rightly appre-

ciated. The third room, however, save for its 'Téméraire' (that gorgeous sea-requiem!), might be called the chamber of his Fallacies of Hope. The rashness of his idolators will hardly enter it without a feeling of disturbance. If the warnings on its walls be not lost to students, the space is well bestowed.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—The FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON 1859-60 will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, November 25, when Spohr's Oratorio, THE LAST JUDGMENT, and Mozart's REQUIEM will be performed, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Louis Spohr.—Vocalists: Madam Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolly, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 3*l.*, 5*l.*, and 10*l.* 6*d.* each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

DRURY LANE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—The Committee appointed to superintend a Series of Promenade Concerts, as introduced into this Country and successfully carried out by M. Julien, have entered into arrangements by which these highly-popular Entertainments may be again presented to the Public with all their former brilliancy. The Orchestra will consist of nearly 50 Artists, Performers, including many of the most distinguished artists of the day. Engagements have been already made, and others are in progress, with some of the greatest favourites as Vocalists and Solo Instrumentalists. The Series of Concerts will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, and can only be prolonged for Fourteen Nights. Boxes, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, 1*l.*; Dress Circle, 2*l.* 6*d.*; Private Boxes, 10*l.* 6*d.* and 21*l.*

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Nov. 18, 1859.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The Public are respectfully informed that the representations of the present popular Operas cannot be extended after the 24th of December, consequent on the production of the Christmas Pantomime.—Monday, Nov. 21, and Friday, Nov. 25, TROVATORE, Santley, Messrs Parry and Billing.—Tuesday, 22, Wednesday 23, Thursday 24, Saturday 26, DINORAH, Messrs Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison.—Miss Thirlwall, Billing, and Miss Louisa Pyne.—Conductor, Alfred Mellon.—Ballet, LA FIANCÉE, Messrs W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Mlle. Leguine, Pasquale, Pierron, and M. Vandris. Stalls, 7*l.*; Private Boxes, 4*l.* 3*l.*, 2*l.*, 12*l.* 6*d.*; 1*l.* 5*d.*; 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*l.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*l.*—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling, Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. No charge for booking or box-keepers' fees.

BEETHOVEN.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOVEMBER 21, by general desire, the Programme will be selected from the Instrumental Works of Beethoven, to include the celebrated Kreutzer Sonata for Violin and Piano. Principal performers, M. Wiclawski, Mr. Charles Halle, Signor Piatti, Madam Lemmens-Sherrington and Herr Reichardt.—Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5*l.*; Balcony, 3*l.*; Unreserved Seats, 1*l.* At the Hall, 2*l.*, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse & Co's, 4*l.*, Cheapside; Mr. Turner's, 16, Cornhill; Hammond's, Cramer & Co's, and Chappell & Co's, 50, New Bond Street.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—'Alexander's Feast'.—There is no exhausting that which is to be noted concerning Handel's works. On returning to his 'Alexander's Feast,' after some pause, not merely does the general freshness of that magnificent cantata come over us with "special wonder," but points demanding notice seem to stand out, which had been overlooked on former hearings of the composition. How boundless were his resources—comparable in his art to those of Shakspeare—is illustrated, if we compare this entire ode with his other settings of words commemorating "the Power of Sound." Let us instance, The 'Cecilian Ode,' made up of materials designed for an opera on the story of 'Alceste'—the book of which was to be furnished by Smollett—contains some very quaint numbers. Dryden's lyric beginning with

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,  
contains many phrases more technical and conceited than suits the simplicity of music. Such lines as  
The diapason closing full in man,—  
Sequacious of the lyre,—

are not inspiring; and whether from design, or from the wonderful instinct of propriety which Handel possessed, this ode includes an amount of "quip and crank" in music, strangely different to that of his subsequent setting of Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast'—that second† and grander Cecilian Ode.—Observe, in the first recitative, the odd but most descriptive phrase for violins, after the words,

...in order to their station leap,  
in the subsequent chorus the crossingscale-passages, in different tempi, to the line

Throughout the compass of the notes it ran.  
The songs, too, partake of this peculiarity. There is *concello* in the flute-song,—in the violin-

† While we are discussing Cecilian Odes, regret may be expressed that Pope's noble poem remains unset, since the name of Walond as having "done it" into music can hardly be said to live save in Mr. Husk's monograph on the subject. It is hardly possible to conceive a nobler text for a composer who is not afraid of treating such familiar themes as Music, Death, Love, and Wine.

—in the organ-song. The "Orpheus" song is daring, even to queerness,—written in *tempo di hornpipe*, with the regular kick of the dance-measure expressed by a syncope—turned to graceful account.—Then, the final chorus, "As from the power of sacred lays," is noticeable, from its close resemblance in feature to "Sing ye unto the Lord" in 'Israel,' and proves the assertion (made lately in the 'Handel Studies') that Handel did everything twice.

Pursuing this train of speculation in illustration of Handel's variety, let us point out that, besides this ode, which, musically, glorifies the materials of Music (and 'Alexander's Feast,' to which we shall come presently, and which displays its effect scenically), there is a third tribute, of entirely distinct quality, paid by him to his own art in the concert-scene, from 'Solomon,' where the influence of Music on the mind and the senses is displayed in a series of choruses, the freedom, variety and fancy of which are but equalled by their grandeur. There is no musical illustration of the power of Music which can stand within a mile of these three, if they be taken collectively,—and among them 'Alexander's Feast' is the best: owing, it may be, to the pictorial vivacity of the lyric.

The brilliancy of this *Cantata* comes upon us with double lustre, as compared with the other work of its class we were hearing a few days ago, the weak, tedious 'Lay of the Bell.' It could be dwelt on, movement by movement,—not without calling attention to the enhancing relief of such movements as the voluptuous song, "Softly sweet," or the pathetic air "He sung Darius,"—but to avoid tediousness, we will merely single out one or two points. There is matter in the chorus, "The many rend the skies," for a study to itself. It might be first considered as evidencing Handel's consummate knowledge of vocal writing. The key E major was rarely employed by him in choruses, since in the upper notes of the octave the voices have to speak at a height which is fatiguing. Here, whether from instinct or design, it is interesting to see the management with which these acute notes are sparingly introduced. Often, for instance, as the short phrase "So love was crowned" recurs, it is only at last, when the four voices deliver it *fortissimo*, with one consent, that the G sharp for the soprano, which the ear has from the first been expecting, is given out.

Nevertheless, though such was the habitual temperance of the composer, Handel did not scruple to cast it aside when effect demanded it. The air and chorus "Thais led the way" derive their character not only from the delirious rhythm, as romantic as anything in modern music, but from the screaming height on the scale to which the *cantilena* is driven, in the delivery of which reserve or gentleness is rendered next to impossible by the form of the passage. Transposition would go far utterly to destroy this vigorous musical picture of an orgy. The very effort demanded for its execution adds to its dramatic truth. But that Handel was aware of this may be seen from the rarity of specimens of the kind among his choruses. There are few composers who have written with such moderation for his voices as he, whether among the old Italians or the old Germans, who wrote in days when the voice was caressed, not subjugated. Such flaggings of the wing as may be remarked in this ode (surprisingly few) keep curious measure with the flagging of the poet.

Nature's mother wit is an awkward subject for a fugue; but Handel recovered himself buoyantly in the subsequent chorus, 'Let old Timotheus,' with its prodigality of four subjects; and it seems next to inexplicable, even on the hypothesis of the vanity of a poetaster such as Newburgh Hamilton,—how and why he thought it proper to tag on such a *coda* as the supplementary numbers, omitted, and in just taste, by Mr. Hullah.

The execution of the *Cantata* on Wednesday was excellent as a whole. Mr. Hullah's "Upper School," which of course alters year by year, seems fresher in its female voices than it has been in certain seasons. The *solo* parts were well delivered. There is some general improvement discernible in the speaking of the younger English



singers. The *soprani* were Miss Rowland and Miss Martin. The latter young lady must watch her strong and brilliant *soprano* voice, so as to polish from it a certain harshness; but in the *bravura* music of 'Alexander's Feast' this very quality told: the "*Thais*" song was given with force, fire, and that unreserve, which brought it near good dramatic singing. Mr. Wilbye Cooper, too, has taken a start since we last met him, and has profited by his chances and his success, as every well-intentioned and upright person will do. His voice has gained in power; he commands it with more art than formerly, and he has brightened his style. Mr. Weiss was *basso*, singing the two songs, 'Bacchus' and 'Revenge' (what a pair of crown jewels!), very well. On the whole, it is long since we have had a livelier sensation of musical pleasure than that of Wednesday evening.

**PRINCESS'S.**—A new piece, manifestly designed to exhibit the talents of Miss Louise Keeley and Mr. Widdicombe, has been produced here, under the title of 'Nursery Chickweed.' It bears some resemblance to 'The Rough Diamond' and 'Good for Nothing'; the heroine being a rough specimen of girlhood, brought up, in rude boy-sports and most primitive habits, by a town-crier and rustic bell-ringer, one Jonathan Chickweed, whose faithless spouse has eloped with a recruiting corporal, and left him in charge of two children whom she had undertaken to nurse. At length the parents of the two children visit the spot; and Jonathan, disguised in his wife's cast attire, appears as Mrs. Chickweed, to stand the brunt of the interview, while Nelly is dressed as little Joey, the better to mask her masculine appearance. Of course, these situations are rich in opportunities for both performers,—and the audience have adequate reason for expressing their delight by repeated plaudits. At length, however, all is discovered, and nothing remains except to take the children home; but Nelly, though Jonathan has robbed her of her best clothes to make fine waistcoats for himself, has become so attached to him that she refuses to be separated. The aristocratic parents are therefore compelled to compromise the matter; which they do by taking Jonathan into their service as gardener. This little piece is very picturesquely placed on the stage, and is likely to retain permanent possession.

**OLYMPIC.**—On Monday a so-called new piece was produced, taken from the French of 'Le Moulin à Parolles,' and entitled 'The Head of the Family.' A talkative country busybody, named *Charley Swift*, is the heroine, and played by Mrs. Stirling in the *patter*-style. The reader will recollect the same character, performed by the same actress, at the same theatre, when under the management of Capt. Spicer, a few years ago. The part was then named the *Widow Cherry*, and the performance then, as now, most brilliant in regard to the display of executive power. What has been the necessity for any disguise in the matter?

**NEW ADELPHI.**—'The Dead Heart' is the title of a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips, produced last week at this theatre. It is a long and elaborate drama, in the old style of "Adelphi pieces," in four parts, consisting of a prologue and three acts, and resorting to the stirring periods of the French Revolution for its "Adelphi effects." The prologue sets forth how Robert Landry, a young sculptor (Mr. Webster), is deprived of his lady-love by a certain Count St.-Valerie (Mr. Billington) and an infamous Abbé, Latour (Mr. David Fisher), by whose Jesuitical counsel the Count shapes his course. Landry is, at one stroke, made to suspect his mistress and to lose his liberty, being confined in the Bastille by virtue of the eternal *lettres de cachet*. Eighteen years later the drama begins; and on the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille is in the hands of the populace, and Landry restored to freedom. But his mind is crushed, and has to be gently wooed back to consciousness by the iteration of the name of Catherine Duval (Mrs. Mellon). Better, perhaps, had he never been awakened; for

at length he learns that she is the Countess St.-Valerie, though a widow, and has a son. Landry feels now that his heart is *deadened*; and acts henceforth only from motives of revenge. He joins Latour in his schemes to ruin the young count at the gaming-table, and engages in the revolutionary cause, until he becomes a representative of the Convention, in 1794. He so manages matters that the poor youth is brought to the guillotine, and the Abbé compelled to submit to his direction. To the latter he gives the means of escape from prison, on condition that, to settle old scores, they fight together a mortal duel, after the manner of the Corsican brothers. The Abbé is killed, and Landry's heart begins to revive. He repents of his hitherto implacable vengeance, and resolves to save St.-Valerie, which he does by taking his place on the tumbrel and at the guillotine. The curtain and the fatal knife descend at the same time. Such a part as this, embracing many phases, and presenting the memorabilia of a life, gives to Mr. Webster that variety of expression of which he ever takes such advantage. As an artistic delineation, his Robert Landry stands, in the present day, alone. There is no London actor who can compete with it, in its rough strength and its intense feeling.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—On Wednesday a new piece was produced, called 'The Swan and Edgar': no connexion, of course, with the great fashionable linen-draper firm; but with those more brilliant fancy-fairs and faëry establishments, to be found in nursery tales and old-world legends closely associated. The Swan is a certain *Cygnetta*, supported by Miss Lydia Thompson and a *corps de ballet*, and Edgar, a gallant youth, who deprives *Cygnetta* of her scarf, and thus forces her to retain her human form. For her sake, ultimately Edgar proves inconstant to the betrothed *Rovena* (Miss Cecilia Ranee), and prepares to fly with *Cygnetta*, but is arrested by the *Baron Tschaffenhumburg* (Mr. Barrett). The poor Swan-lady is slain in the conflict, but is restored to life by elfin aid, and duly married to the said Edgar, who turns out to be the heir to the estate which the Baron had usurped. The amorous youth is admirably represented by Miss St.-Casse, and the dancing, of course, exquisitely executed by Miss L. Thompson. The trifle, assisted by good scenery and some very nice acting, was successful. It is the joint production of Mr. C. Kenney and Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—M. von Flotow's 'Martha' has been presented at Drury Lane, with Mdlle. Tietjens as the heroine. The part is not of those which best suit the lady, since it requires grace and coquetry of execution, rather than a robust voice and a violent method of singing.—Its composer's 'L'Am en Peine,' which, so far as memory serves, we prefer to any other of his works, has just been revived at the *Grand Opéra* in Paris.

On Monday last, the *Popular Concerts*, as was announced, were resumed in the St. James's Hall, with every appearance of success. Thus the spell is at last broken which said, "*There shall be no chamber music in London during the winter.*" The instrumental music selected was exclusively Beethoven's. The solo *Sonata*, played by M. Halle, was that second *Sonata* from Beethoven's second *opus*, which, of itself, is sufficient to upturn all the nonsense talked about "period," "development," "style," by rash amateurs or enthusiasts. A clearer outbreak of originality does not exist than in the pompous *largo* and fantastic *finale* of this second work by a young composer.—The vocal music of the evening was, with just taste, we think, not selected from Beethoven's works, which, indeed (one or two exceptions recollected), have only a moderate vocal charm. We are glad to record the revival, by Madame Lemmens-Sherington, of Mr. G. Macfarren's song, "Ah! why do we love?" because we have always held it to be one of the most charming songs in the large library of modern English music.

The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace continue to shamo many an entertainment having a more august name. The last programme in-

cluded Cherubini's Overture to 'L'Hôtellerie Portugaise,'—which, being among the overtures by a classical master not wholly worn threadbare, is, of course, never to be heard at our Philharmonic Concerts.

An attempt is to be made to revive the *Promenade Concerts* for a few weeks before Christmas—the place to be Drury Lane Theatre; the managers, it is stated, a committee of gentlemen. Their labours are to commence on the 26th of this month.

Schiller has certainly been the hero of this month of November, at home as well as abroad. The Schiller Festival at Manchester, where a large body of Germans congregate, was entirely successful. The performances consisted of Beethoven's 'Eroica Symphony' (written to commemorate a great man, it may be recollected); 'The Camp,' from the 'Wallenstein' trilogy, performed entirely by amateurs; and Mendelssohn's Part-song, with its double choir of men's voices, which was composed for the memorable gathering at Cologne. We are told, too, that some of the poetry by the young Germans engaged in commercial pursuits sent in to the committee, and read at the dinner which followed the concert of the preceding evening, was too good to be passed over in a record of an interesting celebration.—At Paris, M. Meyerbeer's *March and Cantata* (the latter described as "not easy"—but where is the easy music by M. Meyerbeer?) seem to have been inefficiently rendered. The march, however, was *encored*. The last movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on Schiller's 'Ode to Joy' was found tedious, and marred by the departure of the audience.—For Weimar and Jena—which towns combined hold festival alternately—Dr. Liszt and Herr Stade had prepared compositions;—for Munich, Herr Lachner, to words by Professor Bodenstedt;—for Leipsic, Herr Rietz;—for Stuttgart, Herr Kucken has been preparing his homage; and there was to be, as should be, in the Suabian town, something more appealing and real than torch-procession, or part-song, or apotheosis with transparencies (to quote from *La Gazette Musicale*)—the presence of Schiller's daughter, the Baroness de Gleichen.

There is a talk, we learn from foreign journals, of a Paganini Festival to be held at Genoa; and, further, that—should such meeting be held, the direction of it is to be offered to M. Berlioz, for whose music, as is well known, Paganini expressed a marked predilection. Is this a *canard*? or are there no Italians competent to superintend on such an occasion—to name but one, *Il Cavaliere* Angelo Mariani?

Our correspondent "G. M."—who addresses a reply to our notice of the Galin-Chévé method—must accept, in lieu of seeing his letter in print, an assurance that it is one among hundreds of similar communications which have reached us since it seemed to us necessary to allude to the innovations attempted in teaching vocal music, and to mention, not without having considered the matter somewhat, why we fancy certain systems more distracting than helpful to the general knowledge of music. It would be impossible to publish one tithe of these explanations and controversies, in most of which there is some ingenuity. The right place for them is an educational or exclusively musical periodical. This, without any discourtesy meant, must suggest itself to those who may have forgotten for a moment that the columns of a journal are not like the tent of *Pari Banou* in the 'Arabian Nights,' which could stretch to hold millions, or contract to suit the comfort of a soliloquizer, at pleasure.

The theatrical season of Paris has been rich in "poor young men," as we have already had more than once occasion to mention. Another one, whose adventures fill four acts of solid prose at the *Théâtre Français*, is called 'Duke Job.' His literary parent is M. Léon Laya. The new play is said to be successful.

Only a few weeks ago we had to announce the death of Louis Spohr, and already another well-known name in the musical world, Karl Gottlieb Reissiger, has gone from among us. Reissiger died at Dresden on the 7th inst. Born on the 31st of January, 1798, at Belzig, near Wittenberg, he went afterwards to college at Leipzig, and from



thence to the university. Here he resolved upon devoting himself to music entirely; accordingly, in 1821, he went to Vienna, where he composed his first opera, 'Das Rockenweibchen,' which was not performed, however, as the words did not pass the censor. Since 1826 he has been settled at Dresden, where he succeeded Karl Maria von Weber in his office as *Kapellmeister*. His popularity was more won by his songs than by his dramatic compositions. We only mention 'Vater Noah,' and 'Die beiden Grenadiere,' which are known and sung by old and young. Reissiger will be best recollected in England by his pianoforte trios, which have a certain elegance and way of their own, though they do not rise to great music, and which are accessible to amateurs; also by that beautiful melody, introduced here under the name of 'C. M. Weber's last waltz.'

Dr. Spohr is said, by a foreign correspondent of a morning journal, to have left behind him autobiographical memoirs, which will shortly be published at Cassel.

### MISCELLANEA

*Objects in the Red Sandstone.*—Neither in the account of Mr. Wilson in the *Athenæum* of the 29th October, or in that of Mr. Atkinson last week, relative to the alleged window tracery found in the strata of a sandstone quarry at Runcorn, Cheshire, is it stated to what division of the Trias, or New Red Sandstone, the quarry in question really belongs. I have observed some extent of the New Red formation, but certainly in its *middle* or *lower* divisions, I have never seen anything like what has been described as found recently in Cheshire. But there is a stratum of blue marl in the Keuper sandstone, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, called "the Nag-bed" by the workmen, in which I have noticed very curious *alti-rilievi*, forming hard pentagonal masses very much resembling the mullions of a Gothic window when taken from the blue shaly matrix, in which they were imbedded; for when taken up the shale crumbled quite away from the stony "tracery," which was of a grey colour and hard consistence. I was much puzzled when I first saw this appearance, but never dreamed that it was anything but the handiwork of Nature in past times, and after due consideration arrived at the same conclusion as Mr. Jukes with regard to the Runcorn remains: that these pentagonal artificial-looking mullions, or rather like honey-combs on a large scale, had been formed by desiccation in the blue marl when exposed to solar influence as a muddy beach, and that calcareous matter had been afterwards infiltrated into the widened and deepened original cracks. I saw the same appearance, only not quite so perfect as those I had from the quarry near Tewkesbury, on a slab of blue shaly Keuper lying by the road side not far from Little Malvern, only a fortnight since; and I doubt not that the particular bed that bears these singular moulded angular prominences, though never before brought into public notice as "Gothic" work, may be found if looked for wherever the Keuper sandstone—the upper series of the Trias or New Red formation—fully develops itself. EDWIN LEES.

Worcester, Nov. 13.

*Tenth of November.*—General attention being now drawn to the 10th of November, it has been noticed that other distinguished people have been born, or died on that day. It is pretty generally known that Luther was born on the 10th of November, but few will remember that J. A. Romberg, whose compositions of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell' and 'Power of Song' will have been performed wherever the centenary birthday was celebrated, died on the 10th of November, 1821, at the age of fifty-five.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. W. S.—T. W.—J. J. L.—T. M.—G. A. J.—L.—T. J.—J. L. B.—E. T. F.—J. D.—C. C. H.—W.—J. R. J.—F. S.—J. C. H.—G. D. T.—V. D.—received.

*Errata.*—Page 637, col. 2, line 12, for "butter" read *Budha*.—In the advertisement of Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' page 643 of the last number, the price should have been 21s.

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The Society has paid in claims more than .....£3,840,000

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1674.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

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## LITERATURE

*Obscurements on Modern Systems of Fortification, including that Proposed by M. Carnot, and a Comparison of the Polygonal with the Bastion System; to which are added, some Reflections on Intrenched Positions, and a Tract on the Naval, Littoral, and Internal Defence of England.* By General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. (Murray.)

Forty centuries looked down upon the army of Napoleon in Egypt. Forty years have looked down upon the military theories of Sir Howard Douglas. He wrote, indeed, when the Elba Exodus had not yet been consummated at Waterloo, and his opinions have not been disparaged by the influence of time. It was in the hot atmosphere of war that he replied to the marvellous and self-conscious sophisms of Carnot, who, in all human probability, well understood that his propositions were destructible, for he was arguing to delude, not to teach, the French soldier. In his treatise, celebrated, although by many considered obsolete, on the defence of fortified places, he addressed himself to the garrisons of the frontier, and to the French forces occupying the numerous conquered citadels of Europe, the object being to convince them that, without peril, and without extraordinary means, they might hold their ground against any multitude of besiegers, however formidably provided. Sir Howard Douglas accepted the challenge thus thrown down. His triumph was so absolute that the greatest commanders and strategists in Europe at once possessed themselves of the work; and France discovered that her brilliant novelty might be swept away in oceans of blood did she rely on the vertical ideas of her popular organizer of war. At that period, Sir Howard Douglas had one set of principles to vindicate; now, after a lapse of time crowded with memorable events, he undertakes to establish another, and the pen which traced so masterly a testament on the art of naval gunnery has produced a treatise on the capacities of England for self-defence.

The author has done, for awhile, with maritime engagements. We look to him for no fresh demonstrations concerning carronades mounted on the poop, or lower-deck guns brought so near a hostile broadside that the fire shall be given "hotter than the enemy can suck it," as Nelson said. Perhaps this is the most fascinating aspect of war; nothing is tedious, nothing technical, in a maritime battle; refine or magnify the opposing powers as we will, it comes to the Shannon and Chesapeake at last; the point must be settled within two or three days at the utmost, and may be determined in half-an-hour; whereas a campaign drags itself over weeks or months, and in the siege of a strong fortress the exciting episodes are few. Breaking ground, opening trenches, delivering fire, zig-zagging to a second or third parallel, effecting a breach, and telling-off the columns for assault are lengthy and methodical processes, and the imagination may be weary ere the forlorn hope is on the ladders.

But Sir Howard Douglas, although the first and second parts of his admirable treatise refer to the defence of fortified places in relation to the views of Carnot, adds a third, which touches the supreme question of the day, the practical chances of an invasion, the material securities enjoyed by England in respect of natural advantages and field tactics, bearing on the configuration of the island, and the organization of rifle volunteers. However, the earlier sections

of the work are intensely interesting, even at this date, since they refer to a problem not yet likely to be solved. Douglas and Carnot are at variance; Wellington supported Douglas, whose principles, to some extent, are identical with those of Fergusson; but the existing Austrian and Prussian fortresses have been generally constructed or remodelled upon Carnot's plan. Moreover, the conditions of fortifications, so to speak, have radically changed since 1819, so that Sir Howard was compelled to modify and extend his disquisition in almost every part, his philosophical basis remaining intact, while a rich variety of new details were founded upon it. Artillery is constructed upon improved principles; the ranges of projectiles have been increased; consequently, not a few old-fashioned methods of defence have necessarily been abandoned. But it is not, at present, a controversy between the advocates or assailants of crown works, lunettes, and polygons; of vertical, pitching, or ricochet firing; of Carnot walls or newly-designed counter-slopes; the end and aim of the veteran writer being to inspire confidence among Englishmen, and to suggest the precautions upon which a rational confidence may be grounded. The talk in all circles is of rifle practice and measuring distances, of conical bullets and the qualities of a sword bayonet, of grey and green uniforms, of deadly engines and steel-ribbed frigates. Even at tea-tables, and among the trippers in a dance, the eager inquiry is, whether England shall be invaded? whether Gibraltar is safe? whether the Suez Canal scheme is likely to load a petard under the rocky foundations of the British Isles. The universal answer is, that the future is a mystery—which cannot be denied,—but that, like the Persian proverbialists, we should draw the sword that it may not strike, and bend the bow that we may need no arrow. Hence it has arisen that arsenal foundations are to be dug in Northamptonshire, and that engineering surveys are made on the lone Pembroke coast, especially in the mariner's Paradise at Milford Haven. Sir Howard Douglas, interpreting the ambiguous voices of his countrymen, undertakes to show how Great Britain may guarantee herself against the dangers of attack.

The section on Entrenched Camps presents an account of Belgium, when fortified in anticipation of the possible return of such an epoch as that which was closed in 1815, the whole country forming, so to speak, "one vast entrenched camp," the ground between the several fortresses being commanded by them, and so skilfully, that an army of invasion could not come upon it without having its communications intercepted every moment. These works were particularly numerous in the south, as though a hint had been taken from the first Napoleon, when he said that whoever occupied the line of the Meuse would be master of Belgium. Yet, Sir Howard Douglas remarks, while deploring the fact, the Belgian fortifications are to be dismantled, because the State cannot adequately garrison them. Ath, Ypres, Menin, and Philippeville have already seen their fortifications razed; every plan for the defence of Brussels has been declared a failure, and Antwerp has been selected as the primary point of resistance to an attack, whether by land or sea.

This question of the defence of Antwerp, is reasoned upon at large, and with authority, by Sir Howard Douglas; who then opens the fascinating argument concerning British national defences. We shall present the author's views, which stand midway between the optimist

and the alarmist. Having fully examined the defensive works which have been constructed by the principal continental States of Europe since the great war which terminated in 1815, he proposes to demonstrate that we, as an insular nation, may remain in perfect safety without undertaking immense military works at an enormous cost. This opinion is vindicated without ignoring steam as a fresh element in naval warfare:—

"Amongst the changes which steam-propulsion for ships of war will introduce in naval operations may be included the abandonment of the blockade system. For a steam fleet superior in strength to the fleet blockaded—if well supplied with Armstrong's incomparable guns, and other descriptions of rifle cannon, and with abundance of mortars for firing at high elevations—will be able to destroy from afar the fleet, or the arsenal in which the ships are crowded, and, probably, both at the same time. Thus, it will not be necessary to keep a steam fleet before an enemy's port during long intervals of time, as was the case formerly with our blockading fleets of sailing ships; which were, often in vain—from the enemy remaining close in port—kept knocking about in all weathers on the sea, with great danger to the ships, and at enormous expense to the nation."

England took the lead in establishing a steam-navy. She worked out the problem during many years, at a prodigious cost, while France bided her time. She first adopted the screw, which the French, immediately afterwards, made use of in their navy. France has been employed, during a decade past, in point of fact, in endeavouring to assume a position of maritime equality with Great Britain:—

"The steam fleet of France has, during the whole of that period, been in a state of progressive augmentation: the Government of that country having steadily acted upon the recommendations propounded in the 'Enquête Parlementaire' (1849), and it is now equal, if not superior, to that of Great Britain. The author having procured a copy of that document in 1853, deemed it his duty to submit to Her Majesty's Government copious notes and extracts from the proceedings of that commission, showing the vast sums voted and proposed to be employed during the ten years which were to follow. The author, also, pointed out the spirit of rivalry, if not of hostility, both implied and expressed in that official document. These 'Notes' were printed confidentially, in 1853, at the private press of the Foreign Office; and he must observe that we ought to have begun as unostentatiously as the French began, to take countervailing measures, in order to maintain the numerical superiority of the British steam fleet, instead of deferring the step, as it was deferred, during several years. By this postponement, the progress made by the French becoming generally known to the public, the country is thrown into consternation by the announcement that there must be made immediate and extensive additions to the British navy, in order to make up for the time which has been lost."

Sir Howard Douglas violates no confidence in referring to the famous "Enquête Parlementaire." It was cited in the House of Commons, last July, by Mr. Cobden, "but he gave it a colour very different from that which it clearly shows." Therefore it was right that the paper should be fairly quoted. France has acted upon the decisions of its "Commission d'Enquête"; Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, are doing likewise; but France, argues the author, must have a special purpose in view:—

"Preponderating naval power not being essential to the security of France, the effort to acquire it can only be considered as a hostile measure towards Great Britain—to which naval supremacy is indispensable, and must be maintained at any cost."

In the event of war, the French could con-



centrate their powers at the two seas along the shores of which their great arsenals are established, while the English must scatter their squadrons far and wide, protecting our fifty colonies and universal commerce, taking measures, at the same time, for our security at home. "For both of these great objects," Sir Howard writes, "they cannot provide, with a navy of its present strength":—

"Manning the British navy was, in former times so promptly accomplished by compulsory service, that often the dangers which menaced the country by sea were arrested by a consciousness, on the part of the enemy, that our fleets were fully prepared to oppose any attempt at aggression. But now that we have renounced the practice of compulsory service, and depend upon voluntary enlistment for the supply of seamen to man our ships of war, whilst the French have greatly extended and organized their system of compulsory service to man promptly their fleet, the case is materially altered. Far from being able to deter aggression, we invite it. The commencement of a naval war will always be a period of comparative weakness for us, whatever be the abundance of the material for arming the ships, if the men who are to serve in them are not immediately forthcoming at the time of need. But this being so, there can be no security for England should she reduce her naval and military forces to a peace establishment in the same proportion as the forces of her neighbours may be reduced."

Closing with his subject Sir Howard Douglas is pleased to image, hypothetically, that an invasion had been undertaken, and that the Channel was not adequately guarded. What next, and next? Moor our blockships on the water-way to Liverpool,—swarm out gunboats from Portsmouth and Plymouth,—man the forts on headlands and along the line of bays,—get up steam under the decks of ram-ships, which may charge, stem-on, among transports and rafts, but which should never engage a first-class vessel,—mount forts and fixed batteries at the great commercial ports, towns, and harbours,—keep watch over dockyard and arsenal,—and then appeal, not to the God of Battles alone, but to such courage, energy, and skill as may be found in England! If old experience doth attain to something of prophetic strain, the following may remind a cursory reader that the voice he hears is the voice of a veteran:—

"The first alarm excited in England, on the subject of invasion, took place in 1795, when the Duke of York's army was compelled to retire from the Low Countries, and to return to England. In August of that year the author was sent to Teignmouth Castle, to take command of the artillery in the northern district; and, the day after his arrival, he waited upon the general-officer commanding in the northern district, the late General Nesbit Balfour, and presented to him a state of the artillery detachment. It consisted of one subaltern (the author), two sergeants, four corporals, and thirty 1st and 2nd gunners; a non-commissioned officer and three gunners at Sunderland; the like number at Hartlepool, and a detachment of invalid artillery at Berwick. The General said he had made urgent requisitions for a large addition to the artillery in the northern district, but was told that it could not be supplied. There were then only five battalions of artillery in the British service. The author proposed, thereupon, that detachments from every regiment in the district, each consisting of a subaltern and thirty privates, should be sent to Tynemouth Castle, there to be drilled to the service of two field-guns for each detachment. This was done, first with two, and afterwards with several detachments in succession; so that each regiment had its two battalion-guns, according to the system which then existed. But in Tynemouth Castle, Clifford's Fort, and the low light battery which commanded, by a raking fire, the entrance to the river Tyne, there were fifty or sixty heavy guns in battery, which it was utterly impossible to man, and which, apparently, had not been

used for many years, excepting in firing salutes by the artillery detachment. How were they to be manned? The author proposed to the General, that a meeting should be called of the merchants, ship-owners, ship-builders, and other members of that public-spirited community, in order to take into consideration the expediency of forming a volunteer corps of young artisans for that local service. This was done. About 500 youths enrolled themselves, were instructed by the artillery detachment in working the guns, in firing blank cartridge, and ultimately in practice with shot at floating targets, in which they became expert."

Volunteer gunners for the coast batteries, and riflemen for the kingdom at large:—

"But roads or railways should be constructed, or those already formed should be improved, along the most accessible parts of the coast, in order to allow moveable coast batteries, consisting of 18-pounders, and other powerful ordnance, with the attendant detachments of artillerymen, to be conveyed rapidly to points at which an enemy might attempt to land, in order to repel such attempt, or prevent it from being made: and the like measures should be adopted for the internal defence of the country, for which the numerous existing roads and railways would afford great facilities. This mode of defence would be far preferable to that of constructing permanent batteries and forming fixed stations for troops; for these might be turned by the invaders, and thus the services which they might render to the country would be paralyzed."

Skirt Kent and Sussex by a railway, and the work would be equivalent to the service of fifty thousand soldiers, sayeth the old man eloquent. Dover is a great fortress; but Deal, Sandwich, and Folkestone might need succour, and what might their loyal people do while waiting for shot, shell, and gunpowder, for red coats and heavy metal, *via* Ashford and Winchester! A little chalk must be displaced, and a little iron put down, to make things safe in that quarter:—

"When the late Duke of Wellington visited the coast defences—on the alarm of an invasion soon after the accession of Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor of France, to the Presidency—His Grace, being at Seabrook, between Sandgate and Hythe, conversing with his staff and the other officers, the principles of permanent camps and other fixed defences became the subject of discussion: when the Duke used the following expressions. 'Look at those splendid heights all along this coast:—give me communications which admit of rapid flank movement along those heights, and I might set anything at defiance.'"

Similar counsels are addressed to Essex and Suffolk; there is a project for a steam-raft linking Gravesend with Tilbury Fort; Kent and Essex are warned to unite their "availabilities," as young America would say, and then, still nearing the vital point, we come full upon the march of our hypothetical enemy trooping up from Torbay, leaving the ashes of Portsmouth and Purfleet in his wake; shattered by civilian shots from behind the hedges of Essex and Kent, dashing at Tilbury and grappling with Woolwich. But how, and where, and in the face of what obstacles must he have landed, and is the Channel really bridged? Not so, according to the indomitable, yet not indiscreet, Sir Howard Douglas:—

"The Armstrong gun, and other rifle cannon of long range, will afford the defenders of the country a vast advantage, in keeping, by their fire, the ships of the invaders at a great distance from the shore; and, independently of these, the pretended steam-bridge must necessarily terminate where the water becomes too shallow for ships of war, and transports having a considerable draught of water, to float."

When on precipitous coasts, or on gently sloping beaches, the defenders have an advantage—we are still summarizing the author's exposition—and, exactly in proportion as steam

would be useful to an invader it must be valuable to ourselves. That which is swift upon the sea is even more swift upon the land. Nevertheless, allowing for every facility of concentration, Channel fleets and long-range batteries included, the "bloody tooth" is, supposititiously, fixed into our soil; and how to extract it?—

"When the invading troops are in the boats, and the landing is about to be attempted, the fire of the ships covering the landing must necessarily cease when masked by the debarking troops; the defenders should then advance in quick succession to oppose the enemy at the point of the bayonet, the men fighting, if necessary, up to their knees in water. Should the invaders gain firm ground, they may be charged by cavalry at that moment of weakness when the squads of men landed from the boats are at very open order, in consequence of the line of boats from which they issue being of far greater extent than that which the troops occupy when formed in line, and before they can form, load, and concentrate upon the respective centres of regiments. The invaders will bring on shore *chevaux de frise*, which they will endeavour to place in their front, in order to protect them against such a charge: in this case, the defenders should immediately rush forward and remove them, or, taking post behind them, convert what was intended for a protection to the invaders into an obstacle to their advance. Everything should be done to create and keep up a *mêlée* on the beach by a hand-to-hand fight with *armes blanches* as long as possible, to prevent the fire of the covering ships from impeding the formations of the defending troops on the neighbouring heights; and, in such *mêlées*, arms in the hands of the stalwart peasants of England would effect as much against the enemy as those in the hands of regular soldiers."

Modern improvements in gunnery have much to do with this system of national defence. They seem, so far, to have established the superiority of land over sea batteries. Artillery mounted upon wheeled carriages might be employed with powerful effect against an invading armada; mortars, laid along the beach, and combining their fire with that of troops in the rear, might decisively check a landing. "This, at least, is the way in which the author determined to use such artillery, had the enemy afforded the opportunity, in 1803." Up to this point we have surveyed professional ground; we now reach the opinion of authority upon amateur soldiering.

Sir Howard Douglas served in Spain; he estimated the influence exercised by desultory warfare carried on by men without discipline, and almost without arms; he saw what they were capable of doing against crack regiments and martinet organization; he was convinced that the same spirit, animating a superior body, might render any country impregnable,—and what more or better could he say for the British rifle volunteers? The Spanish people, forming into bands of partisans, styled *guerillas*, and inspired by their nationality, disconcerted the great armies of France and thwarted the most adroit Marshals of Napoleon. Sir Howard Douglas enjoyed peculiar opportunities of comprehending and estimating their system of warfare. He was employed, in 1811, in the north of Spain, to inspect and report upon the state of the armies of Galicia and the Asturias, and on the military resources of those provinces, and to ascertain how far the *guerillas* might be made available. All the Spanish regular armies had been defeated and dispersed at Tudela, Rio-secco, Espinossa, and Reguossa; but the volunteers abided by their soil, and saved it:—

"In these perambulations, through districts said to be occupied by the French—but of which they possessed only a few block-houses, redoubts, or fortified convents, as posts of refuge, which they



had established—the author witnessed the prodigious effect of the uncompromising resistance of the people to the invaders, which constituted so remarkable a feature in that patriotic war. Though accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, one servant, and a Spanish dragoon, he was in no danger. The French, if occupying towns, retired at night to their fortified posts; when the guerillas entered to refresh and regale themselves among the town-folks. At daylight in the morning, the guerillas withdrew from the town; which the French then entered, and, during the day, associated with the people. But, in general, the French troops remained *renfermés dans leurs coquilles*."

Wellington approved, in defensive warfare, of the volunteer principle. He regarded it as a most valuable adjunct of the regular army;—he held it out as a system to be imitated by every nation resolved upon preserving, at any cost, its historical independence.

The instructions given by Sir Howard Douglas for the formation of rifle-corps are precise and clear, in the military sense of the terms. That is to say, they may be construed as dogmatic or otherwise, as the reader—lay or professional—may be prompted by his instincts to interpret them.

One further quotation from this thoroughly national "tract," and we pass it to the general reader; it is a summary of the whole:—

"England should place reliance only in her own measures to provide effectually for the safety of the state; and, in a cause so righteous, put her trust in Almighty God, that he will bless with success the plans formed by human skill, with the appliances of human means, to enable her to repel any unprovoked aggression that may be attempted against her independence, and thus avert from this highly favoured land the greatest of national calamities. To put England in a state of perfect security, in the manner stated in this paper, there must be, as has been said, 1st, a standing navy fully adequate to the protection of her colonies and her commerce in every region of the earth, and moreover to maintain a decided superiority in the British Channel. 2ndly, There must be an efficient army, at home, subject to reduction on a peace establishment in proportion as the naval resources of the country are developed, that development extending to the full of what may be required in a state of war. 3rdly, The militia must be completely enrolled by resort to the Ballot, all trained by rotation of regiments during peace, and be ready for embodiment. 4thly, The irregular forces of the country all enrolled and complete on paper, and exercised in their peculiar duties, must be ready to spring into active existence by proclamation. 5thly, the naval arsenals, harbours, and roadsteads must be well fortified, equipped, and garrisoned. The capital covered and protected from insult, in the best manner that military experience can suggest, consistently with the means at our disposal, and with the general defence and safety of the whole country. 6thly, the military arsenal or arsenals must be established in the most convenient point or points in the interior of the country. Coast-roads and railways must be constructed along the shores most accessible to an enemy, and the moveable batteries of ordnance must be stored in stations close to the lines by which those batteries may be rapidly moved to threatened points. 7thly, forts and fixed batteries must be constructed for the defence of all the great commercial cities and communities throughout the kingdom—particularly on the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Forth. These must be laid out by skilful engineers, and armed with the powerful ordnance of the present day; they must be manned by volunteer gunners, raised by the public spirit of those commercial communities, and their exercises for instruction must continue without intermission even in time of peace: there will thus be left available for the defence of the naval arsenals, harbours, and roadsteads, and for service of the army in the field, all the well-trained artillerymen, of whom, but for such aid, the country could not furnish a sufficient number. Thus prepared in all respects, the coast

of Britain will be unapproachable, her shores impregnable, the interior of the country impenetrable by a foe; and England be made invincible."

This new and amplified edition of the treatise on Fortification contains more than might be expected from the title-page. It is a promise and a prophecy addressed to the British people. The light of history, of personal experience, of philosophical reasoning, falls broadly and vividly upon it. Sir Howard Douglas is a writer whose authority all must recognize; and it is matter of interest, whether to politician in his studio, or to the calico-snipper in his warehouse, to know why foreign bayonets threaten, and how they may be bent or blunted, or still better, warned away. After all, it is history, and not hypothesis, that Sir Howard Douglas writes.

*Masks and Drolls: Italian Comedy*—[*Masques et Bouffons, &c.*] The Text and Drawings by Maurice Sand, the Preface by George Sand. (Paris, Lévy; London, Jeffs.)

It is not new on the part of this journal to point out that the Italian theatre, whether serious or comic, has not yet received its due among lettered dramatic people in this country. There is Mr. Walker's 'Memoir on Italian Drama,' we know; but the book is next to forgotten.—Here and there, too, a traveller touching Carnival scenes and Church festivals among Southern shows has spoken in due order of the puppet-plays—of that dirtiest abode of broad fun, the *Teatro San Carlino*, at Naples, and of other like matters.—Lady Morgan's clever pages on the subject in her 'Life of Salvator Rosa' are not forgotten; nevertheless, the subject may be described as dormant, even among well-read persons. Many such would be surprised were the small extent of their knowledge, and consequent unfairness of appreciation, suddenly set before them.—They have a distant acquaintance with Metastasio and Alfieri, because the works of those poets have been mercilessly hackneyed as school-books. They know a little of Goldoni. Certain moderns who "sympathize" have heard of Manzoni, Marengo, Pellico, and Niccolini. This is nearly as far as the generality can go; and this step is in nine cases out of ten not taken without the self-complacency of persons who condescend from more real and solid Drama, such as contain England's wealth of noble poetry and humour, or the sparkle of French wit, or the sublimities of German sentiment. What has been said was curiously illustrated by the temper, still more by the talk, of the audiences who frequented the performances of Madame Ristori. That very peculiarity which should have attracted, was, in a large measure, bewildering, even to intelligent and not prejudiced witnesses. It seemed to occur to few, that besides the presence of genius, which is universal, there was discernible in her acting a distinct and delightful national humour, which set the show apart as one having a poetry and an instruction and an excitement all its own.—Year by year, however, there is some genuine progress in catholicity, as well as in enthusiasm, to be noted among thinkers, dreamers, and admirers in England. Our musicians are beginning to be aware of the existence of French music,—our painters no longer to jeer at French painters.—Men of mark are labouring in many far separate and neglected fields of work. Even the theatre, as an estate of labour, is no longer to be shunned. Pagan plays, from the rare land of the East, are brought home to us by such interpreters as Prof. Wilson, who show us how much there is in them, besides their poetry and remoteness. The

drama of Spain is finding an able and indefatigable English expositor in Mr. John R. Chorley. Perhaps—who knows?—there may be at this moment some other man of culture busy in his library over the pantomimic passion, the emotion true to humanity, which is comprised within the walls of Italy's theatre.

Meanwhile, this book is thoroughly acceptable. If not essentially brilliant (with all its outward splendours) it is welcome, as helping to open a door into a fairy-land, where many might like to walk if a few persons of quality lead the way, and did they not, like *Millamant*, loathe all ruralities, save those of Pall Mall and May Fair. Splendid, indeed, is the form of these two volumes, illustrated by fifty plates of costume figures, deliciously engraved by M. Manceau. How far the dresses may be relied on as exact we cannot say; they are, at all events, graceful, characteristic, well varied. The wearers of them have been studied with care by M. Maurice Sand; but his touch wants something of the impulse demanded for the artist who would seize Southern gesticulation. The hands of his figures are less Italian than they should be; their faces, too, are less speaking than those of the real *Truffaldini* and *Colombine*, who are to keep up the ball of improvised comedy with incessant animation. It is impossible to turn over his designs and to forget those by Callot.

So important to this book is its form that for once, in criticism, the dress claims precedence over the thing dressed.—After the clothes are admired, suppose we try to define Italian comedy, as explaining the sense of the title of this book—the comedy of instantaneous situation and unpremeditated reply.—Most persons have seen a "charade" in England, a dramatic trifle, in which "battle, murder, or sudden death," or sea-sickness, or the finding of a nugget, or some political catastrophe, as foretold by Dr. Cumming, has to be wrought out in an inconvenient drawing-room, by men who are too confident and women who are too shy—folk who cross each other when they should sit down, and who sit down when they should cross, so as to put one another out "confoundedly,"—who, nevertheless, make the scenes amusing, in a certain sense. 'La Commedia dell'Arte,' of the Italians, that theatrical mine which has yielded to us our Christmas Harlequin, Columbine, Pantaloon, and Clown, is virtually a "charade," presented by hardened and habituated people, but within less wild limits.—On the practicable stage (even with the stories of the old "machines" against us) there is no representing a balloon ascent, nor an acrobat crossing Niagara.—What is more, if the masquers and drolls who filled the ranks of 'La Commedia dell'Arte' in Italy, had entertained such ambitious fancies of thus exhibiting the actual wonders of the world, as stir all manner of private Harlequins and Columbines in our country-houses, they might have found a dull audience. Italian society cared little, we suspect, for marvel or discovery—save for the discoveries of petty scandal made by itself. It might be amusing to poke at the Cardinal who was unpopular, or at the lady who had too many male house-friends—all devout chocolate drinkers (the eternal chocolate of Goldoni), at the lady's husband's cost;—but for such width of subject as we wanted in England, having a Shakspeare to answer the want,—for such variety of type, drawn from social life, as Molière managed to bring out for the world's delight (next in this to Shakspeare), there seems to have been small room or desire in Italy.—The theatre of that country has been always essentially mimic, rather than literary, and yet not, therefore, a



theatre to be despised in Europe's great dramatic congress. The action of the Italians is certainly more natural, more varied, more regardless of rules and habits, than that of any other school of European actors. And thus, when left with the meagre skeleton of the story to be exhibited, the best of them will not only fill and clothe this, and infuse blood into it, by mere presentment, but also, when permitted, as in the 'Commedia dell' Arte,' fling into it jets of repartee, or humour for the minute, which no study seems able to bring to their poets. The executant, in brief, is half the dramatist.

After four pages of prologue, or prelude, claimed (as was only graceful) from his mother, by M. Maurice Sand, he enters on a rather elaborate preface by a declaration which is characteristic enough, and, moreover, to the point of the above paragraphs. His attention, it appears, was drawn to the subject during a series of improvised whimsies, acted many years ago in a country-house, from which, by the way, it may be divined whence Madame Dudevant derived the idea of her 'Chateau des Desertes.'

M. Maurice Sand's introduction, classing the dolls of improvised comedy, assigning to each his proper birthplace, tracing his migrations, and the descendants which were the consequence of these, seems carefully done, though our author does not always keep proportion due, as, for instance, in the cases of Carlo Gozzi and Ruzzante. The latter mime and dramatic author, in 1528, by his first comedy, opened the vein of Italian dialect and *patois*. M. Sand conceives that this book of his disinters a great genius in Ruzzante, and writes of his genius with the zeal and ardour of one bringing long-lost treasure to light. We will pause on this separate chapter in preference to giving an inventory of the contents of the entire volumes.

Angelo Beolco was born at Padua in 1502, wrote and directed and acted his plays there; and contrived to win himself the repute of a Plautus and Roscius—this, as M. Sand reminds us, during a period "when Ariosto, aged twenty, had already composed and produced, at the Court of the Duke of Ferrara, his comedy, 'I Suppositi,'—when the dramas of Nicholas Machiavel were in being,—when 'La Calandra' had been written by Cardinal Bibbiena. Yet, all these eminent men, we are assured by M. Sand, were inferior in stage-craft to Beolco. He had the courage, too, to venture on the comedy of real popular life and manners. During his short life of forty years he gained a great and genial reputation, though a fame inevitably transient. He seems to have lived principally as guest of a magnificent and liberal Venetian, Aloysio Cornelio; for whose palace at Codevigo many of Ruzzante's entertainments were contrived. The actors who aided him were frequently, if not always, young Paduan nobles of high character: among them Marco Aurelio Alvarotto, Hieronimo Zanetta, Castegnola, and the host Cornelio.—Ruzzante is described as a cordial, sweet-tempered man—affable in his manner, ready in wit. His town of Padua made a stately funeral for him when he died, in 1542, and in 1560 a monument was erected to him in the Church of St. Daniel, with an inscription, at which orthodoxy took offence, and which was subsequently removed.

This is nearly, if not all that is known of the life of one who in his time, and in his place, was a popular idol, and the relics of whose talent existing excite the liveliest admiration. M. Maurice Sand gives many citations from Ruzzante's dramas. They turn mostly on domestic stories, in which peasant dialects were freely used. They are singularly clear, we are assured,

of licentiousness, the period taken into account. So far as M. Sand's translations are warrant, we fancy that Beolco's published letters might have more charm for the English than his idylls. But the latter were, many of them, written in Paduan; from that dialect translated into Italian; and here undergo a third process. Then they were, in some sort, coloured and filled up, in obedience to the whim or pathos of the moment; so that we are in no case to measure their worth, save by observing its reflection on spectators or contemporaries having ampler means of comparison. It may be as well to add, that the published remains of Ruzzante, comprising five comedies, — 'La Piovana,' 'L'Anconitana,' 'La Moschetta,' 'La Vaccaria,' 'La Fiorina,'—Discourses, Peasant Dialogues, exist in three editions,—one of Venice (1555), two of Vicenza (1598 and 1617).

The pages on Carlo Gozzi,—the last author of Italian comedy admitting improvisation, whose name has a literary interest,—claim a word ere, in consideration of the impatience of our own winter play-goers, who are waiting for London's Harlequin, Pantaloon, Columbine, and Clown, we have done. It is easy to understand why the domestic realities of Ruzzante should be more congenial to M. Maurice Sand than the fantastic freaks of Gozzi's fairy legends. Nevertheless, for a writer who has chosen this particular field of critical labour, he speaks of Carlo Gozzi's plays with a somewhat disproportioned restraint. The fascination of them is unspeakable, and has been felt as such by strong and serious men of letters all the world over. Extravagant as they are in every impossible incident, in every combination of glitter and gloom,—here whimsical to the wildest mirth, there tragical to the bitterest tears,—they are somehow pervaded by a truth and reality which reconcile the very sharpest contrasts, the most monstrous inventions, the most instant changes of emotion. They hold us as fast as do the 'Arabian Nights.' Nor, though Academical distinctions and delicacies of language were unstudied by Carlo Gozzi, must it be overlooked that the grave portions of these singular creations contain excellent Italian poetry, attaining an intensity to which the vaunted Metastasio never could rise, and containing a music such as the rugged Alfieri had not in his soul.—It was thought, and with every probability, that the exclusive possession by Goldoni of the Venetian stage, his marvellous fecundity, the tone of graceful society which pervades some of his comedies, the quaint and rarely gross satire to be found in others of them,—had sealed the doom of his rival's burlesques, arabesques, *extravaganzas*. Carlo Gozzi thought so himself. Certain it is that Austrian Venice might now be ransacked from end to end, and its old books in *calle*, and *arcade* and *riva*, turned with small chance of the 'Fiabe' of Carlo Gozzi tumbling up, or of the book-hunter coming nearer to his mark of inquiry than by being answered with the dull proprieties of Gasparo Gozzi. Yet this does not imply death altogether. That Gozzi took Venice into Austria, the popular theatres of the Vienna *Prater* (for one of which Mozart's 'Magic Flute' was written, to a book awkwardly imitating a Gozzi fairy-piece) testified for many a long day. There were faint traces of him to be found there within the last ten years. In a more remote period, Schiller, by naturalizing "Turandot," in some measure set the fantastic Venetian playwright among the classic authors of the north-German theatre. Even in England Carlo Gozzi has never been altogether out of the memory of those whose fancies lie in a peculiar direction.

These "Masques" of M. Maurice Sand make up a superb Christmas book, which will hardly

be equalled, whether in luxury or curiosity, by any home or foreign offering:—a book, too, of sound permanent value. Why, seeing that he has entered the spangled domain with so much industry and real sympathy, should he not, some seven years hence, or sooner, give the world an illustrated and paraphrased version of the "Fables" of Carlo Gozzi?

*Leaves from an Actor's Note-Book; with Reminiscences and Chit-chat of the Green Room and the Stage in England and America.* By George Vandenhoff. (New York, Appleton & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

Forty years have elapsed since the name of Vandenhoff became known to the London stage. At that period it was associated—the then bearer of it being the Vandenhoff, and father of the author of this book—with the names of Edmund Kean, Young, Charles Kemble, and Macready. He was the first of his race who became an actor.

The Vandenhoffs of course came over with the Conqueror:—not with the first, but the third William. The Dutchman has as much to boast of, and England through him, as the Norman. He gave us freedom, and to the ancestral Dutchman of the author permission "to use armorial bearings, with the crest, a mailed hand and sword, with the motto, *En Avant!*" The legend in the Vandenhoff family is, that these words, *En Avant!* (Forward!) were the exclamation made and the order given by a Vandenhoff to his company, on leaping ashore at Torbay, suiting the action to the word, with his sword in his mailed hand."

Capital actor that ancestral Dutchman must have been! There was no enemy in sight, or truth, history, and Mr. Ward's picture are all wrong. There were no mailed hands in 1688,—gloved fists under sword-guards in plenty. That he "suited the action to the word," shows that he had read 'Hamlet' to some purpose. Perhaps the ancestral stager was dreaming of that stout eagle-bearer of Caesar's legion who once landed more to the eastward. But, however this may be, it is clear that the ancestor was an actor, nay, a manager—the author speaks of "his company,"—and a liberal manager, for among them he distributed a good many "orders."

Strange, too, it is, that our ancestor, who came to help William to enact a play with a charming plot, one end of which was the overthrow of Romanism, was himself a Catholic. The Vandenhoff family has always belonged to the Church of Rome. The Salisbury dyer, father of the Vandenhoff, was a zealous member of it, and designed his son for a priest. John Vandenhoff, however, took to the stage; but he set his son, George, to the law. George had an excellent position at Liverpool, but he, too, surrendered it for a player's vocation. The pressure that drove him thereto, as he tells us, was not pecuniary, "it was nearer the heart than the pocket;" and by turning actor, he believes that he "saved himself from insanity, perhaps from a drunkard's fate."

Well, he found a good friend in Madame Vestris, who enabled him, in October, 1839, to appear at Covent Garden as Leon, in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife.' He honestly states that the press left the public in a state of indecision as to whether the new actor was the greatest of geniuses or of idiots. Since that period, he has, after one fashion or another, here as abroad, held his own; and in America writes this book.

We cite a few extracts, touching on matters theatrical here and beyond the Atlantic.



We must, however, premise that much of its gossip is incorrect, and, with the Latin quotations, requires revision. We may just hint to the author, that Mrs. Jordan did not die at Boulogne, nor was she abandoned; Elton the actor was not drowned on his way to Glasgow; and Mr. Macready first appeared at Bath, on the 29th of October, 1814. He made his *début* as Romeo; and the sight of an Adelphi play-bill reminds us that of all who played with him on that night one survives. The airy Stanley (Mercutio) is gone; and so is the large-eyed Bengough (Capulet); Friar Lawrence (Charlton) has left son and grandsons in a profession in the Church. The Peter, the Lady Capulet, and the Nurse,—Wouds, Mrs. Weston, and Mrs. Jarman, are in their own rather than the tomb of the Capulets; but the Juliet of that night, to Mr. Macready's Romeo, is still busy on the stage, as of yore. Not so dazzling now as then, but still an excellent actress. She was then, in 1816, and is now, Mrs. W. S. Chatterley.

Here, however, is an incident undoubtedly correct:—

"The slavish copying of Macready revealed the Theatre's barrenness of original genius, and was, at the same time, a cause of its decay. It was pushed to such an extent at Macready's own theatre, that the very *supers* who carried a banner adopted 'the eminent tragedian's' rolling walk; and the man who delivered a message gave it out with 'the eminent's' extra-syllabification of utterance. It was really a singularly strange thing to see, in the tragedy of 'Gisippus,' for example, (which Mr. Macready brought out at Drury Lane with great care and taste,) at one view, a whole company surrendering their own identities with plastic subservience, and melting themselves down into the Macready mould. There was Anderson in Fulvius, who had caught the master's tones, slides and angularities, sway and action, till they seemed almost his own: the assumption was so complete, that some people would have it he was Mac's son. Then came Hudson as Chremes, who had been indoctrinated into the same routine, only on a higher pitch, with a dash of flippancy thrown in, like an acid, to give effervescence to the mixture: then came Helen Faucit, as Sophronia, who, having commenced her career under 'the eminent's' management, was entirely made up of his mannerisms, Subdued even to the very quality of her lord,

redeemed only by the charms of her own feminine sweetness;—and last, George Bennett as Lycias, a violent exaggeration of every singularity, angularity, and formality of the Macreadian method. These were the principal characters. Then came the subordinates and *supers*, all formed on the same model, crying in the same tune, and rolling with the same swinging gait! \* \* When they came together, it was a great organ, and you had to watch the mouths of the speakers to see which *stop* was playing; nor could you always keep your mind clear as to how all these people could be engaged in plots and counterplots for intermarrying with, or destroying each other, when it seemed evident that they were all members of the same family, and so ought to be barred, by ties of consanguinity, from schemes of love or intrigue. \* \* He had, too, a mania for inoculating every one from his own system: he was a Narcissus in love with his own form-alities; and he compelled, as far as he could, all within his influence to pay him the worship of imitation. It was, I believe, Mrs. W. Clifford, mother-in-law of Harrison the singer, who well rebuked this tyrannic egotism. He had been remorselessly hammering a speech into her ears at rehearsal, in his *staccato*, extra-syllabic manner, when she very coolly, but very decidedly, told him that she much preferred her own style, and declined to change it for his; adding, as she opened her eyes and expanded her hands and mouth, with a strong *crescendo* emphasis on the word *all*.—"If this goes on, we shall be ALL Macreadys!" The 'eminent's' battery was silenced at once."

Occasionally, we remember, the imitation was

carried out with rich burlesque effect. Never more so than when 'Fortunatus' followed 'Macbeth,' when Mr. C. Selby, in the former piece, gave one of the most *finely* exaggerated caricatures of Mr. Macready in the latter piece that eye ever saw or ear heard. The manager properly took it as a compliment.

A family scene at Liverpool is suggestive:—

"During this year, I played with my father and sister at Liverpool—the first, and only time that we ever appeared together. The plays selected were 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'As You Like It,' 'Ion,' 'The Wife,' 'Love,' 'The Hunchback,' and 'The Bridal of Messina': the latter we played four nights in succession. Our joint engagement created considerable interest, and drew fine houses; but my father, I was sorry to see, was very ill at ease in playing with me, and I felt no less *gêne* with him. He could not get over his feeling of disappointment at my having adopted the stage as a profession: this affected his acting, and I saw that it did; it was continually betraying itself, and destroying his abstraction, and his self-identification with his character, for the night. My sister was aware of this, too, and, of course, she was unpleasantly acted on by her consciousness of it. In fact, it threw us all off our balance; and we were very uncomfortable all round. The audience, of course, knew nothing of these 'secret stings': to them, the affair was a delight, and to us, in their eyes, a triumph. They applauded, and called, and *bouquet'd* us, night after night, regarding us as the happiest most united, mutually-contented family party ever seen upon any stage!"

How Miss Cushman took the English stage, by force of expletive, is pleasantly told:—

"The manner in which she obtained her first engagement in London, is so characteristic of the spirit and *pluck* of the woman, that I cannot resist telling it, as it was related to me by Maddox, the manager of the Princess's Theatre (1845). On her first introduction to him, Miss Cushman's personal gifts did not strike him as exactly those which go to make up a stage heroine, and he declined engaging her. Charlotte had certainly no great pretensions to beauty; but she had perseverance and energy, and knew that there was the right metal in her: so she went to Paris, with a view to finding an engagement there, with an English company. She failed, too, in that, and returned to England, more resolutely than ever bent on finding employment there; because it was now more than ever necessary to her. It was a matter of life and death, almost. She armed herself, therefore, with letters (so Maddox told me) from persons who were likely to have weight with him, and again presented herself at the Princess's; but the little Hebrew was obdurate as Shylock, and still declined her proffered services. Repulsed, but not conquered, she rose to depart; but, as she reached the door, she turned and exclaimed: 'I know I have enemies in this country; but—(and here she cast herself on her knees, raising her clenched hand aloft) so help me —! I'll defeat them!' She uttered this with the energy of Lady Macbeth, and the prophetic spirit of Meg Merrilies. 'Hello!' said Maddox, to himself, 'she help me! she's got de stutf in her!' and he gave her an appearance, and afterwards an engagement in his theatre. She opened there with Mr. Forrest, in 'Macbeth,' and carried away the honours of the night. It was on this occasion that those marks of disapprobation were showered on the great American actor, which so highly incensed him, and which were attributed by him with great injustice, I believe, to Mr. Macready's influence, and were so fatally revenged in 1849, at the Astor Place Opera House; when Mr. Macready was driven from that stage, and compelled to fly, probably, for his life. Innocent victims fell outside the theatre on that dreadful night, who had no hand or part in the quarrel, perhaps scarcely a knowledge of its cause."

One American incident has a strong Hibernian flavour in it:—

"I must mention an incident which interrupted 'The Lady of Lyons,' for a few moments, on my

benefit night. Mrs. Farren, then the regular actress of the St. Charles Theatre, was the Pauline; and in the scene in the cottage where, on Beaumais's producing a pistol, she falls fainting into Claude's arms,—as I carried the lady up the stage, to place her in a chair, a voice from the pit cried out in a very excited tone,

'Kiss her! by —, kiss her!'

I felt my cheek tingle with indignation; and an involuntary shrinking of Pauline, on my arm, told me that she felt the affront, too. I placed her calmly on the chair; turned, walked slowly down, to the footlights, and stood there in silence, casting my eye round the foremost seats of the parquet, with a view to detect the offender. The audience was still as death, for about half a minute; then, suddenly, like a flash of lightning, a thought seemed to strike them; I beheld a man seized, raised off his feet, and literally passed through the air, from hand to hand, across the parquet, till he was outside the door, before he could know whither he was going! The whole was the work of about ten seconds; and, after a hearty cheer, I went on with the text. The words which followed,

'There! we are strangers now,'

spoken by Claude with reference to his position thenceforth with Pauline, the house immediately applied to the stranger whom they had ejected, and greeted them with the most uproarious laughter, and another cheer!"

The sketches of Mr. Macready in America are worth reading, but they are too long for us. We will conclude, therefore, by stating that the result of Mr. George Vandenhoff's stage experiences is, that, successful as he has been, he had been wiser had he stuck to the desk and cash-box of his law-office, and that a man had better "go to anything or anywhere, that will give him an honest and decent livelihood, than go upon the stage."

*A Critical Examination of the Text of Shakespeare.* By W. G. Walker. 3 vols. (J. R. Smith.)

*The Sonnets of William Shakespeare re-arranged and divided into Four Parts.* (J. R. Smith.)

*The Works of Shakespeare.* By R. G. White. Vols. VI., VII. and VIII. (Boston, Brown & Co.)

SEVEN more volumes for the Shakspeare shelf! Text, commentary, wrangle, disquisition, and conjecture—tragedy, comedy, pastoral—still it comes! The Shakspeare literature will soon be as vast in bulk as the Dante literature—a library of itself. It already has its students,—it will soon have its professors,—and, by-and-by, it may have its martyrs. More than one of the chosen commentators would probably go to the stake for his gloss or his restoration with delight; and we see evidence rising up around us daily that the spirit which raised the faggots in Smithfield for religion is in literature not extinct.

As we cannot enter into grave debate on Shakspeare every week, or at everybody's call, we must content ourselves now with briefly noting the characteristics of these seven volumes, and so passing them on to readers with a particular rather than a merely general interest in the several themes.

Mr. Walker's learning and acuteness as a Shakspearian critic are well understood. The three volumes of minute textual criticism now published from his papers, with an introductory Preface by Mr. W. N. Lettson, will not lessen his reputation. Very often we find ourselves differing from Mr. Walker on readings and interpretations; but we seldom differ from him without respect for his scholarship and care. His are not the wild guesses at truth which neither gods nor men have stomach to endure; but the suggestions of a trained intelligence and a chastened taste. Future editors and



commentators will be bound to consult these volumes, and consider their suggestions.

The volume on Shakespeare's Sonnets is a timid little mystery. Southampton seems to be the author's favourite for the honour of being "Mr. W. H., the only begotten of these Sonnets." But we are not sure. The speculator is afraid to commit himself by an indiscreet guess. He only plays about. A great discovery which he hints at having made is, that Shakespeare meant the Sonnets as a personal mystification, and that late in life he wrote his grand play of 'Antony and Cleopatra' to explain the mystery. Caesar, Antony, Cleopatra, Octavia, and the rest, are not, then, the heroes and heroines of antiquity, but merely William Shakespeare and his friends and foes. This, at least, seems to be the author's meaning. His argument is clouded with words; and, when he affects to be most in earnest, he is a trifle less explicit than ever. Regard for the shortness of life makes us hesitate to recommend any reader of ours to waste five minutes on such a book. If we had a very hot-headed, uncomfortable friend, we might recommend it to him as an act of discipline.

The three additional volumes of Mr. R. G. White's 'Works of Shakespeare' (VI., VII. and VIII. of the series) contain the historical plays from 'King John' to 'Henry the Eighth.' The first volume, with the Life and Prefaces, is still kept back. The character of the work remains the same as when we reviewed the first instalment of volumes a year ago. There is a good deal of annotation, often of an ingenious and valuable kind. In other respects, too, the edition is very good. We have in England, among books regularly published, nothing to compare with it for goodness of paper and beauty of type. It is a credit to the American trade.

*Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes.* Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls. (Longman & Co.)

On turning to the list of the members of the Society of Antiquaries, we see that Sir Henry Ellis was elected a member of that learned body in the January of the year 1807. The age of eighty-two years,—of which nearly fifty-three, more than half-a-century, have been employed in antiquarian activity,—is surely enough to disarm criticism, if we were inclined to look very critically into the volume before us. However, there is not much in the volume to call for stormy remarks. It is the text of a monastic Chronicle, edited, with care, from the original manuscript preserved in the British Museum; to which are prefixed some remarks on the authorship and history of the document, and on one or two points which are touched upon in it, with an Appendix of a few documents illustrating the text, and a laboriously compiled and useful Index; all very creditable to the editor.

The Chronicle of John of Oxenedes is not one of the more valuable class of mediæval Chronicles, such as Matthew Paris, or Simeon of Durham, or Henry of Huntingdon. It was the custom in almost every monastic house to have a chronicle, or historical register, which was, no doubt, a very useful book of reference for the dates of accessions and births of kings, and of important historical events, in regard to various questions of interest which might arise in the monastery. The compilation of this book was intrusted to one of the monks, who either went to some other house, where there was a chronicle of some authority, or his house bor-

rowed the manuscript; and from this work of authority he copied or abridged, adding matters relating to the history of his own monastery or the neighbourhood, and any other matters he might think desirable. The character of these additions depends very much upon that of the compiler. Sometimes they go no further than the record of the deaths of abbots of the monastery to which the chronicle belongs, and the names of their successors, with the dates of some of the principal benefactions conferred upon it. In other cases, the compiler makes entries of various minor occurrences connected with the neighbourhood in which he lived, which are interesting to us, though not thought worthy of note by the larger and more general contemporary chroniclers; while in others some monk who took a larger interest in the political affairs of his country gives us his own impressions of events, or tells us circumstances and anecdotes which he had learnt from others. It is hardly needful to say that the chronicles of this latter class are by far the most valuable. On the contrary, the one which is now under our consideration is only a rather poor sample of the second of these classes of compilations. Its author was probably born at Oxenedes, now Oxnead, in Norfolk, from whence he took his name, and was evidently a monk of the monastery of St. Benet Holme, in the same county, of which monastery this book is, in fact, the chronicle. John de Oxenedes took no great pains to collect his historical materials, inasmuch as in this respect his chronicle is little more than a bare abbreviation from the well-known history by Matthew Paris. He has entered under their respective dates the successions of the abbots of St. Benet Holme, as well as circumstances under which charters were granted or confirmed to the abbey, or cases in which they were disputed in courts of law. He has also commemorated a few events of a miscellaneous character; but these consist chiefly—indeed, almost entirely—of notices of the seasons and observations of natural phenomena, such as floods, storms, earthquakes, and the like, especially when they occurred in Norfolk. Such entries as these, indeed, constitute the interest of John de Oxenedes' Chronicle; and they are worthy of notice in connexion with science.

Thus a succession of entries in this chronicle tend to throw considerable light on the history of the encroachments of the sea on the eastern coasts of our island. Under the date of 1250, John de Oxenedes informs us, "At the same time the sea began to be agitated, in dense darkness, and in its agitation passed beyond its usual bounds, and occupied parts of the coast which nobody had ever seen under sea before." Again, in the year following, "The sea, flowing and swelling horribly, passed its accustomed bounds, and laid claim to land beyond them." Passing over intervening notices, we find at a later period the entry, "In the year of grace 1287, in the night of the Circumcision of our Lord, buildings were overthrown both by the vehemence of the wind and by the violence of the sea at Yarmouth, Dunwich, Ipswich, and other divers places in England, and other regions adjacent to the sea; and especially in that part of England which is called Mersland (marshland), where nearly the whole country was turned into a pool of water, and an intolerable multitude of men were intercepted by the waters and drowned." Another equally extraordinary inundation happened some months later:—"In the same year, on the 27th of December, the sea, in dense darkness, began to be agitated by the violence of the wind, and in its agitation to burst through its accustomed limits, occupying towns, fields, and other places adjacent to the coast, and inun-

dating parts which no age in past times recorded to have seen watered with sea water. For, issuing forth about the middle of the night, it suffocated or drowned men and women sleeping in their beds, with their infants in the cradles, and all kinds of cattle, and the freshwater fishes; and it tore up houses from their foundations, with all they contained, and carried them away and threw them into the sea, with irrecoverable damage. Many, when surrounded by the waters, sought a place of refuge by mounting into trees, but benumbed by the cold, they were overtaken by the water, and fell into it and were drowned. Whereby it happened that in the town of Hyckelingge (Hickling, in Norfolk) nine score of different sexes and ages perished in the aforesaid inundation. In the priory of Canons in the same town, the aforesaid inundation rose to the height of a foot and more over their high altar; all the canons, except two left behind, made their escape in boats, which two saved as many others as they could snatch from the waters in their dormitory, which was vaulted. And not only in the aforesaid town, but in the other towns adjacent to the sea, there was great risk of men's lives, seeing that the aforesaid inundation happened in the deep darkness of night."

Another class of phenomena, to which we are now little accustomed, is often mentioned in the old chronicles as happening in England—we refer to earthquakes. A chronology of earthquakes in this country, carefully compiled, would, we think, present interesting results. There can be no doubt, from these historical records, that earthquakes occurred formerly in England much more frequently, and with more intensity, than in modern times; but whether the decrease has been gradual, we are not prepared to say. Earthquakes accompanied with considerable violence happened here as late as the sixteenth century; one which occurred in the reign of Richard the Second was long remembered for its destructive effects. John de Oxenedes has noticed several earthquakes. Under William Rufus, "a very great earthquake happened in England about the hour of tierce." In the year 1246, "there was an earthquake in divers parts of England." Only four years afterwards, in 1250, "On St. Lucy's Day, about the hour of tierce, there occurred a very great earthquake in Chiltern, where, from time of which there is no memory, no such thing has ever been seen to happen. For it is a solid and chalky country, and not cavernous; wherefore such an event, unusual and unnatural, was thought worthy of admiration. Along with the earthquake itself there happened also, as it were, terrible subterranean thunder and bellowing." After having thus displayed his scientific notions about earthquakes, he lets us into his views as to their meaning. "It was said, therefore, to announce either a great pestilence to come, or revolutions in kingdoms, or the death of some most famous prince." Again, in 1275, "On the third of the ides of September there occurred a great earthquake in London, and nearly all over England, about the hour of tierce."

On the whole, though the Chronicle of John de Oxenedes is not a record of much importance, it deserves to be rescued, by printing, from the risks to which all unique manuscripts are liable. The chronicler can hardly avoid showing a little political feeling, though always with an ecclesiastical bias. He is not so warm an admirer of Simon de Montfort, or even of Robert Grosseteste, as the chroniclers who were the more immediate contemporaries of those great men; but he seems inclined to be a little indulgent towards King John. He speaks condescendingly of that



monarch's misfortunes, and expresses the hope that "certain good works he did in his life," namely, the foundation of the Abbey of Beaulieu, and the legacy John left to the Abbey of Crokeston on his death, would prove serviceable to him before the great tribunal. So far he still only copies Matthew Paris; but he adds of his own, or apparently of his own, that "it is to be remembered for ever to his praise, that, when certain philosophers from Greece came, during his life, to his court with great ostentation, wishing, according to their assertions, to correct in many points the Catholic faith, he sent them away without permitting them even to whisper."

*Australian Facts and Prospects: to which is prefixed, the Author's Australian Autobiography.* By R. H. Horne. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE author of a mystical epic here appears with cavalry sabre, pistols in belt and in holsters, giant mud-boots, an old frock-coat, and a broad-brimmed beaver slouch. He is in charge of a gold escort, and sees nothing of Orion as he makes the mud of Melbourne fly. In the course of a few chatty pages he tells all whom it may concern how it has fared with him since he became an Australian colonist, and passed from the dreaming to the working phase of human nature. But this is not the main object of the volume. Mr. Horne forgetting, to all appearance, that the English public is not a gull qualified to devour anything from the Antipodes, devotes himself to refute a variety of egregious statements published at random by writers who, let us assure him, are likely to do very little mischief. When we have thrust upon us a book of boasts and frippery it may or may not amuse, but when sensible people think of emigrating they put aside the penny-a-liner. So that the huge exaggerations which have excited the alarms of Mr. Horne would have been disbelieved by any who happened to notice them, even if he had not been at the pains to contradict them. Mr. Horne makes a plain and rational statement of the actual prospects offered to settlers in Australia, whether as bankers or journalists, barristers, or miners. Passing from money to money's worth, he says:—

"The social circles of Sydney have long since been a settled matter, and more delightful circles than some of them are declared not to be found by all those travellers who have had opportunities of mixing in the best circles in other parts of the world. The same may be said, in a limited degree, of Melbourne, which is at present in a crude and unsettled state of society, and where the circles are also of a more prominently diversified kind. In Melbourne there is an attempt at the nucleus of a 'court circle,' and if the Home Government think proper to make a few more Australian knights and baronets, there may be good hopes for the enlargement of the enchanted hoop: there is, at the same time, a more successful effort to form an aristocratic, or rather a conservative circle, which is in some respects amusing, and yet necessary on account of the curious mixture we have out here. The Melbourne 'Almacks' is to be complimented for the moral courage with which its directors have resisted the claims for admission of some of the wealthy unwashed, and other unsuitables. Money is not quite everything, even in Melbourne. It only covers a multitude of sins, without the help of charity; but it cannot thrust its soiled hands, illiterate dialect, log-hut manners, and foul breath into the society of gentlemen and ladies—to its utter astonishment!"

Some of the sketches are not very flattering to the civilization of Australia. Upon one point Mr. Horne notes a curious fact. Numbers of well-educated young ladies, he says, prefer service as mercers' or drapers' assistants to

the toil and ignominy of governess life in vulgar colonial families. The great land question, the bugbear of the settlements, is largely and carefully discussed. Then, gold:—

"In 1858, there were in round numbers, 150,000 miners on the gold-fields of Victoria. This number of course includes the Chinese, but does not include any women and children. Several thousands of adults might be deducted from this number, as storekeepers, &c.; but we will throw them into the bargain. In the previous year, the gold exported amounted in value to 9,401,884*l.* By adding to this sum the gold retained in Melbourne and on the gold-fields, and in private hands, we shall bring the quantity up to 10,000,000*l.* The return of gold exported in 1858 not being yet made, let us accept the same amount for this year as for the year previous, viz., ten millions sterling. Divide these ten millions among 150,000 miners, and we find that each will have earned 66*l.* (sixty-six pounds) for his year's work; i. e. 313 working days. We will now suppose these 150,000 men had worked at agriculture instead of gold mining. We will also take the lowest rate of wages in the colony, viz., 7*s.* per day. It will then appear that the 150,000 men would have earned 16,432,500*l.* in the year or 109*l.* 11*s.* for each man. Hence the agricultural labourer would make 43*l.* 11*s.* more than the miner whose gold (per ounce) at this rate would have cost 6*l.* 5*s.* to produce, the average market price being only 3*l.* 15*s.*—a clear loss to him of 2*l.* 10*s.* per ounce."

Mr. Horne's little book, apart from the unaffected egotism of the Autobiography, is entertaining, and appears to have been conscientiously written. It is, in part, a protest against reckless mis-statements; but is, generally, a record of his own views and impressions during a long stay, with varied opportunities of observation, in the Australian colonies.

*The Speaker at Home. Chapters on Extempore and Memoriter Speaking, Lecturing, and Reading Aloud.* By Rev. J. J. Halcombe, M.A. And on the *Physiology of Speech.* By W. H. Stone, M.A., M.D. (Bell & Daldy.)

THAT the pulpit is fast losing its hold upon the public mind, notwithstanding the recent extraordinary Evening Services, has for some time been admitted on all hands. It is rather an ominous coincidence that this decline of influence is exactly contemporaneous with the wider diffusion of knowledge and the general intellectual advancement of the age. As readers have increased, sermon-hearers have diminished. Mr. Halcombe seems oppressed with a sense of the desolate condition to which the Church of England is reduced. With true sermon-like verbosity, he bewails "her progress checked, her ranks thinned, her churches in many cases emptied, her services brought into disfavour, her ministers disheartened, and her Gospel message not listened to, and, therefore, but half proclaimed." All this catalogue of disasters he seems to attribute simply to the neglect of elocution on the part of the clergy, and their practice of reading sermons, instead of speaking them. It has always appeared to us an unaccountable anomaly, that the study of rhetoric and elocution should be so completely ignored at our older Universities. No doubt those studies which have for their object the storing and disciplining of the mind, are entitled to the precedence; but this does not justify their exclusive pursuit. Thus far we agree with Mr. Halcombe; and we think his work deserves the attention of the younger clergy, to whom it is more particularly addressed. It is well timed, well meant, and, in the main, well put; marked throughout by good sense and good taste, though a little too discursive and gossiping. The suggestions made for the gradual acquisition of extem-

poraneous speaking are practical and judicious:—witness the following:—

"The question arises, How is one to practise speaking with no one to speak to? It may be answered by another question, How can a man learn singing with no one to sing to? Even by singing to himself:—so a man may speak to himself. The best speakers tell us to abstract our minds from the individuals of the mass of people before us. Some even would conceive them to be so many blocks of wood; and surely, therefore, tables and chairs will stand for an audience under these circumstances. The next question is, What to speak about? Take up the first book that comes to hand, the more simple it is the better; after reading a passage carefully through two or three times, close the book and give your own version of it. It would be well to choose narrative in preference to argument to begin with, because, without calling the thinking powers into action, it gives the mind a clue quite sufficient to prevent it rambling. Besides, there is not the same feeling of unreality in narrating a fact that there is in actually addressing an imaginary audience. A more important point than some men may conceive; as there will at first be an almost invincible repugnance, in many minds, to do anything which at the time seems so totally unreal; anything of which, in fact, a man fancies he should be ashamed if anyone intruded suddenly into the room in which he was speaking. I shall now dwell upon some of the difficulties which will meet the speaker at the outset. First and foremost, he will be apt to get into the middle of a sentence and then find himself utterly unable to complete it grammatically. Under these circumstances he will probably be inclined to adopt one of two alternatives, either he will go on and finish it in the best way he can, putting grammar for the time on one side, or he will go back and begin the whole sentence again. The objection to the first plan is, that he will get into a fluent, but loose slovenly way of speaking, which will be much more readily formed than got rid of; and to the second, that he will acquire a habit of hesitation and uncertainty, which would make any man intolerable to listen to. In addressing an audience, a speaker *must* adopt one or other of these plans of getting out of such a difficulty; but in practice it will be as well to remember the old adage, that 'prevention is better than cure.' With this view the student may begin by reading so small a portion of the narrative that he will necessarily adopt as nearly as possible the construction of the author; after which, by taking several sentences together, this similarity of order and expression, though still apparent, will become less marked. Thus, simple as the process may appear, the first lesson will have been taken in that accuracy of thought and expression which is generally supposed attainable only by our most gifted speakers, and not by them until after many years of comparative failure. I need hardly point out the works best suited for this kind of practice; my only suggestion is, that a man should select such authors as he may desire to become acquainted with, so that, even if he should fail in making any progress as a speaker, his time will not have been wasted. Thus a clergyman with some examination pending would probably select works bearing on the history of his subjects. The theological student would take up Robertson or Milman, Blunt's 'History of the Reformation,' or some such work; and I question if he will find any plan give him a more accurate knowledge of a subject than the one here suggested. Having by this means acquired some facility in giving expression to his ideas, the student would begin to take longer portions at a time, to render into his own words. Having carefully studied, say the greater part of a chapter of some work, he would write out a few notes, and speak from them; they should be written out with care, and well studied, so as to form a sort of *memoria technica*, always present before the mind's eye of the speaker. I have thus far considered only the case of a man who should adopt this system by himself. I need hardly say how great an advantage and stimulus it would be for two or three to pursue some such plan together, or, at least, occasionally



to compare notes and offer the suggestions of their own experience. The more fault each found with the other, the better; no man notices his own peculiarities, however glaring they may appear to others, or, if he does, the chances are he looks upon them as anything but faults, anything, however, which can be remarked upon, one way or the other, is always bad; the mere fact of its having excited attention proves it—and for this reason, that the subject is what a speaker has to impress upon his audience; and it is only at the expense of his subject that he can direct attention to himself. To many the course of study I have proposed, though involving nothing more than half an hour's or an hour's regular daily practice for a few months, will seem to be mere childish drudgery. But what that is worth having was ever attained without drudgery? How many years' labour, for instance, is represented by the single performance of the skilful musician! And yet what scales and exercises are to him, some such labour as is here suggested must be to the speaker. It is true, that, eventually, natural taste or ability may, in either case, render the want of previous training less palpable, yet without it the same degree of excellence will hardly, if ever, be attained."

But supposing that, by the adoption of some such course as this, the clergy generally were to acquire a tolerable proficiency in delivering their sermons without dependence upon the book, can it be imagined that nothing more would remain to be done in order to restore the efficiency of the pulpit as a means of public good? It would argue a strange ignorance of the state of the popular mind to cherish such a delusion. Have not most of the Dissenting and Roman Catholic clergy long been in the practice of extemporaneous preaching? And do they not make the same complaints of waning influence as their brethren of the Church of England? Surely this is proof enough that the causes of failure lie deeper than Mr. Halcombe seems to think.

*My Note Book; or, the Sayings and Doings of a London Physician.* (Low & Co.)

THE author of this volume asserts that he has been a successful practitioner. He is not likely to have the same good fortune as a writer. What his particular view may be in publishing it were difficult to say. "In sending forth this work to my readers," he remarks, "I ask neither their praise nor their condemnation." He insinuates that silent neglect would satisfy him; and yet he submits his volume to the critics, to those "good men," as Milton reverentially called them, who unite with the Gods in awarding renown to mortals. There is something modest, perhaps, in the author's request to be neither praised nor condemned,—for either one or the other can help to fame, and gratify a writer's desire to be notorious. There is, however, a touch of vanity in the assurance that the author's "object in launching this book on the waves of public opinion is in no degree pecuniary,"—"without vanity or affectation," he suspiciously alludes to his "successful medical career," and thereby begs, inferentially, not to be classed with vulgar authors, who write for the praise which loads their board with pudding. With a sly bit of satire, the physician refers to the alchemist who tried to tempt a philosopher "of uncommon merits" into a search after gold, by the transmutation of metals. The philosopher bade the tempter get behind him, for, being in perfect health of mind and body, he possessed as much gold as he cared for, and possessed the true philosopher's stone in a contented frame of mind that was not to be disturbed. On such a philosopher, not caring for money, nor being anxious about praise or censure, the occupation of the critic is suspended. Nevertheless, as the retired

physician is more proud of his 'Note Book' than he affects to be, we will give a sample of his measure, whereby the latter may be very correctly gauged as to contents, and decided upon as to quality. He has just been considering the characters of curates, and the subject reminds him of that of "conductors" and cabmen:—

"We condemn the omnibus conductors and drivers for incivility, and the cabmen for brutal behaviour and extortion. Let us just for a moment pause and think if we are not in some degree to blame in this matter, as well as the men themselves. Does not society set out with the unvarying opinion, that all these men are extortioners and a bad set of fellows?—and does not this *respectable and right-thinking society* leave its house in the morning with the full and determined resolution to run down the cabman, whose services may be required during the coming day, feeling quite sure that a cabman, wherever he is, is not to be trusted? Again, an omnibus conductor is expected to be more than mortal. He is supposed to know the particular side or part of the street or road where each individual passenger wishes to be put down. The conductor's memory is ever to be splendidly and marvellously retentive. When a passenger observes, on entering his vehicle, 'Maddox Street,' and another, and another passenger says some other locality, all wide apart from, or near to, each other, as the case may be, this unfortunate conductor must make the driver 'pull up' exactly at each mentioned spot, and woe-betide the poor man if his wonderful memory should, on any one occasion, play him false, and he unluckily passes 'Maddox Street,' or any of the other plainly-directed localities! The ladies with parasols, and the gentlemen with umbrellas, are duly and fully licensed and authorized to poke or thrust at any part of a conductor's person which happens to be most conveniently placed for their *genteel* but *infuriated* assaults! and let me assure my readers, after personal investigation, that these pokes and thrusts are almost invariably energetic, pretty truly illustrating the remark—'*striking arguments*!' Now, a conductor's bodily frame, so to speak, consists of precisely the self-same materials as that of his passengers; and it so happens, that supposing this man has about him no wounds or sores of any description, yet is he not only vulnerable in his heel, but in his whole person besides. Then you hear 'Hold hard!' and it is of course, expected the omnibus will stop the very instant the command has gone forth. But, on *carefully analysing* the matter, it is found that a pair of horses cannot conveniently be pulled up in a quarter of a second. Still, the indignant passenger—whether gouty, dyspeptic, or not—goes on vociferating 'Hold h-a-r-d!—S-t-o-p!—I told you to stop!' and no reasoning on the part of the 'wicked' conductor ever mitigates his offence, for the last words to that official, by the much-injured passenger, generally are—'You're highly insolent, I shall make it my business to report you not only for my own sake, but on behalf of the public at large!' I have seen these conductors literally covered with scars, the result, as they have correctly informed me, of sundry pokes from polite parasols, sticks, and umbrellas, unsparingly administered. But, as I said before, omnibus-men, like cabmen, are prejudiced and condemned, and you cannot induce the public to think anything but evil of them. This reminds me of a common observation of mine, fully verified by experience, that all courtesy is done away with in an omnibus."

Never having had an opportunity to minutely examine the body of a conductor, nor possessing, indeed, any curiosity in that way, we take our author's picture of his scarred surface as the correct and curious one. As to the lack of civilization in the barbarian passengers, we read of it with chagrin. We thought that the fashion set the other way, that there was a "modus in rebus," that is in *omnibus* rebus, and that Pliny himself had spoken commendingly of the conduct of men, which was unexceptionable "omnibus horis."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Recreations of a Country Parson.* (Parker & Sons.)—For parlour-window reading these essays may be commended to persons whose sympathies lie with country life, Gothic architecture, and that sort of gentle, philanthropical, and moral speculation, the pattern of which has, in some measure, been set by the Author of 'Friends in Council.' About books of this class there must be always a considerable amount of egotism, to which their amiable authors do not advert. 'My house,' 'my garden,' 'my dog,' 'my horse,'—seem to be at least as much thought of as how to pity the ignorant, or keep the poor clothed and fed, or to afford the labourer recreation. This personal gossip gave a great charm to 'Our Village.' But that capital book was merely meant to be a semi-humorous confession, and a picture of peculiar scenery in England. To a book ostensibly devoted to thought, rather than incident or description, such revelations impart a *maundering* air which savours of affectation and puerility. For instance, what does an essay on 'Petty Maliginity and Petty Trickery' gain by our learning "that no reader would guess the particular surface on which the paper is spread whereon I am at the present moment writing."

I am seated on a manger, in a very light and snug stable, and my paper is spread upon a horse's face, occupying the flat part between the eyes—"There can be no reason why the 'Country Parson' should not recreate himself, if he pleases, by finishing his thoughts on 'Petty Maliginity,' like *Ginevra* shut up within the corn-bin, or astride on the thatched roof close to the weather-cock, or gently oscillating on a gate swung to and fro by considerate hands. But the "whereabouts" of composition, be it ever so eccentric, only becomes of interest to the public when the writer is one of known fame. That "Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork," is perhaps a fact of moment, when a "Bozzy and a Piozzi" met to lay together *memorabilia* concerning a great social ruler; but who would heed a Less Unknown if he began his essay, "My article will be heavy to-day, because I have dined too much on pease-pudding?" We throw out these hints in all good humour; since the fashion of small self-display seems on the increase, and if carried further, would tincture a class of amiable and genial books which have a place or function of their own.

*A School and College History of England.* By J. C. Curtis, B.A. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—We suppose it is in the nature of things that histories of England should be multiplied one season after another, without reference to the question whether the existing versions are likely to be improved upon in condensations "for schools and colleges." Mr. Curtis, who has nothing fresh to disclose, in fact or opinion, claims for his volume certain distinctive features:—a peculiarly systematic arrangement of information, the unusual prominence given to the events of constitutional history, supplements on trade, agriculture, commerce, manners and religion historically treated; genealogical tables of each dynasty, a careful record of dates, and the employment of two different types distinguishing the political from the social annals of the kingdom. The Great Charter, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, are printed in detail, which is a recommendation of the book to students and teachers.

*Glad Tidings.* (Newby.)—This little tale is a new attempt to paint the social and religious life of Athens at the period of the Christian advent. The Acts of the Apostles are fragmentarily paraphrased, and use is made "of all the heathen gods and goddesses so fair," besides the architecture of the beautiful city, and its philosophers. St. Paul is wrecked, and the story works on, half reverently, and half with a view to stage effect, to a conclusion that will be likely to please a great many readers. It appears to be from a lady's hand, and is creditable to her reading and writing powers.

*The Society of Friends: an Inquiry into the Causes of its Weakness as a Church.* By Joseph John Fox. (Bennett.)—Among the sources of the



weakness that has stricken the Society of Friends, as a church, Mr. Fox particularizes its ultra-zealous pursuit of wealth. "It is said that the majority of the banking firms of the metropolis have descended from members of the Society of Friends." Be this as it may, the Society is decreasing, not in moral influence only, but in numbers. There are now in England and Wales about sixteen thousand of the people vulgarly called Quakers. The new admissions during the present century, have averaged forty-eight a year, yet the total steadily diminishes, the yearly secession reaching, probably, an average of sixty, women falling off more rapidly than men. Why, asks Mr. Fox, is this? Firstly, there is the barrier of a peculiar phraseology; secondly, the Society has long abstained from active proselytism; then, there is the mystic doctrine and singular ministry of this isolated church, with its defective discipline, its rigours with respect to marriage; lastly, eccentricity of costume, which, Mr. Fox says, was never contemplated by the founders of the Society. We suspect there are other reasons, above and beyond these, why the Society of Friends, which never, in this country, exceeded a total of about forty thousand members, should be unable to hold the narrow ground upon which it has encamped itself.

*Sussex Archaeological Collections relating to the History and Antiquities of the County*, published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. IX. (J. R. Smith.)—The present volume is one of considerable interest, and this interest is not only of a local but also of a general character. The Notice of Paxhill, with extracts from the manuscripts of the family of the Wilsons, by Mr. Blencowe, abounds in intelligent remarks upon the architecture and domestic habits of our forefathers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while the family papers are rich in illustrations of the indulgences and sufferings of those "good old days." It is, no doubt, unpleasant for a fast young man who fell asleep in the streets after a drunken revel to be carried off to slavery in Jamaica—as was the case with Thomas Wilson; although his master's widow fell in love with him in due course. On the other hand, how exquisite must have been the enjoyment of one Sir William Wilson, when eating flesh meat in Lent, under a formal permission in Latin from the Bishop of Chichester; which permission, though founded upon the weak state of Sir William's health, was liberally extended to his wife and any four guests! The extract from the diary of a Sussex tradesman a hundred years ago, by Mr. Blencowe and Mr. Lower, are very amusing, and have sufficient of historical interest to justify their insertion in this volume. The tradesman's lamentations over the miseries of his marital life until the illness of his wife, the gradual improvement of the wife in the husband's estimation, until she dies a perfect angel, and the grief that is only assuaged by a second marriage, are lively proofs of the identity of human nature in all ages. We fear the same remark may be made as to the frequent expressions of sorrow for returning home "far from sober," which are generally found in juxtaposition with self-satisfied entries concerning having read six of Tillotson's sermons or of Sherlock's discourses in an evening.

*Home Sunshine*. By Catherine E. Bell. (Hamilton & Adams.)—How inexhaustible is the interest which men of every age take in peril, difficulty, and ruin! We have gone through this tale of a reduced family making the best of things, under the presidency of an excellent father and mother, with as much zeal as if the idea was a totally new one;—in part, of course, because Mrs. (or Miss) Bell has brought her subject clearly before her mind's eye, and not written from the empty wish of filling so many pages. Her desire has been to show how resignation, and mutual consideration, and self-control mitigate the pressure of narrowed fortunes. Her lesson has been told again and again, and still we are content again and again to read it, provided that we are confronted with no impossible perfection, nor affronted by a last scene, in which all the lost property tumbles back. This is a good book for the young.

*Funny Fables for Little Folks*,—by Frances Freeling Broderip, with Illustrations by her brother, Thomas Hood,—(Griffith & Farran) will

seem more ingenious than comical to some grown people. "The snail that came of a distinguished family," may be instanced as one of the best of the series, and children will like it none the worse for the irony. The illustrations are less to our liking than the letter-press.

*The Girl's Own Toy-maker, and Book of Recreation*,—by G. Landells, and his daughter, Alice Landells. Illustrated with upwards of two hundred Engravings, (Griffith & Farran)—is a treasury of dainty inventions, some of which, however, assume for their execution an exquisite neat-handedness which is hardly to be expected from childish fingers.

*Views of Labour and Gold*. By William Barnes, B.D. (Smith.)—Mr. Barnes is a reader and a thinker. He has a third and a conspicuous merit—his style is perfectly lucid and simple. If the humblest reader, of ordinary intelligence, desired to follow out the process by which societies are built up and held together, he has but to betake himself to the study of Mr. Barnes's practical epitome. The title, 'Views of Labour and Gold,' cannot be said to indicate the scope of the essays, which open with pictures of primitive life, and pass on through an agreeable and diversified range of topics, to considerations of the rights, duties, and interests of labour and capital, and to the inquiry—what constitutes the utility, wealth, and positive well-being of a nation. Subjects of this class are rarely handled with so firm a grasp and such light and artistic manipulations.

*Notes on the Floridian Peninsula; its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities*. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.B. (Low & Co.)—Local history is making progress in the United States of America. Several meritorious works have been published of the class to which Mr. Brinton has contributed this excellent little volume. Mr. Brinton had a rich subject to work upon. His retrospect falls upon the Republican supremacy, the Spanish and English rule, the French colonies, and the early explorations, and he supplements it by a full bibliography. Following, and similarly enriched by citations of authority, he has a very interesting account of the mysterious race of the Apalaches, or aboriginal tribes of an unknown origin, who hunted in the Florida woods before the Europeans arrived. The myth of this people might inspire another Indian epic. Probably, Mr. Brinton says, the last of the nation has perished. He adds notices of the other tribes with which the strangers from the Old World held intercourse in the sixteenth century, as well as of the tribes who came down into the Floridian Peninsula at a later period—the Yemassee, the Uchees, the Apalachicolas, and the Seminole. From a recital of the British missions he proceeds to discuss the antiquities of the regions. These consist of mounds, filled with bones and relics of shell-heaps, of well-constructed roads, and of the "Old Fields," sprinkled with traces of a semi-civilized epoch. There is no mere book-making in Mr. Brinton's work.

*When the Snow Falls* is the attractive title under which Mr. W. Moy Thomas, a gentleman known to the world by his careful edition of Collins, has collected his scattered tales and sketches from 'Household Words' (Low & Co.). As, with one exception, these clever little stories have appeared in a periodical of large circulation, and in it have engaged the attention of the reading public, our duty is restricted to the act of announcing their re-appearance in a handsome form and an amended text—a fact which is the best evidence of their success—and of so passing them forward to new classes of admirers.—Messrs. Cassell & Co. have published, under the title *Pearls of Shakespeare*, a pretty and charming volume of extracts from the poet. It is copiously illustrated by Mr. Kenny Meadows—our one Shakspearian designer.—Mr. Jeffs has brought out M. de Montalembert's article from "Lo Correspondant," *Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et en 1859*, for which he is about to undergo a second trial—one of his alleged offences being, this time, abuse of England!—From the "Cambridge Chronicle" we have *The Long-Bow of the Past: the Rifle for the Future* (Naylor).—Messrs. Houlston & Wright give us *The Family Doctor*, by a Dispensary Surgeon,—and *The Ad-*

*ventures of Mr. Wilderspin on his Journey through Life*, by Andrew Halliday. This latter is whimsically illustrated. We infer that it is a reprint.—From Dr. Lee we have *On Nice and its Climate*, also, *On Spain and its Climate* (Adams).—From Mr. C. Chalmers we have *Electro-Chemistry with Positive Results* (Churchill),—and *Capital, Currency, and Banking*, from the Right Hon. J. Wilson (Aird).—More important and interesting is the appearance of *Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical*, by J. S. Mill (Parker & Son).—*Kingston's Annual for Boys* (Bosworth & Harrison) appears in a bound volume.—Among new editions of a miscellaneous character—the edition not specified—we have on our table *The Kellys and the O'Kellys*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman & Hall),—*The Headsman*, by J. Fennimore Cooper (New York, Townsend & Co.),—Vol. XII. of *The Parent's Cabinet* (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*The Biglow Papers*, by J. R. Lowell, with additional Notes and enlarged Glossary (Hotten). Is this the edition of the 'Biglow Papers' to which Mr. Lowell refers elsewhere as "unauthorized"?—Mr. Hodgson has added to his "New Series of Novels" *Evelyn Marston*, by the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham.'—In second editions we have now on our table, *Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Writings*, by the Rev. A. Clissold (Longmans),—*The Stationer's Handbook, and Guide to the Paper Trade* (Groombridge)—*Tragic Dramas from Scottish History*, Heselrig, Wallace, James the First of Scotland (Constable),—Bursill's Second Series of *Hand-Shadows to be thrown upon the Wall* (Griffith & Farran),—and Dr. Bennett on *Pulmonary Consumption* (Black).—In a third edition we have *German Reading Room*, by Dr. Fischel (Nutt),—and in a fifth edition we have Dr. Fresenius's *Qualitative Chemical Analysis*, edited by J. Lloyd Bullock (Churchill).—To these miscellanies we may add a little trade book, *Examples of Modern Alphabets* (Spon),—*A Report on the Eligibility of Milford Haven for Ocean Steamships and for a Naval Arsenal*, by Thomas Page,—No. IX. of the "Historical Tales," containing *The Quay of the Dioscuri; a History of Niene Times*, by Macarius (J. H. & J. Parker),—and *Seth Bede, "the Methodist," his Life and Labours*, chiefly written by Himself (Tallant).

The Almanacks and Year-Books begin to crowd our table. First on the list comes *Punch's Pocket-Book* (Bradbury & Evans), with drolleries and illustrations,—next Mr. Gutch's *Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack* (Kent), a book crammed full of literary and scientific information.—Mr. De La Rue's *Improved Indelible Diary and Memorandum Books*, for ladies in velvet, for gentlemen in leather, carry the prize for beauty. The same publishers issue *Improved Red Letter Calendars*, on a sheet and in a book for the pocket,—*The Lady's Illustrated Almanack*,—*Dieterichsen and Hanny's Royal Almanack*,—*The Farmer's Almanac* (Ridgway), are year-books well known, and sufficiently described in their titles.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Aberdeen's Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, 1s. swd.  
Alford's (Henry) Poetical Works, 2d edit. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.  
Agassiz's Actæa, a First Lesson in Natural History, 2 edit. 3s. 6d.  
Alphabet and Anecdote of Animals, illustrated, 4to. 1s. 6ds.  
Bain's (C. M.) Poems, 8vo. 8s. cl.  
Beauty of Holiness, 3d edit. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Bonaparte (N.) Life of, by Abbott, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Bonnet's Family of Bethany, 14th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Boyd's German Ballads and Poems, with trau. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 5, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illust. by Gilbert, small 4to. 10s. 6d.  
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Vol. 4, new series, 4to. 4s. 6d.  
Children's Pilgrim's Progress, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Christy's Histories' New Series, ed. by Wade, Vol. 2, 4to. 4s. cl.  
Clarke's Children's Picture Book of Scripture Parables, 2s. 6d. cl.  
Clarke's Giant's Arrows, sq. 1s. cl.  
Cole's Lorimer Littlewood, Esq. 8vo. 2s. hds.  
Cotton's Charge to the Clergy of Calcutta, 3rd edit. 2s. 6d. swd.  
Cousens's Spring Birds, &c. illust. sq. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Darwin's Origin of Species by Natural Selection, 8vo. 14s. cl.  
Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, illust. by Browne, 8vo. 9s. cl.  
Divine Master, 5th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Donaldson's Architectura Numismatica, illust. royal 8vo. 63s. cl.  
Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed. by Trail, Vol. 19, 4to. 24s. cl.  
Few Devotional Helps for the Christian Year, 32mo. 3s. cl.  
Fichte's Contributions to Mental Philosophy, ed. by Morell, 8s. cl.  
Fun and Frolic, or Parlor Amusements, sq. 1s. bds.  
Garden Oracle and Economic Year-Book, 1860, 12mo. 1s. swd.  
Gilbert's The Voyage of the Constance, 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Glen's Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 12mo. 5s. cl.  
Granville's The Sore of Lazarus, five Sermons, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Gunn's Exercises on Synonyms, ed. by Whately, 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Heiton's The Festivals of Edinburgh, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Henderson (Rev. E.), Memoir of by Henderson, new edit. 8s. cl.  
Hogg's Gardener's Year-Book, Almanack and Directory, 1860, 1s.  
Hunt (John), Life of, by Rowe, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.  
Justinian's Institutes, Notes by Sanders, 2nd edit. 8vo. 15s. cl.



Keith's Coming Events cast their Shadows Before, 2 vols. 21s. cl. Lays of the Sanctuary, and other Poems, ed. by Rutherford, 7s. 6d. Lennard's Tales from Molière's Plays, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Lever's Works, 'The Dodd Family Abroad,' Vol. 2, fr. 8vo. 4s. cl. Lytton's The Caxtons, library edit. (in 2 vols.) Vol. 2, fr. 8vo. 5s. Macdull's Hart and the Water Brooks, 42nd Psalm, 3s. 6d. cl. Newton's Rills from the Fountain, 1840, 1s. cl. Ollendorff's Method of Learning German, by Forester, 3s. 6d. cl. Parker's (Theodore) Experience as a Minister, 12mo. 1s. 8d. Poets of England and America, new edit. 18mo. 6s. cl. gilt. Political Poems and Songs, ed. by Wright, Vol. 1, royal 8vo. 8s. 6d. Pulsford's Quiet Hours, New Series, fr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Recreations of a Country Parson, post 8vo. 5s. cl. Reid's Way of the World, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Robinson's Harry Evelyn, or Romance of the Atlantic, 5s. cl. Roche, Grammaire Française, new edit. 12mo. 2s. cl. Sen Auenones, or Funks and their Inhabitants, 2nd edit. 1s. 6d. Shakespeare, The Philosophy of, 2nd edit. fr. 8vo. 6s. cl. Sheppard's A Fallen Faith, fr. 8vo. 5s. cl. Smiles's Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character & Conduct, 6s. Smith's Patriarchal Age, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 10s. cl. Tales from Blackwood, Vol. 7, fr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Tennent's Ceylon, Physical, Historical, &c. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 50s. cl. That's It, or Plain Teaching, fr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. gilt. Winslow's Precious Things of God, new edit. fr. 8vo. 5s. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Shortly will be published, price 2s. 6d., THE LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK, for 1860. It will contain Catalogues of British, American, and Foreign Books published in 1859—List of Works published by the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions—Lists of Parliamentary Papers and Blue-Books published in 1859—Lists of the New Engravings, Maps, and Diagrams published in 1859—Lists of the London and Provincial Newspapers—Lists of the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Periodicals—Lists of the Professional and Gratuitous Lecturers of the Country—An Account of the Scientific and Artistic Societies of the Metropolis—Lists of the Science and Art Schools, Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, Public Libraries, Reading-rooms, Working-Men's Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, County Associations, Book-Lending Libraries, Itinerating Libraries, &c., of the Country—Lists of the Grammar Schools and Training Institutions of the Country—An Obituary for 1859, and a great variety of other information.—London: KENT & Co. Paternoster Row and Fleet Street.

#### HIGH LIFE IN NOVELS.

I am an old gentleman of the old school; in my time I was thought to have a pretty leg, and I still cultivate a branch of knowledge for which some of our younger fellows entertain a most heretical contempt. In my day, a gentleman might, or might not, understand your "ologies;" that was as heaven pleased: but every gentleman was taught the science of courtesy and honour. We learnt somewhat of Selden, even if we neglected Shakespeare. We never made such blunders as I find now made every day in books which profess to deal with life. My pretty leg is now laid up in port; and my table is heaped, for my amusement, with fictions which pretend to describe the society in which I no longer dance and flirt with the girls. Heugh! Such descriptions! Why, the writers of these books have the very alphabet of society yet to learn.

To drop down upon some few of their very loose particulars:—In a novel called 'Mauleverer's Divorce,' Lady Mauleverer is a Peeress in her own right, and her husband, who has amassed a large fortune as a manufacturer, but is of the lowest origin, is very ambitious to get the title conferred upon himself. Though he has contrived to get into Parliament, and has become a complete tool of the Government, he cannot carry his point, because the Crown "will not grant two peerages in the same family." Why nothing is more common than to see two or more peerages in the same family. In the Wellesley family there were at one time four brothers *all* Peers! In the Grosvenor family there are at this moment *three*! And in the case of Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden two distinct peerages were created for the husband and wife. What was perhaps intended to be said was, that the Crown would not grant the same title to two individuals of one family, as of course it would not. Yet, a few pages further on, I read that it consented to raise the title of Baroness Mauleverer into an *Earldom*, "in the joint favour of herself and her husband." I venture to say that such a thing never was heard of. It would have involved this absurd anomaly among others, that her original title being in her own right, if she happened to die before her husband, her son would immediately succeed to that title,—so that the father and son would both be Lord Mauleverer at the same time.

I was surprised to find Miss Pardoe falling into a somewhat similar mistake. In her last novel of 'The Poor Relation,' the daughter of an impoverished Irish Earl is married to an English Baronet, and having seriously crippled her

husband's property by her reckless extravagance and ostentation, she is very anxious to place her only son in a position to marry some wealthy heiress. Accordingly, when she becomes Countess of Disborough on the death of her father (we are to assume of course that his title descended in the female line for want of male heirs), she determined at once to resign her title to her son, Horace Ashton. But this was not quite an easy matter. She found it necessary to petition for the special consent of the Crown, and I do not believe there ever was an instance of such a concession. A sovereign may abdicate his or her crown in favour of the next heir; but no Peer can alienate his title in his lifetime. He may decline to take it up, as the present Earl Berkeley does; but Lord Berkeley could not transfer his Earldom to a son. Moreover, in the present case the sacrifice was wholly unnecessary, because as soon as Lady Harriet Ashton became Countess of Disborough, her son would at once have taken the second title of Lord Compton,—and as he was her *heir apparent* this would have placed him in quite as good a situation to contract an advantageous marriage as if he had already succeeded to the earldom!

Again, in 'Every Day,' a novel by Mrs. Forster Langston, a certain young lady called Sybil is determined upon placing a coronet on her head, and with this view she marries a Lord John B—, who is her *heir apparent* to a peerage, by which she attains her wishes. Now, no Lord John B— could be her *heir apparent* to a Peerage! To be Lord John B— he must be either the son of a Duke or a Marquis, and, if the eldest son, he would hold the second title of the dukedom or marquise in his father's lifetime. Lord John B—, therefore, could only be a younger son, and as such could not be an *heir apparent*!

The most common blunder, perhaps, in these novels of high life is the notion, that because the daughters of Earls are Lady Mary, Lady Jane, and so on, the sons must be *Lords*. Why, the veriest tyro in heraldic studies knows that no son of a Peer below the rank of Marquis has the title of Lord prefixed to his Christian name. Yet, in defiance of this well-known law, the writer of the novel 'A Friend in Need' makes the son of the Earl of Glenarm, "Lord Gerald Lisdillon," and his younger brother "Lord Hugo Lisdillon." These titles are simply *impossible*. The eldest son might have been Lord Lisdillon, supposing that to be his father's second title; but Lord Gerald Lisdillon he never could have been! any more than his brother could have been Lord Hugo Lisdillon.

In the novel of 'Henry Clarendon,' the son and heir of the Earl of Elfringham is called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which he could not possibly be. As the eldest son he would of course be entitled to use one of his father's second titles; but that would be a distinct and substantive title, created by Royal Patent, like those of Lord Maidstone, Lord Stanley, Lord Villiers, Lord West, and many others, but totally different from the mere honorary title attached to the Christian name. Again, in 'Sir Arthur Bouverie,' the son of the Earl of Havilant is called Lord Edwin Havilant! Being the eldest son, he would of course have enjoyed his father's second title, if he had one, but he could not possibly be Lord Edwin Havilant! One more instance will be sufficient for the present. It occurs in one of Mr. Bourcicault's comedies, 'Old Heads and Young Hearts,' where the son of a certain Earl of Pompton is called "Lord Charles Roebuck," which, for the reasons already given, he could not be. Where can these writers have studied heraldry and honour?

Mr. Bourcicault, I read in the newspapers, has been giving some lectures in America. Amongst other complaints of the unfair treatment experienced by literary men in England, he commented very strongly on the great contrast between the *honour* conferred upon authors and upon artists, many of the latter *having been made Baronets*, while only two authors had received that title, viz., Sir Walter Scott and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the last of whom, it was added, owed this distinction more to other circumstances than his literary merits. But why was Sir Archibald Alison omitted, whose claims were purely of a literary character? I

could wish that he had been a little more careful in his facts. He ought at least to have stated the names of the favoured painters who have been raised to the dignity of the Baronetage. For my part, I cannot call to mind a single instance since that of Sir Godfrey Kneller in the reign of George the First! I may be wrong; but if such a thing *has* occurred, the title must have become extinct for want of heirs, as I cannot find any such Baronetage in existence at present. If, on the contrary, I am right as to the facts, the favouritism, if there has been any, is wholly on the side of *authors*!

I hope Mr. Bourcicault is aware that, since the delivery of his lectures, one of our popular authors has been raised to the dignity of the Peerage. CECIL.

#### THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

We have received from Dr. B. Dorn, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, the following particulars respecting the recent acquisitions of the Public Imperial Library. They will interest scholars and bibliographers in the first place; but they will have an interest for the politician and general reader as showing, on the best kind of evidence, how much the energies of the mighty Russian Empire are being devoted, under the present sovereign, to works of peace and intellectual progress:—

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 28, 1859.

"The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, since the publication of the Catalogue of its Oriental MSS. in the year 1852, has been enriched by several important additions, which may be classed under the following languages:—Hebrew, Syriac, Æthiopic, Arabic, Persian, Tatar, Turkish, Armenian, Georgian, Sanscrit, Siamese, Birmese, Tamil, Chinese, Javanese, and Bhatta.

The latest of these acquisitions yields to none in importance; and the year 1859 will, in this respect, fairly rank with the years 1823 and 1829, which added to our stores of Oriental literature the collections of Ardebil, Akhalzikh, Erzeroum, and the MSS. presented through Khosrow Mirza.

Prince Dolgorouki, late Ambassador to the Court of Teheran, availed himself of his residence in Persia to form a collection of Eastern MSS., remarkable alike for its scientific value and its calligraphic execution. Most of them belong to the Persian language, a few to Arabic and Chaghatāi, and one to the old Parsi; the last being unique in Russia, and containing, besides some extracts from the Zend-Avesta, two glossaries of the Pehlevi language.

Although the former possessor exercised the greatest liberality in allowing to Oriental scholars the use of his MSS., a great desire had been excited of seeing so important a collection placed in the national repository on the banks of the Neva. This wish has just been gratified by His Majesty, the Emperor, having ordered the collection to be bought for the sum of 10,000 silver roubles, (about 1,600*l.*) and deposited in the Imperial Library.

Turning now to the scientific value of the new acquisitions we find that it comprises, in the first place, the most important historical works of Persian literature. Suffice it to name the following authors:—Mirkhond, Khondemir, Hafiz Abru, Hamdullah Mustaufi Kazwini, Rashid-uddin, Juwaini, Lari, Wassaf, Ali Yazdi, Abdurrazzak Samarkandi, Iskander Munshi, Mehdi Khan Mohammed Sâdik, &c.; to which may be added, two Arabic authors, Tabari, (in the Persian version), and Ibn Khallikân. Besides their importance for general history, these works offer also rich and rare materials for special histories, as those of the Ghaznevîdes, the Moghuls, the Timurides, the Sefides, Kerim Khân, Feth Ali Shah, of Kerman, Herat, &c., which are further illustrated by geographical works such as those of Hamdullah Mustaufi Kazwini, and Zain ul-Abidin Shirvani.

The comparative scantiness with which some branches are represented, for instance, Philology, by a single work, the Arabic dictionary Kâmds, and Astronomy by the Arabic treatise of Abul-Hosein Sufi, is compensated by a vast array of Persian poets, most of them in choice copies. We



may name Firdausi, Enveri, Nizâmi, Ferid-uddin Attar, Jelal-uddin Rumi, Saadi, Hafiz, Emir Hasan Dihlevi, Katibi, Jami, &c., as, also, the 'Lives of Poets,' by Dauletschah and Lutf Ali Bey, until now wanting in our collections. Two copies of the poetical works of the celebrated Chaghatai poet, Mir Ali Shir, although not so rare, have also their value. How far a Persian version of the New Testament agrees with those previously known is not yet ascertained.

If, besides the intrinsic value of the collection, we take into account the beauty of the penmanship and the elegance of the bindings, we may safely assert, that it constitutes one of the finest additions made to our public library for many years past. The above opinion is the result of a cursory inspection. A more careful examination of the MSS. will, probably, lead to a still higher estimate of their value.

DORN.

## THE VELTRO OF DANTE.

Newington Butts, Surrey.

No subject in the whole course of the 'Divina Commedia,' from the days of Dante to our own, has given rise to a greater diversity of opinions than the meaning of the mysterious VELTRO, the *Messo di Dio*, the prophetic destroyer of the temporal power of the Popes, the liberator of Italy from the hands of the foreigner, and the restorer of union and good government to the Italians.

Dante describes him as a person, (Inf. i. 103)—

Questi non ciberà terra nè petro,  
Ma sapienza, ed amore, e virtute,  
E sua nazione sarà tra Feltro e Feltro:

and in another place, (Purg. xxxiii. 43,) he is spoken of as "*un cinquecento dieci e cinque*," that is, as DVX, a leader or captain.

For the last three centuries it has been customary with commentators to identify the Veltro with Can Grande della Scala, Signor of Verona from 1312 to 1329. Vellutello, in his edition of the 'Divina Commedia,' dedicated to Pope Paul the Third, and published in 1544, was, I believe, the first to propose this solution, and in his sketch of the character of Can Grande sought to show its agreement with the character of the Italian Liberator, as drawn by Dante, and with what Cacciagnida reveals to him in the heaven of Mars in reference to his future prospects (Pard. xvii. 76-93). This latter passage certainly does refer to Can Grande; but though he was a very spirited ruler, a great captain, at one time very successful, a liberal benefactor to the poet, who in 1316 became a guest at his court, and after the defeat of the Paduans with great slaughter at Vicenza in 1318 was elected Captain-General of the Ghibelins, yet his character does not quite harmonize with that of the Veltro, for he certainly did covet territory although he might have despised wealth, and when a child had given a remarkable proof of it: neither can the locality of his birth or the seat of his family, Verona, without a large poetic licence, be brought within the bounds "*tra Feltro e Feltro*," understanding by these phrases, Monte Feltro di San Leo, a castello in Romagna, not far from Urbino, and Feltro a small town with a bishop's see, about twenty-five miles above Treviso, in the direction of Trento. But whatever the hopes of Dante may at any time have been touching Can Grande, they were doomed to disappointment; in 1329 this energetic prince was cut off suddenly in the midst of his victories, without effecting anything important either towards the better government of Italy or for the good of the Church.

Dante was the guest of Can Grande at the same time with Ugucione della Faggiuola, who had also been Captain-General of the Ghibelins, and likewise Lord of Lucca and Pisa; he was the most successful general of his age, and the friend of Dante; and it was the opinion of the late estimable Carlo Troya, that he had been intended for the Veltro. The chief merit of Ugucione lay in his generalship; he was a brave and skilful commander, and nothing more; but the locality of his birth at Torre Faggiuola between the summit of Feltro di San Leo, on the north, and Marcerata Feltria (so Troya) on the south, is conformable to the letter of the prophecy. Ugucione was a large and powerful man, and had an enormous appetite; his exploits in eating equal-

led, in their way, those with the sword. An anecdote is related of what took place one day at the table of Can Grande, where Dante most probably was present, which would almost induce one to think that the poet may indeed have had an eye to this great eater when he wrote

Questi non ciberà terra nè petro,

though not in the way of personal application. The conversation turned on gastronomy, when Ugucione related incredible feats, which, in his youth, he had performed in eating and drinking. But one of the company, Pietro Navo, reputed for his pungent satire, remarked, that he was not at all astonished at what Ugucione had told them, for in fact he had done much more than he had said, as all present very well knew, for at one meal he had contrived to consume two large cities, Pisa and Lucca. It is recorded that when the first intimation of the revolts of Pisa and Lucca reached Ugucione, he was at dinner, and chose rather to continue his meal than to rise at once and quell them; the delay was fatal, and thus he lost them both. He died in 1319 of fever, caught at the siege of Padua, where he commanded the army of Can Grande.

The weapons of the Veltro, however, are not those of mortal combats, but

Sapienza, ed amore, e virtute;

and with these Ugucione did not fight, neither did his patron and protector Can Grande. The only individual whom Dante hailed as the deliverer of Italy was the "*Alto Arrigo*," the Emperor Henry the Seventh, elected King of the Romans in 1308, and who entered Italy in 1310. To him Dino Compagni and others also looked up; but this expedition failed of its hoped-for fruits, it was badly conducted; and the death of the Emperor in 1313 put an end to whatever might have been expected from it. The personal character of Arrigo appears to have agreed well with that of the symbolical Veltro, and the principles with which the Emperor set out were benevolent, and not ambitious.

The Padre Ponta thought that Pope Benedetto the Eleventh might at one time have been intended by Dante as the Veltro, and in him, says Dino Compagni, the world rejoiced as with new light; but, unfortunately for the world, this light went out in a year, and not without a strong suspicion of having been violently extinguished. There are reasons for holding that one of the great changes contemplated by Dante, the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Popes, can only be effected by a reigning Pontiff; and in 1847 Pio Nono was himself saluted as the Veltro so long expected. The locality of his birth and family, Sinigaglia, was not far removed from the letter of the prediction—"tra Feltro e Feltro," and his character corresponded; "*Sapienza, ed amore, e virtute*" were indeed the leading traits of his disposition, along with a generosity opposed alike to worldly gain of lands or money. His clerical position entitled him to be regarded as "*il Messo di Dio*;" and though not a man of war, he was nevertheless a captain and leader, for he was the head of the Church, the chief of the State, and had been the prime mover in the then contemplated regeneration of Italy and the Italians. He was therefore "*un cinquecento dieci e cinque*" in more senses than one. A notice to this effect was printed by me in one of the Florentine journals in the summer of 1847, and subsequently reprinted at Perugia in the autumn; the same notion had occurred to Gioberti, as I learned afterwards from a letter of his to a friend in Ravenna. The illustrious trio to whom the *vivas* of the Italians were then addressed were Pio Nono, Carlo Alberto, and Gioberti. The first of these may, even at the eleventh hour, redeem if he chooses the character once assigned to him, and revive his lost claim to the Veltroship of Dante. Had the Poet been living in these days, he would probably have hailed the advent of the French Emperor with as much enthusiasm as he did the advent of the German one, and with a better prospect of a felicitous result; for now the Italians are disposed to unity among themselves, which then they were not.

Before the publication of Vellutello in 1544, the earlier commentators on the 'Divina Commedia' were inclined to believe that by the coming of the

Veltro, a peculiar influence of the stars was intended: this was Boccaccio's opinion; but some, with an eye to the supposed Millennium, thought that Jesus Christ coming in the clouds of heaven to judge the world at the last day was what Dante meant. Benvenuto da Imola was of this mind, and so was Jacopo dalla Lana.

In general, however, the astral influence prevailed; and "*tra Feltro e Feltro*" was understood to signify "*tra cielo e cielo*."

Francesco Buti explained the Veltro to be an influence of the celestial bodies, through whose movement and operation the entire world would become disposed to wisdom, virtue and love; that avarice and every other vice would then cease; and this, he adds, was known to the author by reason of astrology. Landino followed in the same track, but expressed some uncertainty whether the influence of the celestial bodies should be considered as general or special,—as operating on all mankind, and thus renewing the golden age, or only on one chosen individual whom Heaven had predestined to effect this happy revolution. He inclined rather to the latter opinion, and refers to the passage in Purgatory (canto xxxiii. 40-45) in which Dante seems to confirm the stellar theory, and notifies the number of the deliverer as the number of a man.—

Ch' io veggio certamente, e però 'l narro,  
A darne tempo già stelle propinque,  
Sicure d'ogn' intoppo e d'ogni sbarro,  
Nel quale un cinquecento dieci e cinque  
Messo di Dio accenderà la faula  
E quel gigante che con lei delinque.

Landino adds—"*And truly in the year 1484, on the 25th of November, at 41 minutes after one o'clock, p.m., (hore xiii. et minuti xli.) there will be a conjunction of Saturn and Jove in the Scorpion, in the ascendant of the fifth degree of Libra, which demonstrates a mutation of religion, and because Jove will prevail over Saturn, this change will be for the better. But, inasmuch as there can be no religion whatever truer than our own, I have firm hope that the Christian republic will reform itself to the most perfect pattern of life and government.*" Landino's Commentary was printed in 1481.

Now the letters in the Veltro (VELTRO) form the anagram of Luther, in Italian, LUTERO, who, according to the usually-received account, was born at 11 o'clock, p.m., on November 10th, 1483, so that Christoforo Landino was only rather more than a year out in his singular announcement. This prediction is deserving of notice in respect to that of Dante, as showing, previously to the discovery of the political sense of the 'Divina Commedia,' what the general opinion was regarding the regeneration of Italy and the reform of the Church. In reference to the "*Messo di Dio*," Landino remarks that, his number forms DVX, duke, and signifies "*the leader of an army sent by God, who will slay the *fuia*, and put an end to the adultery of the whore, cioè del Papa, e della corte Romana adulterata, et couquinata in ogni vitio.*" Hard words these for a faithful son of holy Mother Church to write and print, but no doubt it was the love of that Mother which prompted them, and put it in his heart thus freely to express himself. In this he followed Dante, who venerated the Vicar of Jesus Christ, *quoad* Vicar, but abhorred his political rule. By the giant, says Landino, is meant that temporal prince the partner in the papal sin. The particulars of this history are too well known to need repetition here. The giant, it will be remembered, was of France. Prophecies are, for the most part, very ambiguous things; it is only when time has unriddled their meaning that we come to perceive that they had any; and sometimes their solution takes place in a way so different to what had been anticipated, that people have a difficulty in recognizing them, and still think that to be future which is already past. Nor may we omit to notice the element of human impatience, which often regards as close at hand what is indefinitely distant. Dante knew that the time would come, that it must come, when Italy would be united in itself; that the operation of natural causes, however seemingly slow, are sure, as well in political and moral as in physical phenomena, and hence he was hopeful to the last. The Veltro was always



spoken of by him as future, nor was his prediction uttered in haste, it is repeated throughout his Poem in various places: and when expositors, as they proceed, have exhausted their conceptions as to whom, or to what, Dante might allude, or who this Veltro could possibly be, whether a person or a process of time, and are almost ready to believe that he has deceived himself no less than them, the Poet reiterates with increased fervour by the mouth of St. Peter (Pard. xxvii. 61-63):—

Ma l'alta provvidenza, che con Scipio  
Difese a Roma la gloria del mondo,  
Soccorrà tosto, sì com'io concipio.

Arrigo, Uguccone and Can Grande were then dead, yet Dante's hopes did not fail him; the event which he desired, he foresaw, and though it might not be for a thousand years, yet come it would (Pard. xxvii. 142-143):—

prima che gennaio tutto si svernì,  
Per la centesima, ch'è laggù negletta.

—Since Dante wrote, the unification of Italy has proceeded gradually: Tuscany is no longer divided against itself; the Romagnuoli do not now make war on one another; Italy is growing into one; and though the day, humanly speaking, may yet be distant, when it will be one, yet without pretending to read the aspects of the stars, virtually and politically, we know that eventually it must become one, as much so as Germany is one, though not under one reigning sovereign, albeit under one reigning Poet—DANTE ALLIGHIERI.

H. C. BARLOW, M.D.

#### MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

By the death of Mountstuart Elphinstone the link is broken which connected the brightest period of the East India Company's rule with the present time. Mr. Elphinstone was associated with Arthur Wellesley in his glorious campaigns of 1803-4; beheld our Indian Empire, raised on that foundation, reach a stupendous height, and lived to see the downfall of the Company, and to hear the abandonment of India discussed as probable and of slight importance to the welfare of England. Of the three great men who, next to Wellesley, were the chief instruments in cementing the fabric of British power in India after the overthrow of the Marathas, Mr. Elphinstone was the man of greatest intellect, and achieved the greatest success. He was superior to Malcolm in judgment, and excelled Munro in all the qualities that add popularity to success. It is to be hoped that a complete biography, by a capable writer, will be given of this remarkable man. Here the briefest outline of his career is all that can be presented.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was third son of the sixth Viscount Elphinstone. He was born in 1778, entered the Bengal Civil Service in his eighteenth year; and, after passing through several inferior appointments, became Assistant to Colonel Sir Barry Close, Resident at the Peshawar Court. When the great war with the Marathas broke out, Mr. Elphinstone was appointed Persian Interpreter to Colonel Wellesley. He was present at most of the important actions fought during the war, and on one occasion so much distinguished himself at the storming of a fortress, that even the impetuous Wellesley was moved to exclaim with enthusiasm, "Sir, you have mistaken your profession; you ought to have been a soldier." When Rághoji Bhonsle, after the decisive battle of Argaum, succumbed, Mr. Elphinstone was sent to manage political relations with that chief, and became Resident at Nágpúr. In this appointment he gave complete satisfaction to the Governor-General, and Arthur Wellesley thus writes of him,—"Elphinstone gets on capitally; his despatches are really excellent, and Rám Chandra tells me that the Rájá and his minister, are much pleased with him." From this post Mr. Elphinstone moved to one far more important, being nominated our first Envoy to Kabul. He left Delhi on the 13th of October, 1808, and reached Peshawar on the 5th of March, 1809. It was there he concluded an alliance with Shah Shuja, which was to array the Afghan arms with those of England in case of a French invasion of India: the treaty was signed at Calcutta, but before it could be returned Shah

Shuja was hurled from his throne by his brother Mahmúd. The only fruit that remained from the negotiations was Mr. Elphinstone's narrative of his embassy,—a book which contains more information about Afghanistan than any that has appeared in the subsequent half-century. On his return to India, Mr. Elphinstone was appointed Resident at Pناه, then the most important political post in Hindustan. Here his great qualities found a fitting sphere, and during the whole difficult period that followed until the downfall of the Peshwa and the annexation of his territories in 1818, Mr. Elphinstone displayed a prudence, sagacity, and courage that has never been surpassed. It was chiefly owing to his judgment and coolness that the great victory of Khirki was won, and had the important results which followed it. The settlement of the conquered territories was entirely the work of Mr. Elphinstone. A few years after, Mr. Elphinstone was appointed Governor of Bombay, and his rule has been favourably contrasted by the historian of India with that of Munro at Madras. At a later period he might have filled, had it been his wish, the still higher post of Governor-General; but his health had suffered much from incessant exertion, and he was content to devote the rest of his life to literary studies. As the result of these, he has bequeathed, to his country, a History of India, unfinished, indeed, but for the period it treats of altogether unequalled.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Douglas Hamilton has found in the State Paper Office some hitherto unnoticed facts in the life of Milton. Among these discoveries are, several letters of State not previously printed in Milton's prose works, but of high interest, as illustrating the energetic intervention of the Commonwealth Government in behalf of the persecuted Protestants of the Alpine Valleys. A treatise in justification of the war with Holland, already in type, but not known as Milton's composition, Mr. Hamilton has succeeded in identifying by means of the Order Books of the Council of State. These Order Books, it now appears, were arranged in the State Paper Office, their present abode, by the great poet himself. These are interesting facts of his public life. Of a more personal nature, is a discovery, in the Royalist Composition Papers, which clears the character of Milton from the old charge of harshness towards his mother-in-law in withholding from the unfortunate Ann Powell her thirds. Enemies of Milton have made much of these thirds. The State Papers prove incontestably that the Commissioners for Sequestration, not Milton, were to blame. The poet's part in the matter was consistent and even noble. The whole of these Milton papers will be published by the Camden Society.

Mr. Murray's trade sale came off on Tuesday, with a success which speaks well for the prosperity of the new literary season. Capt. M'Clintock was the hero of the day. Of his 'Narrative of the Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas, and of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions,' there were sold 7,600 copies. Of this number Mr. Mndie alone took 3,000 copies. The following numbers for new books and new editions are also of interest:—"The Bampton Lectures, 1859" sold 900,—Dr. Thomson's 'Story of New Zealand,' 900,—Rev. Adam S. Farrar's 'Science in Theology,' 500,—Rev. Josiah Bateman's 'Life of the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson,' 2,200,—Mr. Smiles's 'Self-Help,' 3,200,—Mr. Charles Darwin's work 'On the Origin of Species,' 1,500,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Principia Latina: a First Latin Course,' 900,—'Eöthen,' 600,—Sir Fowell Buxton's 'Life and Correspondence,' 2,500,—'The Chinese: Pictures of Themselves, drawn by Native Artists, described by Rev. R. H. Cobbold,' 1,000,—'Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury: a Biography,' by Rev. James C. Robertson, 500,—General Sir Howard Douglas's 'Modern Systems of Fortification, examined with Reference to the Naval, Littoral, and Internal Defence of England,' 500,—Prof. Mansel's 'Limits of Religious Thought Examined,' fourth and cheaper edition, 900,—Lord Byron's 'Childe Harold's Pil-

grimage,' 3,000,—Lord Byron's Complete Works, with notes and illustrations by Jeffrey, Heber, Wilson, Moore, Gifford, Lockhart, &c., a new and cheaper edition, 1,000,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 1,300,—Murray's Cookery, 1,500,—Fergusson's 'Architecture,' 300,—Stephenson's Life, 1,600,—and Stanley's 'Sinai,' 600. The sale of School-books, published by Mr. Murray, was also large. We note:—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Latin-English Dictionary,' 700,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Smaller Latin-English Dictionary,' 2,000,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography,' 600,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Smaller Classical Dictionary,' 1,500,—Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities,' 1,000,—'The Student's Hume,' 2,600,—'The Student's History of Greece,' 2,400,—'A Smaller History of Greece for Junior Classes,' by Dr. Wm. Smith, 1,500,—'The Student's History of Rome,' by Dean Liddell, 1,900,—'The Student's Gibbon,' 700,—'King Edward the Sixth Latin Grammar,' 3,500, Mrs. Markham's 'History of England,' 6,400,—Mrs. Markham's 'History of France,' 2,500,—'Little Arthur's History of England,' by Lady Calceott, 6,500,—and James's 'Æsop's Fables,' 1,600.

We are requested to state that a book advertised as 'Adam Bede, jun.: a Sequel,' is not by the Author of 'Adam Bede.'

Dainty and plentiful are the Christmas books this year—better, for the most part, in substance, if not more brilliant in execution than usual. The pretty things are ceasing, as a class, to be mere artistic toys—and are rising to the dignity of an illuminated literature. But there are still exceptions. 'Gems from Shelley,' from the press of Messrs. Paul Jerrard & Son, is a mere toy—a mere prettiness of garlands and gold, without meaning, beyond its brightness and colour. Not much better, though with a great deal more assumption, is the 'Book of Favourite Ballads' (Kent & Co.)—chiefly noticeable for its poverty of illustration, and for its insertion of a great number of poems which are not ballads at all. 'Common Wayside Flowers,' by Thomas Miller, published by Messrs. Routledge, is of higher quality and more legitimate aim. From this pretty volume children may learn some botany in a pleasant way; and they may be tempted by it into the fields for comparison and identification. The enamel binding is a clever innovation in a department of Art somewhat slow to rise out of humdrum. 'Metrical Tales,' by Mr. Samuel Lover (Houlston & Wright), and 'The Song of Hiawatha,' by Mr. Longfellow (Kent & Co.), are books of illustration—a little in the old style—not mere prettinesses, perhaps, with text and picture of different growths, and only brought together by the printer—yet with a certain timidity and conventionality in the form which might be got rid of, if the artist would only study the text and genius of his author. Mr. Lover's volume will be a favourite at the winter fire.

Our notes on the want of a general county history of Hampshire have brought us information which our readers in that interesting shire will be glad to share. Sir Frederick Madden, a Hants man himself, has employed his time, knowledge and rare opportunities to the making of a collection of materials for a history of the county. How far the work may have gone we are not told. We also hear that Mr. B. B. Woodward, of the Society of Antiquaries, has already prepared and will shortly publish the first part of a General History of Hampshire. This work is to be in three quarto volumes, and will therefore rival, in bulk at least, some of the best histories of English shires.

Cecil pulled down a fine old gate at Canterbury to steal the stone. All Kent cried out against him—but the thing was done, the material brought to London and built into that Britain's Bourse which has long disappeared from the Strand,—that was in the seventeenth century. A report is abroad of an intention to remove the King's Gate adjoining to and, in fact, incorporated with the old Church of St. Swithin, in the City of Winchester. Surely this cannot be true. If so, it is another and earnest proof of the need for a Hampshire Archaeological Society.

A course of lectures is in progress of delivery



at the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum. Two lectures, 'On the Budrum Sculptures in the British Museum, and their Relation to Architecture,' by C. T. Newton, and 'On the Chemistry of Food,' by Dr. Lankester, have been given. On Monday next, Dr. Lankester will lecture 'On the Preparation of Food.' On the 5th of December the Rev. W. H. Brookfield will lecture 'On Lessening the Irksomeness of Instruction.' On the 12th, Harry Chester will tell the public 'How to set about the Building of a School.' And on the 19th Dr. G. Kinkel will discourse 'On the Progress of Seeing.'

Messrs. Low & Co. have greatly improved their Index to Current Literature. It now contains a list of the new books published during the quarter ending Sept. 30, together with a list of such articles as the compiler has thought worthy of reference in the *Athenæum*, *Times*, *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. The latter list might, we think, be profitably extended. The demand for early news, and early comments on news, in letters and art, no less than in politics and trade, is drawing the best thought and best writing of the age into periodical literature. Such a scheme as theirs must always fail to please every one. Paper and type are fixed within material limits, while the desires of the student are dreamily boundless and sublime. The reader wants to know everything; the Index can only refer to certain sources of contemporary knowledge. What Messrs. Low & Co. have done in this first part of their Index seems to us a fair compromise with a great difficulty. We wish them every success.

Mrs. Murray's bright and clever book of 'An Artist's Life in Morocco, Spain, and the Canary Islands' has met with some rather rough criticism at Santa Cruz. Mr. Murray, the artist's husband, is English Consul for the Canaries; and some of the artist's free observations on life in those summery isles, particularly on official life, have been received with *hidalgo* pride and indignation. Don Joaquin Ravenet, civil governor and military commander for the Queen of Spain, has taken upon him to resent the insults levelled against the official class in Spain. Mr. Murray has been ejected from the Santa Cruz club, and Don Joaquin has petitioned his government to require the recall of Mr. Murray from his post. We do not suppose Lord John Russell will pay much attention to the anger of Don Joaquin; but the mischief of official free speaking is so clear that we could wish our Consuls' wives and sisters would refrain from publicly criticizing the conduct of the people with whom they live.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, our expert philologist, has printed, for private circulation, two more specimens of English dialects as spoken in the present year. One specimen is in the Cornish dialect,—the other is in that of Dorset. The latter is the more droll and curious. For each specimen the Song of Solomon has been chosen; so that comparisons between the two are as easy as they are odious.

A friend in Belfast adds to our remarks in a recent number on 'Titles of Courtesy' that the name of "Sovereign" has been dropped by the chief magistrate of that town. In 1843, when a change was made in the municipal arrangements, the first magistrate assumed the more usual designation of Mayor.

Prof. Henslow writes:—

"Hitcham, Bildeston, Suffolk, Nov. 22.

"I am sorry I got the proof of my letter inserted in last week's *Athenæum*, too late to correct an error which is of consequence. In the sentence which details the experience of the younger man, who is, I believe, the forman of the brick-pit, the word 'some' occurs for *none*. It should have been—'He had found two celts near the surface, but was positive that *none* had occurred in the bed where the fossils are met with.' It has been suggested to me that one or both these witnesses may have told different stories to different inquirers. If so their testimony is valueless. I can only say I was very careful not to put leading questions to either of them, until I had heard their respective stories. I then endeavoured to impress them with the importance of strict accuracy. Both were very posi-

tive in maintaining their own convictions, and supposed there must have been some misapprehension of facts in the old report of celts having been found in an *undisturbed* portion of the beds which contain fossil remains, and from which the brick-earth is obtained. This case does not appear to be a parallel to that at Amiens; how that is to be interpreted time and further research will show.

J. S. HENSLOW."

The University of St. Andrews has sustained a loss in the death of the Professor of Logic, Mr. William Spalding, which took place on the 16th inst. He was not much known out of his own country—though he had previously occupied a chair at Edinburgh—until two years ago, when he published an 'Introduction to Logic.' This work is one of great thought and reading, and will remain associated with the history of the science, as part of the discussion which had been, and still is, carried on as to its principles.

Death has been very busy of late among Scottish Professors and men of letters. To the list of good men gone from our side we have now to add the name of Dr. George Wilson, the biographer of Reid and Cavendish, and a frequent Correspondent of this journal. Dr. Wilson was the First Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Industrial Museum of that city. Dr. Wilson was in no small degree the originator of that Museum; he gave to it his heart, his genius, and his hopes of success and fame. Six years ago he was appointed to the joint offices; and it was at that period that the long-delayed project of establishing an industrial museum for Scotland in Edinburgh was first seriously contemplated by Government. A long strife succeeded to the first idea of founding this institution, and it has only very recently been put on a ground for commencing real operations. His loss is serious for the young institution. Besides the Lives of Reid and Cavendish, Dr. Wilson had written an 'Elementary Treatise on Chemistry,' 'Researches in Colour-Blindness,' and 'The Five Gateways of Knowledge.' He was born in Edinburgh in 1818. The world has lost in him—at the early age of forty-one—a good man and a most worthy servant of science.

Frank Stone, whose death took place, on Friday last week, very suddenly, from heart disease, was an artist who will keep his place in the series of the English School. Though not a man of strong genius,—sentimental and safe rather than daring and great,—he had that touch of native inspiration which sets an artist apart from the crowd of mere imitators and mechanists. His pictures have a quality of their own, in subject, style, and colour; he saw nature in the boudoir; and was the poet of chess-table flirtations and pianoforte embarrassments. But in this line he was unrivalled, though he had numberless imitators, from the moment he had shown the way to a new success. He may almost be said to have founded a sect among the painters—believers in the unheaved sigh and the causeless tear! Mr. Stone was born in Manchester, on the 23rd of August, 1800, and began to paint when he was already a full man. At thirty-one he came to London, and began to exhibit at the Water-Colour Society. At forty he sent his first oil-picture to the Academy. At fifty-one he was elected an Associate. For many years his works have taken a good place among the attractions of the May Exhibition. Who has forgotten 'The Last Appeal,' 'Cross Purposes,' 'Impending Mate' and 'Mated,' and 'The Old, Old Story'? Five or six years ago the artist made a summer residence in Boulogne; and the effect of that slight change of scene has been visible in nearly all his subsequent works. The hale, rugged beauty of the fishwives of Boulogne seems to have fired his imagination and steadied his hand. A breadth, a texture, and a simplicity unknown to his earlier works, began to show that the artist, though past his fiftieth year, was still capable of advancing in his art. He got away from drawing-rooms to the stormy nature of the sea-side, with its awful perils, its picturesque costume and life. The boat scene at Portello had a compactness of story and a dramatic simplicity and directness suggestive of higher powers than the painter had yet put forth.

The sea-side claimed him to the last; and at the very moment when the brush fell from his hand, he had just completed his arrangements for spending the winter at his easel in the Isle of Thanet.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 269, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSHTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

*Beach Rambles in Search of Sea-side Pebbles and Crystals; with some Observations on the Origin of the Diamond and other Precious Stones.* By J. G. Francis. (Routledge.)

LIKE Demosthenes of old, we have often paced the sea-beach in search of pebbles, but with a very different purpose. He picked up pebbles to put them in his mouth, we to put them in our pocket,—he to enable him to speak, we to enable us to polish. Along nearly all the favourable shores that loosely girdle our island we have at one time or other trodden with downward aspect. Not that we have been insensible to the unnumbered smiles of the billowed ocean (to adopt the figure of *Æschylus*), but that we have often turned from the grand or gloomy monotony of the loud-sounding sea to investigate the wonderful mineralogical miscellany that lay at our feet. In this there are specimens of many rocks—selected, reduced, and rounded as if for our special convenience, and brought into one wave-beaten level that we might be spared the necessity of seeking jasper in its native conglomerate, agate in its mountain nest, porphyry and serpentine in their original traps and basalts, and flint nodules in their high and unreachable lodgments in lofty chalk cliffs. To detach, reduce, round, and roll up all these varied specimens has been the unceasing labour of billow after billow and storm after storm. What the tremendous force of a huge wave is we too sadly know in the disastrous results of the recent tempests that have lashed our shores. Strange contrast is this, that the mountain-like billows which dash into hopeless wrecks the strongly-built ships of man's construction, that cast down massive sea-walls as though they were things of mist, that disturb the most ponderous masonry of artificial breakwaters, that make weird-like sport with our most mighty bulwarks,—yet leave no other proofs of their tremendous momentum upon the exposed beaches than the addition of a multitude of little rounded fragments of stone, and the removal for a few yards further of those that had previously lain long undisturbed!

Thus it is that the little nodule now in our hands has borne the beating upon its flinty breast of a thousand waves and madly rushing tides. The enormous billows that imperilled a Great Eastern and shattered a Royal Charter, would have merely rounded it a little more, made it smoother, and moved it onward. No art of man can construct a breakwater so perfect as that which is found in a beach of pebbles. Each constituent stone is most easily moved, yet the whole mass is never moved together. The violence of a rushing tide is poured harmlessly upon the shelving shingle, the force of successive waves is innocently spent among the innumerable crevices of the loosely aggregated stones, the shock of a very broadside of waters is easily repelled by a sinuous distribution of the flooding breakers amidst flinty ridges, sliding ramparts, and rolling barriers, overthrown only to be formed



again, removed only to be erected again by the succeeding waves, swept down into the deep only to be restored to the shore, and raised into a new battery which shall consist of the same uninjured materials. The warfare of the waters upon such a field as this is but a perpetual recurrence of demolition and reconstruction, sudden breach and immediate repair, fierce attack and rapid retreat, occasional defeat and then long and calm resistance during seasons of peace and quietude.

It follows from what we have said that while a pebble beach on our coast possesses a permanent general character as to its principal mineralogical constituents, it is, nevertheless, in the course of constant partial change. Headlands, such as Beachy Head, form terminal points towards which the travelling shingles tend, and where they tarry, as if at a coast station, until powerful tides sweep them round the promontory, discharge them into the curve of an elliptical bay, and there leave them locked up for century upon century. It is with pebbles as with men—one that is smooth and rounded has evidently travelled far, but you may be sure that an angular lump has been much in one place, while a slippery oval has doubtless been half round our island and mingled with all classes and conditions of siliceous society. These distinctions are as certainly felt while one is bathing as seen when one is beaching.

Good pebbles in this moveable mass are as scarce as good people in the moving crowd. Few of either are worth the trouble and cost of polishing. Here and there one may pick up a real agate or a true man. Neither, however, are to be found everyday or everywhere. Disappointments are frequent, success is rare. Good people, we hope, are becoming more abundant,—yet certainly good pebbles are becoming scarcer. The beaches that once held them in plentiful distribution hold them so no longer. You may wander whole days from headland to headland, and patiently along all the curving course between, to find that it only proves its barrenness of valuable stones. Yet an educated eye may possibly detect one and another which has eluded your observation, for as much vigilance is demanded in finding choice flints as in catching good fish. As some anglers will hook half-a-dozen trout while others have taken none, so some lapidaries will bag a beautiful carnelian or a fine choanite where you have pocketed nothing but sand-ages and siliceous varieties. Success in carnelians is as uncertain as success in life;—fortune here is as capricious as in courtship—pebble-finding is as unaccountable as popularity. The probabilities at least are in your favour when the sun is at your back, yet not backward to shine, when a light gale is in your face, the tide half out, the troubles of life at low water-mark, your eye penetrating, your hammer massive, and your hand sufficiently steady to make the blow alight on the stone and not on your shins. Lapidaries can best fracture the stones by holding them in a peculiar manner in the left hand, but the novice is far more likely to hit his palm than his pebble. This, therefore, is not an unskilled calling, for unless you are thoroughly versed in it you will miss your pebbles, lose your time, maim your limb, and, in consequence, instead of having your spirit elevated by the scene, come back with a heart as flinty as the nodules on which your feet have trodden.

Say not, then, that a book of instructions and directions in so simple a pastime is unnecessary. A living lapidary, however, is better still, or some marine vagrant who knows the particular beach and is admitted to the freemasonry of choice flints. For months we

perambulated amongst pebbles on a certain coast unsuccessfully, until we fell in with a wandering Irishman, who accompanied us as our double, and, in consideration of a certain percentage, pointed out to us the haunts of the precious stones, and, what is more, instructed us how to know when we had one in hand. Even he, however, often failed in this last point, for to predict what is inside by what is outside often surpasses the most practised eye. One of our best choanites was hammered to pieces by a Brighton lapidary, who had at first rashly pronounced it valueless, but, when too late, acknowledged that it would have made a beautiful specimen.

Cautions as well as directions are very needful for this occupation. To say, Beware of slipping on the weed-covered rocks, near which good pebbles often lie in little intertidal pools, may seem superfluous; but there is a danger which besets all agate-hunters, and which has imperilled the lives of more than one that we wot of—the unthought-of return of the tide. Fondness for chalcidies often leads to forgetfulness of the sea; and some earnest stone-seekers have found that a gaily spent afternoon has been followed by an unhappy night spent in the too close neighbourhood of the sea. The base of a chalk cliff proves a most uncomfortable couch, and it is much pleasanter to look over pebbles in the light than to lie down upon them in the darkness. The best curvilinear beaches are precisely those in which the wanderer is most exposed to this mischance.

There is a fashion in pebbles as well as in other things; at one time “the run” is upon “bloodstones,” or jaspers; at another upon carnelians; at another upon moss agates. The prevailing demand of late years has been for “landscape agates” and for choanites. The latter term must be explained. This name was given by Dr. Mantell, who thought the stone like a funnel; and availing himself of a Greek Lexicon, at once christened it. To us it seems, in a cross section, to be more like a spider than a funnel, and might just as appropriately have been named, Arachnite. Either term would have satisfied the lapidaries, and proved to them as hard as the stone itself. A beautiful creature it is when fully silicified and spread out, with its hundred feelers, through a clear and well-cut pebble; not a Briareus in bulk, but quite its equal in the number of its feelers. A transverse section of a fine choanite displays this elegant mollusc, now probably extinct, to the dullest eye in unexpected beauty. Metallic infiltrations perhaps have tinged it, and then its attractiveness is not surpassed even by the living anemone which may have fixed itself upon the stony coffin of its old-world prototype. So charming are these prizes of the beach, that not only ladies, but even grave men, lawyers, brewers, and shoemakers, are ever on the watch to secure them; nor need any Brighton or Hastings lapidary who may fall in with them bewail them as unsaleable articles. Two, three, and five guineas have been given for unusually fine and large specimens.

But the lapidary himself must not be forgotten. He lives by revolutions,—yet only of wheels. His trade is not a bad one; if skilful and civil, he can earn from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per annum, without night-work. His shop may be passed unheeded, but it is worth a visit. A shark's head swings over the door (we sketch from a Brighton reminiscence), a chalk ammonite lies at one side of the step, and a huge mass of conglomerate at the other. Enter, and you see a little shop crowded with everything appertaining to pebbles and sea-weeds. Under a glass-case are agate brooches, slit choanites, sharks' teeth from the chalk, half-a-dozen choanites,

with stone seals, earrings, shirt pins, and finger-rings. But the little inner room is the sanctum. There rush round the metallic wheels of the machine,—there goes on the grinding,—there are stores of diamond-dust for slitting, emery for polishing, and every kind of requisite for eliciting hidden beauty from the long-sought treasures of the beach. Shelves range above the operator, filled with the rejected produce of beach researches. Unprofitable and unpolished sections, disappointing interiors, and falsified expectations, are heaped up here in careless profusion, and might minister sombre reflections to any moody moralist.

To all beach-parading lads and lasses this little book may prove attractive and instructive, though some errors are unaccountable;—witness “quartz *are*” (p. 36); and “*descending order*” heads a list of strata commencing with “Lava, Granite, and Old Red Sandstone” (p. 180). In the body of the work Mr. Francis should polish his sentences as well as his pebbles. The brief index is curiously remiss. Under “Actinia, Agate, Alcyonite,” and, in all twenty-one terms, we find no other reference than *passim*. Indexes in this style might be easily constructed. We would insert one other term in this, and just before “Flint, *passim*,” and it should be—Faults, *passim*. The chromo-plates are beautifully executed; but the specimens selected are by no means the finest for display. Three or four cabinets in London and its suburbs would have afforded far more beautiful and instructive examples. One specimen is absurdly described as a “myriapod,” which is obviously a common choanite.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 17.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—Capt. Galton, J. D. Macdonald, G. M. Humphry, and W. Odling, Esqrs., were admitted into the Society.—A paper was read by Capt. M'Clintock, R.N., ‘Report of Scientific Researches made during the late Arctic Expedition of the Yacht Fox in search of the Franklin Expedition.’—At the conclusion of the paper, General Sabine gave an account of Capt. M'Clintock's magnetical observations, which are of great value.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 2.—Prof. J. Phillips, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Fryer, H. C. Salmon, and the Rev. S. G. Phear, were elected Fellows. Dr. F. Roemer was elected a Foreign Member. The following communications were read:—‘On the Passage-beds from the Upper Silurian Rocks into the Lower Old Red Sandstone, at Ledbury, Herefordshire,’ by the Rev. W. S. Symonds.—‘On the so-called Mud-volcanos of Turbaco, near Cartagena,’ by F. Bernal, Esq.—‘On the Coal-Formation at Auckland, New Zealand,’ by H. Weekes, Esq.—‘On the Geology of the South-east part of Vancouver's Island,’ by H. Bauerman, Esq.

Nov. 16.—Prof. J. Phillips, President, in the chair.—Messrs. T. Harlin, J. H. Tolmé, J. Lancaster, the Hon. R. Merham, and A. Rogers, were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read:—‘Supplementary Researches among the Crystalline Rocks of the North-west Highlands,’ by Sir R. I. Murchison.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 17.—O. Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. Scharf exhibited the portrait of a lady and child, bearing the date 1594.—Mr. C. Reed exhibited a portion of an ancient British boat, found on a mountain in Carnarvon.—Mr. C. Markham exhibited the war-club of Colocola, the Araucanian Chief who opposed the Spaniards in the sixteenth century.—Mr. Markham communicated extracts from a MS. volume, containing notices of the family of Markham by Gervase Markham. Also, a pedigree of the family signed by Camden.

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 15.—Col. Sykes, V.P., M.P., in the chair.—T. Ellison, F. Hincks, B.



Smith, P. M. Tait, and W. G. Wilks, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The Chairman announced that the Council had appointed a Committee to take into consideration the best mode of taking the forthcoming census, which Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions which the Fellows of the Society might wish to make. The Chairman also gave an account of the proceedings of Section F. of the British Association, at its meeting at Aberdeen in September last; and Mr. J. Heywood furnished a similar report of the proceedings of the National Social Science Association at its recent meeting at Bradford.—Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., then read a paper 'On some Recent Statistics of Prussia.' Sir Francis commenced by stating, that the paper which he was about to read, was deduced from the very valuable series of returns published by the Prussian [Statistical Department, for the year 1849. But as these returns were comprised in several quarto volumes, of many hundred pages each, he (the author) had found it necessary to confine his attention to only a portion of their contents. He had therefore selected for analysis the 2nd vol. of the Returns, which contained the statistics of births, marriages and deaths. One of the most remarkable facts in connexion with the births, both in Prussia and in Continental Europe generally, was the very large proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births. It was stated by the editor of the Prussian returns, that while in London the children born out of wedlock are only one in twenty, in Paris and Vienna every third child is illegitimate; and in Munich, years have even occurred when the number of illegitimate births have outnumbered the legitimate. In Prussia itself, however, the relative proportions of these two classes of births is not so largely to the disadvantage of the latter, and it is worthy of remark, that no material alteration has taken place, in this respect, since the year 1816. In that year the illegitimate births were to the legitimate as 8·05, in 1849 as 7·96 to 100. In Westphalia, however, in the province of Posen, and the Rhenish provinces, the proportion of illegitimate births is only about half as great as in the other parts of the kingdom. With regard to the proportion of births to the population in Prussia, Sir Francis stated, that from 1810 to 1825 the proportion was about 1 to 23, from 1828 to 1846 about 1 to 25 or 26, but that in 1849 it again reached 1 to 23. In the towns the proportion is 1 to 25·68, in the country as 1 to 22·88. In Berlin, in the year 1849, the proportion was 1 to 30·81. As regards the different religious communities the proportions among Protestants and Catholics is about the same, but among the Jews and Mennonites it is smaller. This is accounted for, as respects the Jews, by the fact, that Jewish disabilities are not yet removed in Prussia. The proportion of male to female births is much the same in Prussia as in other countries. Since 1816 the excess of male over female births has been pretty nearly uniform at 6 per cent., for the whole kingdom; but it is a noticeable fact that among illegitimate births the relative proportions are smaller than among legitimate. Among the former there are only 103·7 boys to 100 girls, while among the latter the proportion is 105·79 to 100. The death-rate, as compared with the births, was, in 1849, 498,862 as against 691,562; and while the excess of male births was 19,428, the excess of male deaths was 13,826. It was found that boys and young men died more quickly than girls and young women. Between the ages of 25 and 80 the deaths were equal in both sexes. From 30 to 40 the excess was on the female side; after that, to 60, it was on the male side again; so that among very old persons, it was found that more females died than males. The rate of mortality in Prussia, as compared with the population, varied between 1816 and 1849, from 1 in 28 to 1 in 37, the highest mortality having been in 1831, the cholera year. The editor of the returns, in reference to the causes of this excessive mortality, advocated a theory which had also been favoured by Von Humboldt—that difference of race had some influence on the rate of mortality. But Sir Francis expressed his belief, that drainage, ventilation,

water-supply, and other sanitary precautions, had more to do with health and longevity than anything else, although it was undoubtedly the fact, that the rate of mortality is higher among the Slavonic than the purely German races. It was worthy of remark that the mortality among the Jews in Prussia was considerably less than among the rest of the population, a circumstance which Sir Francis attributed to the diet, temperance, and superior cleanliness of that community.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 22.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Günther gave an account of the Reptiles, Batrachians, and Fishes collected by the Rev. H. B. Tristram in the Algerian Sahara. Among these were two species new to science, viz., a Lizard belonging to the genus *Zootoca*, and proposed to be called *Zootoca deserti*, and a Fish from the Salt Lakes of the Sahara, which was considered to form a new genus and species of the family Chromidæ, and was named after its discoverer *Haliogenes Tristramii*.—Mr. Sclater described some new Birds from the Rio Napo, and read a note on some remarkable hybrid Ducks, bred in the Society's gardens between the Shieldrake (*Tadorna vulpanser*) and the White-faced Casarca (*Casarca cana*).—Mr. D. G. Elliot, of New York, exhibited three specimens of hybrid Ducks shot on Long Island, U.S.A.—Mr. F. Moore communicated a list of Malayan Birds, in continuation of former papers on the same subject.—Dr. Hamilton made remarks upon specimens of some young Pheasants which he exhibited. These birds carried the plumage of the cock bird upon the breast, and of the hen bird upon the back. Neither testes nor ovaries could be found on dissection.—Mr. Bartlett gave a notice of a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) which was bred in the Society's gardens two years ago, and which was in the habit of passing the winter in the Gardens, and absenting itself during the summer months, as it was supposed for the purpose of breeding.—Dr. Gray described two new forms of sponges under the names *Macandrewia* and *Myliusia*.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 23.—W. H. Bodkin, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On China and its Relations to British Commerce,' by Sir John Bowring.

# MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.
- Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'On the Rationale of certain Actuarial Estimates,' by Mr. Jellicoe.
- Geographical, 8.—'Sun Signals for the Use of Travellers,' by Mr. Galton.—'Latest Accounts of the Central Africa Expedition, from Dr. Livingstone,'—Notes on Capt. Montgomerie's Map of Kashmir, by Mr. Purdon.
- TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls,' by Mr. Grantham.
- WED. Royal, 4.—'Anniversary.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Prevention of Accidents in Coal-Mines,' by Mr. Holland.
- Geological, 8.—'On some Copper Relics found in a Gold-bearing in Siberia,' by Mr. Atkinson.—'On the Extinct Volcanoes of Auckland, New Zealand,' by Mr. Heaphy.—'On some Tertiary Beds in South Australia,' by the Rev. J. E. Woods.
- THURS.—Linnæan, 8.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Chemical, 8.—'On the Vapour-Densities of Organic Bodies,' by Dr. Hofmann.
- FRI. Archaeological Institute, 4.
- SAT. Asiatic, 2.

# FINE ARTS

## PICTURES AND PENCE IN NAPLES.

YESTERDAY I went to see the Exhibition of Paintings, which has this year proved the decline and degradation of Art in this country. Porters and curators meet you at every step, and each one stands by the little iron gate of his department, key in hand, inviting you by grimace or words to enter in. The impression of some may be that the Museum people are the most courteous on the face of the earth, and that the institution is one of the best regulated in Europe; whilst others, who have lost their verdure, would compare the aspect of things to that of a large bazaar, where every individual salesman is urging upon your attention the different articles he wishes to dispose of. You enter the Herculaneum Gallery on the left; the bronze man on the right looks sold, and places himself in attitude of vigilance to wait your coming out, or the arrival of some other *forestiere*. After a time you re-appear

at the gate. Your gaoler has followed you with his keys; he gives you a knowing look—a look that cannot be misunderstood. You hesitate; the gentleman is so well dressed, is a man of education—you will offend his delicacy. Delicacy! the delicacy of a Neapolitan *employé*! Put yours in your pocket, and take therefrom a carline, value 4*d.*, and give it to your moustached, amiable conducer; and then go across to the bronze man and do the same, and the *soro faringe*, and the Pompeii people, and,—in short, I shall lose my breath with indignation. There are eleven rooms in the Museo Borbonico, each one a mine of antiquarian and artistic wealth. At each iron gate, always kept well locked, you will pay at least your 4*d.*; for if you have ladies in your party, your younger curators smooth their moustaches and are full of information, and it would be a shame to give them less than 8*d.*.—"Would it not, mamma?" For a fusty old fellow like myself, however, 4*d.* would be enough; but eleven 4*d.* make 3*s.* 8*d.*, which is the tax imposed by the Government on one admission to the Museo Borbonico. I say advisedly imposed by the Government; for it renders this extortion, this mendicancy (call it by whatever name you like), necessary by the small salaries it gives to its officers, or by neglecting to draw up and enforce good regulations. I took the trouble to inquire into the pay of these *employés*, and ascertained that four have 20 ducats a month, or 3*l.* 10*s.*; ten have 14 ducats, or 2*l.* 6*s.*; eight receive 10 ducats, or 1*l.* 15*s.*; two have 8 ducats, or 1*l.* 10*s.*; and two have 5 ducats, or 1*l.* 8*s.* a month. I believe the office is much sought after. The persons employed are very superior to their low salaries, turn out well, and you are induced to ask, how, in the name of Heaven, can a man, rejoicing in 18*s.* a month, indulge in that glossy black coat? There is one word here well known which explains all—the "*lucri*" do it. The "*lucri*" feed the Judge and the Chancellor, enrich those who administer the affairs of the army, support that dashing equipage which has just driven by, and maintain the decent exterior of the *employé* in the Royal Bourbon Museum. To confine my remarks, however, to the subject of this paper, it is a disgrace to this country, and a great injury to Art, that the mendicancy of the public officers should impose so high a tax on the privilege of seeing so splendid and curious a collection as that which Naples possesses. At the beginning of the season more especially it is well to call public attention to the facts. There are hundreds and thousands who visit this capital every year who are prevented from following up their studies, or indulging in the intellectual enjoyment of a visit to the Museo, by the sight of the curator with his key dangling over his finger. Every one pays his visit and his tax *once*; but there are very many to whom it would be inconvenient to pay repeatedly. There has been an exhibition of the works of Neapolitan artists this year; I might have done well to retain the Italian word "*Esposizione*," as resembling more our word exposure; for certainly never has Naples witnessed so meagre, so disgraceful, an assemblage of the productions of those who claim to represent the artistic mind of this once celebrated city. On going through the rooms, with some notable exceptions, it was difficult to persuade oneself that one was in Italy—the land which was formerly grand and dignified by the genius of her sons. A number of sign-painters or stone-cutters might have been the authors of the great proportion of the works; and pity is it for the honour of the country that the Exhibition of 1859 has ever taken place.

Among the causes of this decline, I must point out a prohibition which has existed for some years to any student to proceed to Rome for the purposes of improvement. By the rules of the Academy, which is under the auspices of the Government, there is a competition every six years between the students of the Institution, and pensions of 30 ducats a month are granted for six years, to the two best painters, the two best architects, and the two best sculptors. A house was provided for them in Rome, and every advantage that the Eternal City possessed was at their command. If a man had anything in him, it was sure to be brought out, and the success of Achilles



Vertrumi is a proof of it. But the Government fears the infection of the Roman spirit, seeks to insulate the Neapolitan mind, and has therefore prohibited any of its students from visiting that pestiferous locality. The competition, however, continues, and pensions are still granted, which are spent in that condemned city, Naples. In the upper apartment of the Museum they pursue their studies, where professors are provided for them, but no nude models are allowed.

To enter into the details of this Exhibition: there are 355 pictures, 53 pieces of sculpture, 190 designs in architecture, 44 other designs, 3 copper-plate engravings, 37 productions by the Scuola di Perfezionamento, and 267 works from the students of the Royal Institution. Both in painting and sculpture there is not a little flattery insinuated to various members of the Royal Family. There are many Ferdinands and St. Ferdinands, and the name of the late pious sovereign is never mentioned in the Catalogue except with the addition of "*Gloriosa ricordanza*." There are three Santa-Terasas in honour of the Queen stepmother, who bears that name, and one St. Christiana, in delicate allusion to the mother of His Majesty, who, under the same name, is in process of beatification. There are also two St. Francisces. Amongst the designs in water-colours is the 'Project of a Monument to be raised in Honour of the Most Holy Immaculate Virgin, decorated with the Likenesses of the various august personages of the Reigning Bourbon Dynasty, of whom the said Holy Virgin is the especial Protectress.' Such are the little specimens of insinuated flattery showing the servility of Art, or of Neapolitan Art, at the present moment.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The Royal Academicians are called together on the 5th of December to consider the first of those measures of organic reform which the public have begun to demand at their hands—an increase in the number of Associates. The discussion will come on at the instance of Mr. Cope. A good feeling is said to prevail in the Academy towards this opening; and the adoption of Mr. Cope's reform would go far to replace the Academy in public and parliamentary confidence. It would be the first step in its elevation to the rank of a National Academy. Some members, we hear, express opinions in favour of abolishing the Associateship altogether; though, probably, the adoption of a law of unlimited Associateships would meet this view. The true theory seems to be that of the Universities and the Inns of Court. Every artist should have the right to an association with the Academy on establishing his artistic claim.

The death of Frank Stone, noticed in another column, leaves another vacancy in the Associateship of the Academy. There are now the very unusual number of four vacancies in the Academy—one seat at the board in place of James Ward—three places in the Associateship, *vice* Messrs. John Phillip, Sydney Smirke, and Frank Stone.

Mr. David Roberts has collected together the whole of his sketches made in Spain in the years 1832 and 1833, with a view to their being seen, by the London public, in mass. These works, we hear, have become the property of a gentleman in Lancashire, and will shortly be sent away. Lovers of "tawny Spain"—how Shakspeare can paint a country in a word!—will be delighted to get a sight of these picturesque and brilliant drawings. A private view takes place to-day, Saturday.

We are glad to hear from Manchester that Mr. Hammersley, Mr. Brodie, and their brother artists, have, at length, established an Academy of Fine Arts in that city. Their success, thus far, is creditable to themselves and to Manchester. They will commence operations at once; and under such favourable circumstances as regards place of exhibition and the like, as will receive the confidence and co-operation of London artists in their plan.

Monuments for Schiller will be erected at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, Mannheim, and Mayence.

A portrait of the late youthful Queen of Portugal, Stephanie, painted by Prof. Sohn, of Düsseldorf, for Queen Victoria, is just completed. It is

life-size, and is said to have that faithfulness and delicacy of conception for which Prof. Sohn is reputed.

Mr. Wallis, the picture-dealer, has opened an Exhibition of Modern Paintings. The public, in going to see them, however, must carefully distinguish between an exhibition merely opened to sell a dealer's stock on hand, and an exhibition opened to promote Art, by exhibiting the latest works of rising men. Mr. Wallis's sale-room will well repay a visit, for it contains some great and well-known pictures by living and dead men—pictures that have excited but not satiated curiosity—such as Mr. Poole's grand picture of *Job and the Messengers* (No. 24), and the lurid and terribly impressive scene of *Solomon Eagle during the Plague* (2).—Amongst other specially valuable pictures, some of which should be in the Vernon Collection, are Etty's *Hercules slaying the Man of Kalydon* (6), a gorgeous bit of life study, but unusually unmeaning.—Mr. Hook's excellent *Passing Cloud* (35), the rustic lovers' quarrel,—Constable's *Opening of Waterloo Bridge* (29), a strange speckly work of great, ambition,—and a most laboured and solid picture of Callcott's, *Diana and her Nymphs* (32), brown and dark, but still no common picture, with a fine, thoughtful, deep, though rather cold sky. Amongst the new works, Mr. Dobson's beautiful *Gretchen* (65) stands out pre-eminent. It seems a study of a little German peasant-girl, and to be the result of a late German tour. The little brown-eyed darling, innocent as the angels, is sturdily dragging a vineyard basket, plaited with coloured osier, through a wood, the leaves and boughs of which are made out with care yet breadth. This picture is worthy any gallery. Mr. Le Jeune, though in comparison sadly Keepsake and unreal, has brought up all his knowledge and shown all he knows in his *Mother of Moses* (154): the faces are very beautiful, and the dress and composition reasonably good. There is a certain dark-eyed tearfulness that few men convey so cleverly as Mr. Le Jeune.—Mr. Hicks knows so well how to express the poetry of the genteel, that everything he does, with its pretty Watteauish daylight pink and cobalt, deserves attention. (180), *Study for The Barley Fields*, has a charming grace about it;—but avoid Hogarthian subjects and light painting, Mr. Hicks.—Mr. Pyne, always delightful and poetical when he does not melt into a coloured fog and fade away from our eyes, has done well in *Venice* (119): pink buildings, with melting strawberry ice running into the water, and blue-ribbon sky, that is his delight. He should be kept for two years copying Titian's backgrounds, and then sent to paint old Chester houses, that might congeal and fix his tan colour; yet his *Skiddaw* (174) is tolerably solid and cold; but then it has not the charm of his fairy burlesque and drop scenes. When he is true, Mr. Pyne is dull; when he tells us agreeable fictions, he is amusing. We cannot leave the room without stopping to admire the mature power of the old picture of Sir E. Landseer—*The Poacher's Boy* (153), vigorous, and really bearable in colour. The deer is perfect; and the sniffing apprehension of the dog is as fine as the half-fierce half-anxious look that the illicit Highlander casts at the hut window.

An error in the numbering of the Catalogue of the Winter Exhibition, caused us, last Saturday, to apply some words to Mr. George C. Stanfield, which were due to another artist. Mr. Stanfield "is happy to say he has not turned pre-Raphaelite." We regret the mistake, though it was not of our making.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly (organized 1844, C. H. Fox and E. Warden, Proprietors). The Entertainment having achieved the most complete success, will be repeated this, and every Evening, until further notice. Grand Day Performance every Saturday at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Stalls may be secured at the Hall daily from Nine till Three; also of Messrs. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond Street. Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight precisely. Programmes at all the principal Libraries and Music sellers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—Monday, Nov. 28, and Saturday, Dec. 3, *THE ROSE OF CASTILE*, Misses Thirlwall and Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley, St. Albyn, G. Honey, and W. Harrison.—Tuesday, Nov. 29, Thursday, Dec. 1, *DINORATH*, Misses Pilling and Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley and W. Harrison.—Wednesday, Nov. 30, *CROWN DIAMONDS*, Misses Thirlwall and Louisa Pyne, Messrs. H. Corri, G. Honey, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison.—Friday, Dec. 2, *SATANELLA*, Misses P. Cruise, Pilling, and Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley and W. Harrison.—To conclude each Evening with the Ballet, *LA FIANCÉE*.—In rehearsal, a New Operetta, by Alfred Mellon, founded on, and entitled *VICTORINE*.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 4s.; 3l. 3s.; 2l. 12s. 6d.; 1l. 5s.; 1l. 1s.; Dress Circles, 6s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for Booking. Commence at 8.

MR. SIMS REEVES and M. WIENIAWSKI at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 28, on which occasion the Instrumental Pieces will be selected from the Works of the late Dr. Spohr.—Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. At the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Frowse & Co.'s, Cheapside; Cramer & Co.'s, and Hamond's, Regent Street; and Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

DRURY LANE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—FOR FOURTEEN NIGHTS ONLY.—A series of PROMENADE CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. MAIR, Conductor of the Crystal Palace Band, with an Orchestra of Eighty Performers (carefully selected from the principal Instrumentalists in London) will be given nightly until Monday, December 12. The First Part of the Programme will consist of Selections from the Works of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Haydn, &c.; and the Second Part of favourite Overtures and Operatic selections, Marches, Waltzes, Songs, and other Music of a light and cheerful character, including the "Riflemen's March," dedicated to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of England; a New Waltz and Galop by Jullien, &c. The engagements of Solo Vocalists and Instrumentalists already made include Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Miss Laura Baxter, Miss Clara Fraser; the great Polish Violinist, Herr Wieniawski, who will take his farewell of the British Public at these Concerts, having delayed his departure from England for some days for that purpose.—Doors open at Halfpast Seven. Concerts to commence at Eight.—Admission to Boxes, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes 10s. 6d. and 21s. Private Boxes and Dress Circle Seats may be obtained of Mr. Nugent, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which will be open from 11 to 4 daily.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—MR. POOLE and MR. RAMSDEN will give a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT on the OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS, interspersed with Anecdotes, written by W. Chappell, F.S.A., on THURSDAY EVENING, December 1, and the following Evenings, at Eight o'clock.—Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; to be had at Spahr, Beck & Chappell's, 20, Regent Street; Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; and at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.

Miss POOLE and Mr. RAMSDEN will give their MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT on the OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS, with Anecdotes, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, December 1, at Eight.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

##### OLD AND NEW SONGS.

"*Carra Sposa*," *Aria* ('Rinaldo'),—"*Ombra Cara*," ('*Il Radamisto*'),—*Angeletti*, "*The Sparrow Song*" ('Rinaldo'). By G. F. Handel. (Lonsdale.)—Here are three more ingots from an inexhaustible mine; for such indeed is the treasury of Handel's compositions. The first-mentioned two of them are of the very purest gold:—a tradition declares that Handel spoke of them as "the two best songs he ever made." Truly masterly they are: showing that union of science with freedom which seems to have grown an impossibility in these revolutionary days of ours.—Both the *Aria* from 'Rinaldo' and that from '*Il Radamisto*' are slow songs, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  tempo, with accompaniments so elaborate that the supporting portion could be separately heard with pleasure. Yet, in spite of this,—so artfully is the voice treated, so excellently are the words expressed, giving the singer the freest scope for majestic declamation, beauty of tone, and individual (not subservient) reading,—that (to recall the comparison of Mozart with Cimarosa, familiar to all musicians) "statue" and "pedestal" are here in their right places.—The latter is elaborate with its masks, and festoons, and symbols:—if considered by itself, a study of ornamented support. The former towers.—But while saying this, the old conditions of orchestral proportion must not be forgotten. Were the instrumental part of these Songs to be thickened with modern additions to the old, lean band which played them, by the same process which is necessary to such of Handel's vocal music as was written for a small chorus,—now-a-days executed by an immense one,—or which else was scored with neglect—that which has been admired would be lost, and lose its place. The third, or "*Sparrow Song*," from Handel's 'Rinaldo'—Aaron Hill's setting of the legend of *Armida*—is a curiosity of another kind,—the far-famed song which excited the scorn of the *Spectator* during the symphony of which the stage-manager let loose live sparrows (grandfathers of the birds which so delighted the town in Mr. Macready's revival of '*As You Like It*').—When the perform-



ance of 'Solomon' was last noticed [*Athen.* No. 1636] some of Handel's bird-music was specified, in a note on "The Nightingale Chorus." This should be added to the list, as yet one more variety in a style of music hard to vary, especially in Handel's days of limited orchestral resource. The group altogether is well worth comparing with the "Bird Song" in 'The Creation' of Haydn, who for awhile passed with connoisseurs as the creator of picture-music. Such comparison will bring out the incomparable superiority of Handel as an inventor, —nay, and as a descriptive colourist, too. The further we go in the Giant's operas and *Serenatas* (stopping at the deliciously elegant "Fountain Song" in 'Admetus'), the further will this phase of his exhaustless genius brighten on us.

*The Storm,—Home at Last,—A Farewell,—Be Strong,—The Pilgrims.* Poetry by Adelaide Anne Procter. Music by Wilhelm Sculthes. (Addison & Co.)—These five songs are far superior to the generality of such ware. The first ballad bids fair to be set as often as Mr. Kingsley's "Sands of Dee" or Shelley's "I arise,"—and no wonder. We are not sure yet that the setting has come. The one before us, however, is a picturesque song. The "Farewell," which is simpler, deserves entire praise, as a most elegant *notturmo* for a mezzo-soprano voice. The absence of vulgarity from all these songs distinguishes them:—though we have a hopeful feeling that the standard of refinement (as distinct from a wearisome transcendentalism) is rising.

*Morning—Hymn to Cynthia—Cradle Song: Four-Part Songs.* By Henry Smart. (Cramer & Co.)—These are of the best English quality, —graceful in style, and well written for the voices.—What is more, while they are English, they are modern; a distinction hardly to be proved, but which will be felt by all who are familiar with the contents of the 'Convito Armonico,' and who compare Mr. Smart's 'Queen and Huntress' with Danby's 'Awake, Æolian Lyre!' or Stafford Smith's 'As upon a summer day.' The examples of sustained composition in this form of music were the exceptions. It was the habit to chop up one short lyric into half-a-dozen different movements; not so much, we fancy, out of regard to verbal pertinency, as because few among our elder glee-composers were sufficiently skilled in their craft to develop a given idea musically. In this respect, thanks to the German training, which of late has become the fashion, our writers surpass their predecessors. Here we have both the training and the English humour; which is *not* that, as we have a thousand times said, of the German part-song, whether for equal or mixed voices. Mr. H. Smart, after some uncertainty—caused, it may be, by the want of frequent opportunity for an artist to criticize himself in the production of his works—seems here to have found the right vein of English secular vocal composition, by an Englishman.

*Ye Mariners of England, as a Quartett for Mixed Voices.* By H. Hugh Pierson. (Ewer & Co.)—This is the best setting of our British naval ode (written, as was 'Rule Britannia,' and, again, 'The Exile of Erin,' by a Scotchman), of which we are cognizant. Dr. Callcott's glee, though containing good phrases, is unequal; and, moreover, the distribution of voices is so managed that a manly delivery of it becomes next to impossible. The effect of Mr. Pierson's bold song was obvious at the Crystal Palace,—where it was performed without the orchestral accompaniments, which add to its richness and spirit. But good vocal part-writing should be able, in most cases, to go alone, whatever grace and glory be added to it by the instruments. The modern fashion of giving the singers only an equal share of duty, in a work where the song and the words ought to predominate, belongs to a time of poverty, not wealth—of ignorance, not intelligence in resource.—By such confusions, colours are muddled, outlines are destroyed.—To return: this is a good and real song; the publication of which, we fancy, may mark a new period in the life of its composer.

HAYMARKET.—'The Late Lamented' is the title of a new piece produced on Saturday, constructed on primitive principles, the characters

being merely abstractious, with titles, but without names, and the plot a simple situation. We have never known these trials of taste to succeed;—the public are not, at a single bound, to be taken back to the infancy of the drama. Mr. C. Mathews appears as the nameless *Marquis*, Miss Reynolds as the *Marchioness*, Mrs. C. Mathews as the servant, or *Lisette*, and Mr. Buckstone as the valet, or *Frontin*. The *Marchioness* has been previously married, and is always in tears for her first husband, who died on a diplomatic mission. The *Marquis* enters into a plot with *Frontin*, who had accompanied "the late lamented" in his travels. Accordingly, *Frontin* tells his mistress a long melancholy story—that her husband is not dead, but a prisoner in Algeria, condemned to the monotonous task of hatching eggs, from which misery he may be delivered by a ransom. This the *Marquis* professes himself ready to pay at once; but the *Marchioness* refuses, and paints "the late lamented" in the blackest colours. The moral was too obvious; and the piece failed to please. As *Jasper*, in 'The Bachelor of Arts,' lately revived, Mr. Mathews has been more successful.

PRINCESS'S.—On Wednesday, Mr. A. Harris, the lessee of this theatre, made essay of his powers as an actor, and appeared in the part of the *Marquis de Frontignac* in the very amusing comedy of 'The Wonderful Woman.' Mr. Harris shows talents for acting, and supported the character with *sang-froid* and some intellectual force.—A new piece was introduced on Wednesday, entitled 'Gossip.' It is from the French. Mrs. C. Young, as *Mrs. Chatterton*, misuses her volubility of tongue, and accuses a lady of an "assignation" in Kensington Gardens, which turns out at last to be only an "appointment" with her own husband. The latter subjects her to a salutary course of persecution, and at last reproves her in good set terms, reading to her a moral lesson which is always popular. The curtain fell to unequivocal applause.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The musical event of the month—nay, we should say, of the half-year—has been the revival of Gluck's 'Orphée' at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, in Paris, which took place the other evening, with the utmost success, we are assured. So great is the importance of this as to demand a deliberate and detailed report: till such can be given, however, we are glad to avail ourselves of the impressions of an eye-witness as regards the performance. "This is universally admitted to have been a complete success," writes our friend. "I happened to see yesterday a good many different representatives of public opinion, and within that circle there was only one sentiment—of unqualified admiration both of music and execution; though I think some doubt is felt as to its general popularity. Madame Viardot by far surpassed my expectations. Her performance on Friday was, to my mind, everything it should be; full of vigorous pathos, graceful energy, and a classical propriety, quite clear of all affectation or exaggeration, that exactly befitted the part—which I should think one of extraordinary difficulty in every respect. It was fully appreciated by the audience, as well in its delicate touches as in its brilliant sallies. The first sensation (and perhaps the strongest) was produced in the air at the close of the first act. This she sang so magnificently as to bring the house down, and herself three times before the curtain. I think I have probably never heard (save perhaps in my childhood Pasta or Malibran) from any woman so grand a bit of bravura singing. There is nothing like it to be heard anywhere else now-a-days. Very stately and fine was the scene with the Furies—altogether admirably done; the chorus and orchestra excellent; and 'J'ai perdu mon Euridice,' completely satisfied me, which is saying a good deal. It was a perfect specimen of the 'vigorous pathos,' I spoke of above—a thing that leaves an impression which becomes deeper the more you think upon it." This private account—less laudatory, let us add, than subsequent ones having reference to the second performance of the opera—is borne out by the journals in every particular. The other parts

in 'Orphée' are filled by Mdles. Sax Marimon and Moreau.

Spohr is naturally an object of commemoration on every side. The *Sacred Harmonic Society* commenced its concerts yesterday evening in his honour. The singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss. The instrumental selection for Monday's *Popular Concert* is to be drawn from his works. Two nights of the Promenade Concerts, which commence this evening at Drury Lane, under the orchestral conduct of Mr. Manns, are to be largely appropriated to his music.

Among the winter entertainments of promise must be announced that of *Miss Poole* and *Mr. Ramsden*, based on the excellent book on English Popular Music, by Mr. W. Chappell, who, it is stated, has himself assisted in its preparation.

The Glasgow Festival is to commence on the 24th of January. The principal vocalists engaged are, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Whitham, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn. The band will consist of sixty performers from our Philharmonic orchestra—the chorus of the Glasgow Choral Union, numbering 400 voices. The conductor is to be Mr. H. Albert Lambeth. On the Tuesday evening will be given Mendelssohn's oratorio, 'Elijah,'—on Wednesday, a miscellaneous concert,—on Thursday, 'Gideon,' by Mr. Charles E. Horsley,—on Friday, the 'Messiah.'

We should add to the paragraph announcing that Herr Pauer has succeeded Mr. Cipriani Potter at the Royal Academy of Music—in his post of Professor of the Pianoforte,—that Mr. Charles Lucas has succeeded Mr. Potter in his other post of Principal of the Academy.

The casting of Mr. Bacon's colossal statue of Mendelssohn, which is to be placed in some open space in London, took place on Tuesday last.

We understand that in pursuance of the series of revivals which give so much interest to M. Carvalho's admirably managed theatre, 'Cosi fan tutte' is to be shortly taken up, with a new *libretto*, arranged after the play of 'Love's Labour's Lost.' At the Italian Opera in Paris, Signor Rossini's 'Un curioso Accidente' is in rehearsal; also M. Meyerbeer's 'Crocato.'—This week, too, was to be given at the *Opéra Comique* M. Limnander's peasant opera 'Yvonne la Fermière,' which was laid aside, it may be recollected, to make way for 'Le Pardon.'—The St. Cecilia Mass, performed according to annual custom on the 22nd, was not that by M. Dietsch, as we announced, but Mozart's Thirteenth Mass.

The music given at the Paris Schiller Festival, including M. Meyerbeer's new *March* and *Cantata*, is, we perceive, to be repeated shortly, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup.

The many friends of one of the greatest and amiable of modern musicians, Herr Ernst, will read with pleasure a paragraph, given on the authority of the *Morning Post*, to the effect that his health has improved by his residence at Nice, and that he has been turning retirement to account by composition.

Belgium is about to stir in the matter of musical publication,—Government taking a direct interest in the matter. There is to be an edition of the works of the great masters of the Low Countries, beginning with those of Roland Lassus. The superintendence of this is committed to M. Fétis.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Index to Current Literature.*—Long since I meditated an "Index to Current Literature," and drew up a plan for the formation of a society to publish it; but laid it aside for a better opportunity to reconsider the matter. However, a skeleton of this plan may, now the subject is mooted, be of service. The Index was to be verbal only (for more than this cannot be attempted), and of those books alone which are worthy of reference; and a committee was to decide on the books to be indexed.



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*The Temple Gardens.*—The show of Chrysanthemums in the two Temple Gardens are still open to the public (free) every day from nine till dusk. Visitors are respectfully invited to an inspection of the extraordinary collection of Pompones, a dwarf variety of this beautiful Autumn flower, in the garden of the Middle Temple; the entrance to this garden is from the broad flight of steps in front of the fountain within a few minutes' walk of the larger garden and near Essex Street.

*Advertised Titles of Books.*—Mr. J. R. Endean, a bookseller of Chester, wishes to point out the evils of a misdescription of books in publishers' advertisements, and on covers. He says:—"To illustrate what I mean, I would name that, casually, to-day, two books passed through my hands answering fully to the above description. One was 'The Biglow Papers,' edited by James Russell Lowell, published by John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly, London, and which is advertised as published 'with Illustrations by George Cruikshank,' and upon which representation I ordered a copy. It contains only *one* illustration throughout its 198 pages, and that by the artist named. The second book is 'The Habits of Good Society,' published by James Hogg & Sons, London, and which has the word 'Illustrated,' in large letters on its back, the extent of illustration herein being strictly limited to 'ONE.' Mr. Endean holds that this is a misdescription.

*Algiers.*—The rain which fell on a terrace of the street Bab-el-Oued, in Algiers on the night of the great storm has been analyzed, and found to contain a small quantity of nitric acid. Only the rain which fell while the thunder and lightning raged contains this element. That gathered next day, when the storm had abated in violence, and the electrical discharges ceased, though the water still came down in torrents, showed no trace of nitric acid.

*Cathedral at Cambrai.*—The fierce fire which broke out a few weeks since in the Cathedral at Cambrai—it is supposed in the organ-loft—has done serious injury to that interesting building. Some of the curiosities and antiquities were spared. Not a few, it is added, were needlessly injured by the headlong zeal of the rescuers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C. C.—J. J. A. W.—M. J. P.—H. O.—M. A. B.—H.—D. B. L.—F.—G. H.—J. H. W.—B. M.—M. A. C.—received.

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James Brand, Esq. Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.  
Charles Cave, Esq. J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.  
George Henry Cutler, Esq. William R. Robinson, Esq.  
Henry Davidson, Esq. Martin T. Smith, Esq. M.P.  
George Field, Esq. Newman Smith, Esq.

**SECURITY.**—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

**PROFITS.**—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

**CLAIMS.**—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,500,000l.

Proposals for new assurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 15 Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

## SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1851.

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The Profits are divided every THREE YEARS, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

Example of Additions.

A Policy for 1,000l., dated 1st March, 1832, is now increased to 1,654l. 9s. 5d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of 363l. 17s. 8d., or such surplus for which we did not only reduce the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of 104l. 4s. and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO ... £5,272,367

THE ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £187,240

THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) ..... £1,184,637

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
39, THROMMORTON-STREET, BARK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.  
Thos. Farcomb, Esq. Ald. Jeremiah Fisher, Esq.  
Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

## ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 480,000l., invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000l. a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.		With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9		£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 13 3	2 7 7		2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9		3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10		4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0		6 12 9	6 0 10

## MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.



**ACCIDENTS** are of **DAILY OCCURRENCE.**

—Insurance data show that **ONE PERSON** in every **FIFTEEN** is more or less injured by accident yearly.

An **ANNUAL PAYMENT** of 3*l.* secures a **FIXED ALLOWANCE** of 6*l.* per week in the event of injury, or 100*l.* in case of death.

FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, By a **POLICY** in the

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,** which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or Year. No charge for Stamp Duty. Capital One Million. **WM. J. VIAN, Secretary.**

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

INSTITUTED in the REIGN of QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

**UNION ASSURANCE OFFICES,**

31, CORNHILL, E.C.; and 70, BAKER-STREET, W.

All kinds of FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS transacted.

LIFE POLICIES are granted, whereby the sum secured may be received on the Life attaining a given age, or at death, if this happen previously.

LOANS are granted on Policies when the value of the premiums paid in amounts to 50*l.*

The Directors will purchase their Life Policies, if in existence for one year or more.

Premiums may be paid Half-yearly or Quarterly.

A Bonus, hitherto averaging from 43*l.* to 60*l.* per cent. on premiums paid at ages between 25 and 40, is declared semi-annually, which may be either added to the sum insured, applied in reduction of Premiums, or its value may be received in cash.

The invested capital exceeds 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

The annual income is upwards of 100,000*l.*

Gentlemen in Government offices, or other large establishments, are invited to send for a prospectus, which, with a proposal sheet, will be forwarded by post, and any information given which may be required.

**W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.**

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

**THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

**Directors.**

Henry Curry, Esq., Thomas Hamer, Esq.,  
Ralph Buxton, Esq., Rev. William Palmer, M.A.,  
John S. Felton, Esq., Joseph Stainburn, Esq.,  
John V. Gooch, Esq., George Alfred Walter, Esq.

The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assurers by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.

Premiums to Assure 100*l.*, payable at Death (with Profits).

Age next Birthday. Annually. Half-yearly. Quarterly.

30	£2 6 11	£1 4 2	£0 12 5
40	3 2 5	1 12 1	0 16 5
50	4 6 3	2 4 3	1 2 3

Peculiar advantages are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the agency in places where no agent has yet been appointed. Apply (if for an agency, with references and full particulars) to

**CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.**

17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Increasing rates of Premium, especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates, whereby half the Premium only is payable during the first seven years.

Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death if occurring previously.

Provision during minority for Orphans.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Profits divided annually.

Premiums for every three months' difference of age.

Half-credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the unpaid Half-Premiums being liquidated out of the Profits.

EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

WITHOUT PROFITS.			WITH PROFITS.			
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age	Annual Prem.	Half-Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.

30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Yrs. Mos.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	3	2 7 8	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	3	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	3	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

**ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.**

**NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,**

64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

67, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, 1809.

New Assurances during the past year .....£37,425 0 0

Yielding in New Premiums .....12,595 18 8

Profit realised since the last septennial investigation 136,629 5 0

Bonus declared of 1*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on every policy opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1858.

Fire Premiums received in 1858 .....£31,345 16 5

**LONDON BOARD.**

**SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.**

**JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.**

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Alexander Dobie, Esq. Lancaster-place, Solicitor.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, &c. may be obtained at the Office, 4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, Lothbury, London, E.C.

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**"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COUR-**

ANTE: Modèles spéciaux à sa Fabrique."—WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, having been honoured with a First-Class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering Testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, Manufacturers, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Established A.D. 1798.

N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1*s.* each.

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**FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.**

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.

188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

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**DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.**

Despatch Boxes, Travelling Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Inkstands, Envelops Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of articles suitable for presents, at very Reduced Prices, previous to alterations—the whole of the Large and valuable Stock of Messrs. Briggs, 27, Piccadilly, W., next door to St. James's Hall.

**MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S**

PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—The most easy, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1*s.*; Name Plate, 2*s.*; set of Movable Numbers, 2*s.*; 62*d.*; Crest, 2*s.*; with directions. Post free, for stamps.—Observe, 25, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

**MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,**

LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GALLERY (adjoining their late Premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT**

IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 15, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

**DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.**

A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superlative taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.

**THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.**

Established nearly a Century.

**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS**

and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22, Strand.

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and**

COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 3, King William-street, City. Good strong usual Tea, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2*s.* 2*d.*; and 4*s.*; rich Souchong, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 3*s.* 10*d.*; and 4*s.*; Pure Coffees, 1*s.* 10*d.*; 1*s.* 3*d.*; 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 1*s.* 8*d.* Tea and Coffee to the value of 40*s.* sent carriage-free to any railway station or market town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlery, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

**DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA**

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1859.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Perch Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years, and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here. N.B. From this test it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the treatment of RUPTURE. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A complete circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

**MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.**

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* each; postage 6*d.*

**JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

**STATISTICS** show that 50,000 PERSONS

annually fall victims to PULMONARY DISORDERS, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and rainy season with a supply of

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES**, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1*2d.* and Tins, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, by **THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c.**, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

**ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.****BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY,**

64 & 65, CHEAPSIDE.

J. BENNETT, finding that the whole of his present premises are required for his WATCH AND CLOCK BUSINESS, has secured the adjoining house, 64, CHEAPSIDE, for the JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT of his Establishment, which will be opened as soon as the fittings are completed, with a new Stock of every description of Jewellery. The whole of the present Stock of CHAINS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c., is now offered for sale at such a reduced price as will ensure its Clearance before the opening of the NEW PREMISES at Christmas.

**BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY,**

64 & 65, CHEAPSIDE.

**ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the**

ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of this Legion of Honour, as well as the Grand Cross of the "Légion d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

**ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.**

—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bique and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Brasses, Candelabra, and other Art-Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.

**THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.**

**OPORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of**

high character, 4*s.* per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved. **HENRY BRETT & Co. Importers.**

Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,**

though only 16*s.* per Gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 3*s.* per dozen; or securely packed in a One for the Country, 3*s.*—**HENRY BRETT & Co.**, Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH**

AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20*s.* per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public, saving the great annoyance of returning them. A Pint Sample of both for 24 stamps.

Wine in Case forwarded free to any railway station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 18*s.* per gallon, 30*s.* per dozen. Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Price lists forwarded on application.

**JAMES L. DENMAN,**

65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

**WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE**

LUXURY.

**ANDREW & HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, viz.,** Port, Sherry, &c., 20*s.* per dozen; Madeira and Amontillado, 24*s.* Two samples for twelve stamps.

"I find your wine pure and unadulterated."—*Hy. Lethby, M.B., London Hospital.*

Colonial Brandy, 15*s.* and 18*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, Mark-lane, E.C.

**THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL**

WINE COMPANY,

122, PAUL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has the honor to produce only PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT** ..... 20*s.* & 24*s.* per dozen.

**SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY** ..... 20*s.* & 24*s.* "

The finest ever introduced to this country.

**ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY**, soft, nutty and dry, 32*s.* "

**SPLENDID OLD PORT**, in the wood, 48*s.* "

**SPARKLING EPERNY CHAMPAGNE** ..... 35*s.* "

**ST. JULIEN CLARET**, pure & without acidity, 28*s.* "

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.**

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delicious aroma, grateful smoothness and invigorating power of this preparation, in combination with its general adoption as a desirable beverage for breakfast, luncheon or supper. Sold in 1*lb.*, 4*lb.*, and 1*lb.* packets, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

**PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.**

**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-**

tern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, and have their names and addresses on each of the boxes of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2*s.* per box; and of the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 120*s.* and 121, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

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junction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of **WILLIAM LIZENBY**, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lizenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1853."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

**BILE and INDIGESTION, Sick Headache,**

Flatulency, Heartburn, and all bilious and liver affections, are speedily removed by the use of **COOK'S LIVER PILLS**, which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of fifty years. Prepared only by James Cooke, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors in boxes, at 1*s.* 1*2d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 1*2s.*



**FREDERICK DENT**, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.  
No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

**HARRY EMANUEL**, Jeweller and Silversmith to the Queen, to their late Majesties George the Third, George the Fourth, and William the Fourth, and to the principal Foreign Courts, begs to inform his friends and the public that, in consequence of the expiration of his lease, he will REMOVE to his new Premises, 21, HANOVER-SQUARE, and 71, BROOK-STREET, as soon as the building is completed, and hopes for a continuation of the Patronage extended to HIS FIRM, in Bovis Marks, City, and 5, Hanover-square, for the last 81 years.

**MECHI and BAZIN'S DESPATCH-BOX**. WRITING CASES, in Russia and Morocco leather, are made in twenty different forms and sizes, fitted with real Brannah and Chubb Locks; also others of a cheaper description. Prices vary from 14. to 50l. Portable Writing and Dressing Cases, Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Pic-Nic Cases, Wicker Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c. &c.—112, Regent-street, W., and 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C. London.

**WILLIAM SMEE & SONS** ask the favour of a call to see their New and Large Stock of Ornamental Enamelled, especially adapted for Christmas Presents, &c.—Comprising an extensive Assortment of Whannots, Davenport's, Cabinets, Work-tables, &c., together with a varied selection they have recently made in Paris, of Work-tables, Etageres, Bureaux, Jardinières a main and a pied, &c. &c. in Buhl and Marqueterie. On view at their very extensive Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, No. 6, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

**HOUSES REPAIRED**, Altered, Painted and Papered: all kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an efficient manner, and with all possible despatch, at Prices to be agreed upon beforehand. Estimates free.  
**JOHN SYKES, BUILDER**, 47, ESSEX-STREET, Strand, W.C.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS** and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or extent of stock. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l. 15s. to 33l. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 52l. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 18l.; Chimney-pieces, from 12l. 8s. to 50l.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 10s.

THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.**—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted to the display of the LATEST DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 5s. 0d. to 27 0s. each.  
Lamps (Moderate), from ..... 5s. 0d. to 27 0s. each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate).  
Pure Colza Oil ..... 4s. 0d. per gallon.

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I have the greatest pleasure in giving you my opinion upon your improved Harmonium. The instrument you left with me I enjoyed playing on extremely, and several professional friends who saw and heard it at my house, agreed with me entirely in considering your improvements very striking and valuable. I must confess that I had before entertained some prejudice against this class of instrument, from its monotonous character, but which you have now completely removed.

*From M. W. Balfe, Esq.*

I was truly delighted yesterday listening to your new Harmonium. I think it perfection, and feel quite sure of your carrying all before you with it.

*From G. A. Macfarren, Esq.*

I was very much pleased with the improved Harmonium on which you played to me, noticing particularly its sweetness of tone; its equality of power throughout the compass; and its production of sound simultaneously with the touch: all qualities of the utmost value even for the simplest class of music, but indispensable for rapid execution and varying expression, which are thus brought entirely within the resources of the instrument.

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The improvements made by Mr. EVANS in the construction of Harmoniums are important and of great value.

One of these instruments, with two claviars and a pedal-board, would be a much better substitute for the Organ in a drawing-room than the ordinary Chamber Organ with four or five stops.

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No.		OAK.	MAHOGANY.	ROSEWOOD.
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3	With Three Stops and Unison Trebles, very powerful; especially adapted for leading public Worship, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	19	20	22
4	With Five Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Bourdon, Principal, and Expression, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	22	23	24
5	With Eight Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Expression, Sordine, and Two Fortes, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	25	26	28
6	With Ten Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Voix Céleste, Sordine, Expression, Full Organ, and Two Fortes, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	30	31	32
7	With Fourteen Stops, Diapason, Double Diapason, Principal, Oboe, Diapason Bass, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Voix Céleste, Sordine, Expression, and Two Fortes, Full Organ, Wind Indicator, &c. .. .. .	40	42	44
<b>THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUMS WITH TWO ROWS OF KEYS.</b>				
8	With Nine Stops, Diapason Treble, Diapason Bass, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Dulciana Treble, Dulciana Bass, Sordine, Expression, Knee Pedal, and Wind Indicator. The Dulciana Stop on the upper row of keys forms an accompaniment to the softest voice, or to any stop on the lower row used as a Solo .. .. .	45	46	47
9	With Fourteen Stops, Diapason Treble, Double Diapason, Principal, Oboe, Diapason Bass, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Voix Céleste; Sordine, Dulciana Treble, Dulciana Bass, Expression, Knee Pedal, and Wind Indicator. The Dulciana Stop on the upper row, the same as No. 8. ..	60	62	65
	This Instrument is also made with a complete set of German Pedals of two Octaves, and a fourth with independent Pedal Reeds .. .. .	85	90	100

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# THE LANTERNÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1675.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

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Three Lectures 'On Ceramic Art,' by J. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A., Curator of the Art-Collections, South Kensington Museum.

December 6, 'On Ancient Greek Painted Pottery,'  
December 13, 'On Italian Majolica Wares.'  
December 20, 'On Porcelain Wares in General.'

January 10, 1860, 'On the Uses of the Art-Library,' by Robert H. S. Smith, B.A., Assistant-Keeper of the Art-Collections, South Kensington Museum.

January 17, 'On the Arts of Egypt,' by Dr. G. Kinkel, formerly Professor of the History of Art and Civilization in the University of Bonn.

January 24, 'On the Arts in Assyria,' by Dr. G. Kinkel.

The Lecture-Theatre will hold 450 Persons. 350 Seats will be reserved for Persons engaged in Teaching, who, upon registering their names, will obtain Tickets, at 6d. each, for the whole Course. Tickets for the remaining 100 reserved Seats will be issued at 5d. each for the Course, or 1s. each Lecture, when there may be room in the Theatre.

Tickets may be obtained at the Museum and Offices, and at Messrs. Chapman & Hall, 133, Piccadilly.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

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The AID of the BENEVOLENT is earnestly SOLICITED for this CHARITY.

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The annual expense exceeds 5,000l. The income to be relied on, including the fees paid by Students for instruction in Hospital practice, rarely amounts to 2,500l.

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The debt on the 31st of October last, the close of the financial year, amounted to 5,500l. The building is capable of containing 200 beds; but want of funds obliges the Committee to limit the number of In-Patients to 126, and to refuse numerous urgent applications.

Subscriptions and Donations for the general purposes of the Hospital, for any department specially, or for investment, will be most thankfully received by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand; the London and Westminster Bank, Finsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., 1, Lombard-street; and by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., 14, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee; by Mr. J. W. Goodiff, Clerk to the Committee, at the Hospital.

November, 1859.

The Committee return their hearty thanks for the following Contributions, received since the last advertisement:—

	£.	s.	d.
John Hibbert, Esq., sixth donation for investment	100	0	0
W. H. Whitbread, Esq.	52	10	0
P. D. Goldsmid, Esq.	50	0	0
S. Seaward Taylor, Esq.	21	0	0
The Hon. Lady Singleton	20	0	0
James Goddard, Esq.	5	0	0
Richard Sparrall, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. Goddard, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Wade, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Blackwell, Esq.	2	0	0
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By order of the Committee, J. W. GOODIFF, Clerk.

## ART-UNION OF GLASGOW.—During the

Cattle-Show Week, the Prize Paintings, &c., to be distributed amongst the Subscribers of the present Season, ending March, 1860, will be ON VIEW at the Victoria Cross Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where Subscriptions will be received, and Engravings delivered. Open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Admission Free. The Exhibition will finally close on the 10th inst.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROWE, Exhibition Manager.

The Gallery is brilliantly illuminated at dusk.

## ART-UNION OF IRELAND.

SECOND YEAR.

The System of Money Prizes, with the right of selection in every case by the Prizeholder.

Subscription, One Guinea. One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.

Next Distribution in April, 1860.

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Under the system of this Association, the Committee has been enabled, even in its first year, to allocate two-thirds of the whole sum subscribed to a Prize Fund, and thus the legitimate object of all Art-Unions, the direct encouragement of Artists by purchase of their works, has so far been attained. The Prizes were in the proportion of One to every six Subscribers, and over 22 per cent. has been added to the Fund distributed by the Prizeholders, who have the right of selection, and of adding to the amount of their several Prizes.

Early Subscription is particularly invited by the Committee.

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PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
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That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be enrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British Subject;
2. He must be free from all disabilities;
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age;
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

## ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of 6l. payable quarterly;
2. He will fulfil his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than 12l. a year when ever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated;
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life;
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society;
5. His travelling expenses to and from the place of drill, will, when necessary, be provided;
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet according to his rating;
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and advancement as a continuous service seaman of the fleet according to his rating, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps;
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating;
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital;
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as Master or Mate, and obtains bona fide employment as Master or Mate.

## OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill any one time;
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months;
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment;
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double;
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation, and are intended to exercise this power only when emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country;
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2d. a day additional pay;
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline;
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*The Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Hon. George Rose.* Edited by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

Forty years ago and more, the subject of this Memoir was familiarly known in Tory circles and Whig coteries as "old George Rose." The less prosperous men of both parties used to speak of "George" as an extraordinarily lucky fellow. He was certainly a successful one,—but he worked for his luck like a giant, was rewarded for his labour with very "nice" appointments, and went to his grave a Privy Councillor and a perfect gentleman.

The periods through which he passed were emphatically event-full. Born, in 1744, before the Stuart had made his last attempt to regain the crown of England from Brunswick, he saw that crown stripped of its richest jewel, America, and that loss partly compensated for by the gain of the Eastern gem, India. The England, France, nay, the World, of the time of his birth were marvellously changed in every respect,—scarcely the same at the period of his death, in 1818. We may hint at some of the changes here at home by naming the administrations under which George Rose lived. It is a sort of chronological reckoning which he would himself have adopted. When he was born, the "Broad Bottom" ruled, or misruled, the country; he saw rise and fall Pelham, Newcastle, Pitt, Bute, Grenville, Rockingham, and Chatham,—under whom Rose got his foot on the bottom round of the ladder, and thence slowly but surely mounted. Then succeeded Grafton, North, Rockingham, Shelburne, the Coalition, and William Pitt,—under whom Rose became a man for greater men to court. Then followed Addington, Pitt, and "All the Talents," Portland, Perceval, and Liverpool,—under whose government, in 1818, George Rose dropped from his height, and left the rounds of the ladder to other strugglers.

It was absurd of the idle fellows, who had thrown away their chance in life, to call George Rose a "lucky" man. He simply was a hard-working, clever, and persevering man, who won his way, toiled for years without a prospect of fortune, and when his chance came, grasped it at once, and then the tide of his fortune never knew ebb.

We may fairly say he fought his way. Just a hundred years ago,—he had been sent to sea, the usual course with destitute lads,—he was wounded in action in the West Indies. He is spoken of as "younker and midshipman," and notice is taken of the report of his having been a purser; "but in fact," says Miss Rose (his daughter), "it appears that Capt. Mackenzie was his own purser. Mr. Rose kept his books, which is signed in a boy's handwriting." On this we will observe, that we never heard of George Rose having been a purser; but we have often heard him spoken of as a purser's clerk, and his daughter corroborates the fact. We believe, too, that Rose had been previously apprenticed to an apothecary, at Hampstead, and that he had soon given up that vocation in disgust.

At the age of nineteen he was in London without hopes of advancement, without a friend now alive able to assist him, and life wore as gloomy an aspect as could well be for a young fellow anxious to be making progress. Fortunately for George Rose, he had literary and antiquarian tastes, and this procured him an intimacy with

persons by whose aid he obtained a humble clerkship in the Record Office.

His very first service here was one for which many of us have daily to be thankful. The new clerk was found to be the only person in the office competent to edit the printing of the Journals of the House of Lords and the Rolls of Parliament. This occupation brought the assiduous clerk into contact with men of influence, whose friendship he speedily acquired, and made of it a permanent possession. The Earl of Marchmont was first and chief of these; and the Earl's persevering friend became chief of the Record Office;—and, to note his progress, he afterwards held the appointments of Secretary to the Board of Taxes, Secretary to the Treasury, Clerk of Parliaments, Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy. This was an honourable and profitable career for a man who commenced life as a purser's clerk. The secret of his success lay in his assiduity. At a period when hard drinking was not disgraceful, and tavern-life seductive, George Rose observed sobriety and loved his home. And, at a time when small men in Government offices were remarkable for their arrogance, George Rose was affable, unassuming, and courteous. Whig and Tory allowed that a man so gifted, and who so used his gifts, merited the success he had obtained.

Wonderfully wise was this industrious Tory. Prime Ministers called God to witness (after the manner of men of fashion), that they were astonished at his want of ambition; but Whig epigram-writers pelted him with verses ridiculing his aspiring views. Meanwhile, George sat in Parliament for pocket-boroughs, made speeches, wrote pamphlets, and, well-to-do himself, thought the country must be doing even better. Never was there a public man who, amid menacing ruin and national distress, augured so pleasantly, prophesied so brightly, or spoke so contentedly of the past, present, and future condition of old England. In this respect, Fortunate Rose was the political father of Prosperity Robinson.

Such as he was, we repeat, we are not sorry once more to find ourselves in his company. It is pleasant to be turning over his Diary,—to see how the old world wagged, and to find that Mr. Carpenter Muddle's theory is thereby established, and that we are acting over again what we (when we were our own fathers and grandfathers) acted half a hundred years, or a score of administrations, ago. Then, besides the Diary, we have annotations and anecdotes by Mr. Rose's daughter, and a little too much editing by Mr. Harcourt. This gentleman, however, knew the value of his materials, and the following summary describes the book:—

"Mr. Rose saw so much of the secret springs which give motion to the wheels of government, and was admitted so far into the intimacy of the great actors upon the public stage, that he could tell of much which was invisible to the outside spectators. But especially does his intimacy with Mr. Pitt, and the confidential terms on which they lived, from the commencement of that great minister's first administration to the end of his life, give an original interest to their correspondence. It is an interest, however, of a very peculiar nature; it is not that which arises from curious discoveries, large views, striking reflections, literary criticisms, piquant anecdotes, whispered slanders, or speculations even in politics; but it is an interest entirely owing to the light which it throws on the character of Mr. Pitt, and the tone of his mind throughout the long series of letters which are now first presented to the public."

Of all the personal sketches in these volumes, that of Lord Shelburne is the most unpleasant—to the individual. "I have experienced very uncomfortable feelings from the temper and disposition of Lord Shelburne," writes Mr. Rose,—"sometimes passionate or unreasonable, occasionally betraying suspicions of others entirely groundless, and at other times offensively flattering, I have frequently been puzzled to decide which part of his conduct was least to be tolerated." The above is a sketch of a great man by Mr. Rose. The subjoined letter is a picture of a man drawn by himself. The writer is Lord Percy, subsequently Duke of Northumberland. He writes from Stanwick, in September, 1782; and, considering that in June the Yorkshire hills in sight of his Lordship's house were covered with snow, the writer's temper is not more chilled than one might expect to find it:

"Lord Percy to Mr. Rose.

"Stanwick, Sept. 28th, 1782.

"My dear Sir,—You will easily conceive my astonishment at that part of your letter which mentions the intention of appointing Lord Faulconberg our *Custos Rotulorum*. What encouragement is there for any man of rank to exert himself in the service of his King and country, when the only reward he is likely to meet with is total neglect and inattention, and constantly to have the mortification of seeing every person, without either weight, consequence, or merit, preferred before him in every instance, both civil and military? I may without vanity assert, that there is not an officer in the army who has done his duty, in the line of his profession, with more zeal and attention than myself; and, in consequence of that, it is now fourteen years since I have received the smallest mark of approbation from his Majesty or his Ministers. You may depend upon it I shall mention nothing of this matter till I hear from you again. I beg you will be assured that I ever am, with the greatest truth, Yours most sincerely, PERCY."

In a subsequent letter, this angry man of rank, with so high an appreciation of his own merit, writes "As for myself, the event of every day confirms me still more and more in my idea of quitting the public service." This effect of spleen, so perilous to the British service, will remind our readers of the same menace lately made by another young north-country nobleman in the army. There is something pitiable, too, in the writer's allusions to his "rank." His father was a country gentleman, Smithson, who had married the heiress of the Percys,—for which clever feat he was made a Duke; and his son thinks that Governments are illiberal of reward to "men of rank,"—the Smithsons being, as Mr. Smiles informs us in his 'Self-Help,' descended from a worthy country apothecary!

Lord Percy's urgency for distinction is further marked by great self-complacency. He alludes to "fourteen years' unnoticed service," during which "I have paid an attention to my duty unequalled by any officer of the same rank in the army." This was modest; but Mr. Secretary Rose was condemned to read reams of paper from various autobiographers greatly in love with their respective heroes. Mr. Eden, who is said to have originated the Coalition—from whose ranks he deserted to ally himself with Mr. Pitt—"unbosoms himself in confidence" to Mr. Rose, to inform him freely what mark of approbation of his public service would satisfy the writer. Mr. Eden had sent useful information to Pitt from Paris, in 1786 and 1787, and he thinks that he ought to be "ostensibly distinguished as the instrument selected by him." What Pitt thought of Mr. Eden does not appear; but what William Eden thought of himself he expresses in this charmingly modest sentence:—"I have the merit of having exerted a most



indefatigable zeal and integrity in his (Pitt's) service, with an activity and perseverance which those only can conceive who have been witnesses of it." Then came the question, what did he ask for it? "I am unable to answer you. Shall I say an English peerage?" Having commented on this exquisite text, and ended by a negative to his own question, he asks, "Shall I say an Irish peerage? The ancient seat of my family, and still in their possession, is Auckland, and Lord Auckland, of Ireland, would sound better as Ambassador to his Catholic Majesty, than plain Monsieur." Seeing some inconveniences attending this, he puts another query: "Shall I say the Red Ribbon?" adding, "to tell you the truth, . . . I look forwards to passing fifteen or twenty years of my life at Beckenham, and such gewgaws will make a laughable appearance in my shrubbery." Then Mr. Eden bethought himself of "finding and grabbing some respectable office for life,"—but, finally, he leaves it all to Mr. Pitt, who does nothing but state to Mr. Rose that "he has no means of giving an office for life." Mr. Eden wakes up at this, and asks, "Ought I to seek for my son the second reversion of a Tellership?" Anon he doubts whether it would be worth seeking, or attainable. Again, he would like to be a Lord, *if* means could be provided for him to support the dignity. "Reduced to this point, I am inclined to think that I ought to seek the English peerage; or even in the supposition of its not being given, an Irish one!" Subsequently, after some years, however, Mr. Eden became Lord Auckland, and no one felt that the title was ill bestowed. It must not be supposed that Pitt himself distributed recomences invariably with reference to merit. The following paragraph, dated 1800, proves the contrary:—"Dear Rose. I have made up my mind to offer the Deanery of Canterbury to Dean Butler, and you will be so good as to inform him of it,—contriving at the same time to make sure of the *return* we wish, as far as you can with *propriety*." The very significant italics are Pitt's. To do the Minister full justice, however, his own unselfishness was remarkable; and Mr. Pitt was the last man whom the Minister cared to reward. In Rose's Diary, date March 19, 1801, the writer says:

"With Mr. Pitt alone the whole evening, when a conversation arose about his own situation; on mentioning to him that an intention had been expressed by many friends of bringing forward a motion in the House of Commons respecting a grant to him, he assured me in the most solemn manner of his fixed determination on no consideration whatever to accept anything from the public; rather than do which he would struggle with any difficulties; that if he had had the good fortune to carry the country safe through all its dangers, and to have seen it in a state of prosperity, he should have had a pride in accepting such a grant; but that under all the present circumstances of the situation of the country, and of himself, it was utterly inconsistent with his feelings to receive anything. In all which (notwithstanding the severe pressure I am sure he has upon him) I could not do otherwise than entirely concur with him."

Mr. Rose had an interview with Mr. Addington after Pitt's retirement, when they discussed the merits of an Admiral for the Baltic. England has so little to thank Mr. Addington for, that we have the more pleasure in recording his discernment of the qualities of Nelson:—

"In speaking of the Danish business, he expressed himself sanguinely; I answered, I was sure that what could be done by man would be executed by the two admirals who commanded; he observed that Lord Nelson was the most likely to strike a great blow, though both were good, on which I reminded him of the distinguished courage, and still more remarkable presence of mind of Sir

Hyde Parker, when he forced the passage of the North River, above New York, early in the American war, under circumstances as trying to an officer as ever happened in a hazardous enterprise. Mr. Addington said he was then almost thirty years younger; that he should prefer him to command the great fleet in the Channel, but that for such a service as that at Copenhagen he should prefer Lord Nelson; from whence I infer that Sir Hyde has stated to Ministers some greater difficulties in the way of destroying the Danish fleet than were expected."

Amid the large number of letters contained in these volumes, there are many which clear up some old political difficulties,—adding much that is new to the details of Pitt's conduct with regard to Catholic Emancipation, the peace, and his pecuniary affairs—to arrange which the King was desirous of personally and usefully interfering. On the other hand, the Editor, now and then, adds assurances of his own, which we take leave to question. As, for example, when he tells us that at the peace concluded between Russia and the Porte, in 1791, "better terms for Turkey might have been obtained, had not Mr. Pitt been thwarted by Mr. Adair, who was sent to St. Petersburg, by Mr. Fox, for that very purpose." We confess that we thought this old Tory legend had long been worn out. We are certain that few Tories give credence to it; and, finally, the assertion has been repeatedly and satisfactorily refuted.

But we turn from this subject to exhibit the ministerial way of looking after the welfare of England, in 1803. The extract is from the Diary, and the Count referred to is that odd-looking envoy, Woronzow,—Russian ambassador,—and father of the Countess of Pembroke:

"Previous to Lord Whitworth leaving Paris, in May last, the Count received from his Court clear and distinct instructions to propose to the King the mediation of Russia for terminating the differences between Great Britain and France, which he immediately communicated to Lord Hawkesbury, waiting impatiently for an answer. After a fortnight had elapsed without his receiving one, he saw in the newspapers a speech of Mr. Addington, in a debate on the war, containing a declaration that if the interposition of Russia had been offered, due regard would have been paid to it; in short, that it would have been made available as far as possible. Astonished at such an assertion, the Count wrote immediately to Lord Hawkesbury to remonstrate upon it, stating that, as the English debates were translated and inserted in many of the newspapers on the Continent, his Emperor must be filled with surprise when he should see such a statement from the first Minister of this country after the instructions he had given on the subject to him (the Count); to which his Lordship replied that the speech of Mr. Addington had been incorrectly given in the papers, as he had not made such an assertion as stated; adding that *he had not yet had time to lay the offer of the Emperor of Russia before the King, but that he would take an early opportunity of doing so*. He had then, as has been already observed, had that offer in his possession more than a fortnight; and, in the debate alluded to, Mr. Fox pressed the Ministers so hard respecting the mediation of Russia, that in order to get rid of his motion for an address to the King to seek it, they positively undertook to try to obtain it. On which the Count observed to me, that by doing so, they would have given to Mr. Fox the merit of the measure, if it should have succeeded; which, however, by their conduct, they had prevented any chance of, as the Emperor could hope for no success in a mediation into which the British Government was reluctantly forced."

These details read like incidents of the present day; but here is a little Post-office anecdote, which, we fancy, could hardly have its parallel now:—Pitt writes to Rose at Cuffnells, Hampshire, adding in a postscript, "I send this under Hammond's cover to the Postmaster

at Southampton, to be forwarded from thence." On which we have the following

"*Note by Miss Rose.*—The precaution of sending the letter under cover, was in consequence of letters of Mr. Pitt to my father, and others, having been intercepted. After he ascertained that, they were directed by others, and not sealed by his seal. Some time after, when we were in London, the floor-cloth in the entrance-hall was taken up, and under it, near the door, one of the intercepted letters was found by the housemaid; indeed, there had been a heavy mat on the floor-cloth, and the sill of the door was worn hollow by many feet. It seemed to have been pushed under the door by a stick, and accidentally slipped under the floor-cloth. Who had intercepted and opened the letter there could not be a doubt; and more, very little doubt who found it (where, as it was of no consequence it was probably left), and put it under the door. The then Postmaster-General lived in Palace-Yard, very near."

Throughout these volumes the "good old George the Third" is revealed to us as of a more strongly partizan spirit than ever. There is something exquisitely simple in the confession of this father of his people, that he could always forgive any injury,—when he forgot it!—but what he could not forget he could not forgive. Of his party-spirit excited by flattery here is an amusing *trait*. The time is May, 1804:—

"The King went to Windsor on the 26th, and returned the 29th; but I did not learn with absolute certainty what passed while he was there till this day. I learn, however, now, most positive information from a source the most entirely unquestionable, that His Majesty while there was not so tranquil as he had been for some time before. On passing through Eton, on his way down, the boys of the school cheered as he passed, and followed the carriages to the Castle, cheering again when they got there, which had such an effect on His Majesty that the next day he said to some of the boys, 'he had always been partial to their school; that he had now the additional motive of gratitude for being so; and that in future he should be an Anti-Westminster.'"

In the months of September and October, 1804, the King and part of the royal family resided in Mr. Rose's mansion at Cuffnells during a few days and nights, on their way to Weymouth. The honour must have been a burthensome one to the host, who was compelled to be up early, ride hard and far, sometimes in drenching rain, and listen to little confidential gossips from which he was anxious to escape. Mr. Rose, however, turned these rides and some walks to good account, setting down in his Diary the conversations he had held with the King. In one of these, referring to the persons to be appointed to superintend the education of the Princess Charlotte, His Majesty furnished his host with some pleasant reminiscences of his own old tutors:—

"His Majesty told me that most serious inconvenience had arisen from disagreements and intrigues amongst those who were entrusted with the care of his education; mentioning Dr. Thomas, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. George Scott, afterwards a Commissioner of Excise, as men of unexceptionable characters (preceptor and sub-preceptor). But he considered Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, as an intriguing, unworthy man, more fitted to be a Jesuit than an English Bishop; and as influenced in his conduct by the disappointment he met with in failing to get the archbishopric of Canterbury. His Majesty added that his lordship was the author of the gross and wicked calumny on George Scott; accusing him, a man of the purest mind, and most innocent conduct, of having attempted to poison his wife. The King then spoke of Lord Waldegrave and Lord Harcourt (both, I believe, his governors, they were certainly both about him), the first as a depraved, worthless man, the other as well-inten-



tioned, but wholly unfit for the situation in which he was placed."

Of his own eldest son, the King had much worse to say,—much worse than we have hitherto heard from many another source, adding an unpleasant feature to his character, which the world may, indeed, have suspected, but of which it had not been assured:—

"Of Lord North His Majesty was beginning to speak in very favourable terms, when we were interrupted by the Princess Amelia (who, with the other Princesses, was riding behind us) getting a most unfortunate fall. The horse, on cantering down an inconsiderable hill, came on his head, and threw her Royal Highness flat on her face. She rose, without any appearance of being at all hurt, but evidently a good deal shaken; and, notwithstanding an earnest wish to avoid occasioning the slightest alarm, was herself not desirous of getting on horseback again; but the King insisted that she should, if at all hurt, get into one of the carriages and return to Cuffnells to be bled, or otherwise mount another horse and ride on. She chose the latter, and rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood unknown to the King. I hazarded an advice, that no one else would do, for her Royal Highness's return, which was certainly not well received, and provoked a quickness from His Majesty that I experienced in no other instance. He observed that he could not bear that any of his family should want courage. To which I replied, I hoped His Majesty would excuse me if I said I thought a proper attention to prevent the ill effects of an accident that *had* happened was no symptom of a want of courage. He then said with some warmth:—'Perhaps it may be so; but I thank God there is but one of my children who wants courage,—and I will not name HIM, because he is to succeed me.' I own I was deeply pained at the observation, and dropped behind to speak to General Fitzroy, which gave a turn to the conversation."

The highest honour to which Mr. Rose attained was the "offer" of being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer,—an offer made by Mr. Perceval at the "command" of the King. He had two reasons for declining the offer. He was in his sixty-sixth year, and, on looking at the financial condition of the country, he found the expenditure about 54,000,000*l.*, and the available income 25,500,000*l.* Terrified by the amount he would have to raise by loan to equalize those sums, he avoided the honour, and went straight, to calm his mind, to church, where he heard something applicable to his case then, as it is to ours now:—

"Having finished what occurred to me to turn my thoughts and attention to, on the offer made to me of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, I went to the Abbey (where I had not been for a great number of years), to hear the Dean of Westminster. In a sermon, remarkable for eloquence and energy, he touched on our domestic state; and, speaking of the heavy *taxes* to which the people are subject, stated the distinction between those which were imposed on them, from the necessity of the case, by their own representatives, and the *tribute* they must have paid on the demand of a foreign prince, if they had not been saved by great exertions, attended unavoidably by privations. Then alluding to *expenditure*, he said he had nothing to do with *that*, which must be accounted for to the proper tribunal. A whimsical coincidence with what I had been employed upon to the last minute of my going into the church."

The year in which this occurred was the Jubilee year of the King's accession, and the "drum ecclesiastic" did not beat in every pulpit on that day so persuasively as at the Abbey; at Christ Church, Hants, the Rev. Mr. Clapham said, in the course of his sermon, that

"A future historian, perhaps partially informed, might say of this reign (here various misfortunes occurring in it or attributed to it, were cited), that, beginning with a debt of one hundred millions it now had one of six hundred millions: that the middle class, by far the most respectable,

was annihilated: that wars, begun without necessity, had terminated in failure and disgrace: that the blood and treasure of the nation had been fruitlessly lavished in expeditions professed to succour nations, who either asked it not, or would not contribute to the deliverance we pretended to offer them: that the people were loaded with a weight of taxes absolutely (or hardly) supportable: and, that we were to be told of the financial prosperity of the country! And we were to judge by it of the happiness of the people!" He then said, 'Kings were, however, more to be pitied than blamed, being often (or generally) surrounded with designing and selfish men: that they could not sometimes avoid being mischievous: that we must recollect they were men and liable to err.' He then proceeded to say, that 'however these matters might be, submission to the higher authorities was a duty; that factious and designing men would mislead to mischief; that there were discontented men, who would be such even in the kingdom of heaven.' In the letter in which the preceding was enclosed, my son told me that the captain of the Horse Artillery (Mac Donald), a sensible and temperate man, was so disgusted that he walked out of the church before the sermon was ended, and declared that his men should never enter the church again when Mr. Clapham preached."

Mr. Clapham had a narrow escape of being arrested as a traitor; but nothing came of his boldness, save the intense official horror of Mr. Rose, who was little less horrified at finding the Duke of Cumberland, not only reading Cobbett himself, but recommending a perusal of that demagogue's paper to the friend, pupil and worshipper of Pitt!

The gradual passing-away of the King into mental death is painfully traced by Mr. Rose; and there is a touching trait of the old monarch, pronouncing the cause of the last shipwreck of his intellect:—

"Friday, November 2nd.—Very little variation in the state of the King's health. In the course of yesterday, while talking to himself, he enumerated the causes of each of the derangements with which he had been afflicted, and concluded with saying, 'This was occasioned by poor Amelia.'"

Saddest of histories or romances was that of the king's youngest and fairest daughter,—but on this Mr. Rose does not touch. With ladies of less rank he is less scrupulous. When the Regency was established, the entire world of quidnuncs anticipated an immediate change in the Ministry, and could not account for the non-fulfilment of their anticipations. Mr. Rose explains it:—

"I have heard from one channel that his Royal Highness in forbearing to change the Administration, acted upon the advice of Lady Hertford and Mrs. Fitzherbert; and, through another channel, that Mrs. Fitzherbert was sent for to London, and that the Prince was some hours with her. After which she told a person who talks freely with her, that she was not at liberty to state any particular, but 'that some people would meet with a disappointment they were not in the least aware of;' alluding to the Opposition."

With this we leave this Diary and Correspondence to our readers. It contains the history of an eventful period, written by one who knew much that was hidden from the outer world. In this respect the volumes will be valuable for reference. They also contain incidents to interest or amuse the general reader,—such as the chapters devoted to Nelson's Lady Hamilton,—and to the murderous attack by Sellis on the Duke of Cumberland.

*Woman*—[*La Femme*]. By J. Michelet. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

By which of his works would M. Michelet prefer to be judged? Would he be content to rest his fame on the virile and brilliant, albeit fantastic, twenty volumes of French history, or on his review of the modern world, in the style

of a rose-water Voltaire? Would he be immortalized as a distiller of natural science or as a mimic of Rousseau, philosophizing upon love, and pretending to trace its action through fluid and fibre to the inmost recesses of human being? We are without guide to the literary ambition of M. Michelet; but it must be confessed that, unconsciously or otherwise, he is degenerating into a mere Malvolio, and that a Malvolio at once grey-headed and prudent. In his work on the ante-revolutionary epochs of France, he wrote with masculine spirit, although even then, whenever a Rhenish Diana or a Louis-Quinze Aspasia appeared upon the scene, it was his pleasure to manipulate the subject until the argument became either fatiguing or of ambiguous tendency. The treatise on birds, and that on insects, afforded little scope for the play of M. Michelet's somewhat Oriental imagination; but the essay on love was a pungent compound of science, sensuality and hazy idealism, toned down by the moralizings of the stage and the prudery of the studio. In this book on Woman, however, we are introduced, in the author's person, to the very Pygmalion of letters. M. Michelet, so to speak, spreads out his Rosicrucian table; he takes earth and fire, and blends them; he catches something from heaven and a little from Avernus; and he creates the image and the soul, crude and blank, of a young girl. Then the necromancy rises to a diviner level; he adjusts her brain, tunes her nerves, shapes her limbs, trains her into attitudes of grace, polishes her skin, tints her eyes, arranges for alternations of crimson and white upon her lips, tinsels her hair, bathes her in spiritualism, clothes her in fine linen, vivid silks and a coquettish hat, and turns her forth, not only perfect, but French, which is better. She may be Psyche or Pallas, St. Angelica, whipped with religious rods, or Celestine, in wine-coloured velvet, sparkling in her rose-and-gold chair, under a milky way of chandeliers, and amid a zodiac of lesser lights. All this is in M. Michelet's creed; but with what tumid and superfluous unction does he dwell upon his task, diving into profundities of mystical sentimentalism, apostrophizing, splitting doubly-split hairs of definition, mixing up shreds and patches of pedantry with an endless incoherence of enthusiasm, and working out a theory, beginning with dissection and ending with the immortality of the soul. M. Michelet, in point of fact, has two objects in writing upon women:—in the first place, he gives form to his transcendental ideas,—and in the next he pictures himself to the jealous reader as a man encircled by a bevy—a hundred maidens lily-white, as Spenser would say—and that they listen at his feet; while he, fascinating and eloquent, sets forth how they may become all but divine, by exalting their natures, by studying painting and music, by wearing their hair according to Parisian laws, by reflecting on the peculiarities of black women, and by resembling, so far as possible, the figures in cheap French chromo-lithographs,—green-bodiced, gold-haired, pink-faced, sleepy-eyed, with parted lips and discontented teeth.

The proper study of mankind is Woman, according to a hundred writers of our day,—who, in spite of the protest addressed to Addison, insist upon laying down sumptuary laws,—proscribing balloon skirts, and prescribing Balmoral boots,—meddling with everything appertaining to feminine interests, from petticoats to Puseyism,—recommending one set of young girls to overhaul gigantic drapers' parcels, and prohibiting another from the study of dead languages,—deciding that, in martial exercises, the line shall be drawn between



archery and rifle-shooting, — and otherwise taking upon themselves to regulate, by a code made up of old and new fancies, opinions, or prejudices, the world of women. M. Michelet rows with the tide; but he is nothing, if not extraordinary; and, moreover, he must be intrinsically, supremely, and, in the most exaggerated degree, French. Not knowing over what depths he may pass, we weigh anchor with him at the question, why so many girls never marry?—this precedes a sketch of the working-woman's life, whether as a peasant, a domestic servant, a sempstress, or as a governess, a writer, or an actress. In due course, the problems thus suggested are partially referred, for explanation, to a gentleman with a scalpel in his hand, who removes the top of her skull, and descends into the realm of vital and nervous mysteries. The effect of light on the brain of an infant, the aurora of religious belief, the awakening of fancy in childish games, the engendering of love, and the instinct of maternity,—all these and sundry other recondite topics are analytically treated, the Pygmalion image still lying on the operator's table, unless when removed to bowl a hoop, nurse a baby, read Athenæus, compare Cleopatra with Isis, ride Una's lion, or dress an orphan in the garments of Charity. Having acted these parts, under the inspiration of her Cagliostro, the vivified automaton relapses, and M. Michelet's ideal is lost in a flesh-coloured cloud, very like the pink gauze of a nymph-group in an opera.

Man—so runs the complaint of M. Michelet—lives too far apart from woman. He is the railway traveller flying at full speed; she, with the same point of departure, follows slowly. "A silent table and a frozen couch" typify her loveless life. In society, he and she stand aloof except when, by the magic of some sweet tyranny, a courteous hostess compels the one to converse with the other. Now, bearing all this in mind, why do numbers of men avoid and escape marriage? Firstly, the author solemnly states, for reasons connected with the wickedness of human nature; but chiefly—he keeps within his orbit—because the Frenchwoman has individuality. "She is a person," which is phenomenal. We might retort that an Englishwoman is an Englishwoman and something more, while the Frenchwoman is a Frenchwoman, and that only; but why be controversial? In France, proceeds M. Michelet, the ties of marriage are weak, and the bonds of family strong. This leads up, by the zigzag process, to a lament over the extravagances of modern dress, and to a portrait:—

A beautiful woman, wantonly attired (a woman, however, not a girl), twenty-five years of age, ballooned in a new robe of silk, blue as heaven, shot with white—a masterpiece from Lyons—which she ostentatiously trails across the dirtiest places. The earth scarcely carries her. Her fair and lovely head, her nose tossed up to the wind, her little Amazonian hat—which gives the appearance of a doubtful sort of page—everything about her says, "I mock the world." I felt that this idol, monstrously infatuated with herself, in spite of her haughtiness, did not the less belong to those who flattered her.

Well, but with the lapse of each generation there are eighteen millions of young girls in France to marry. Some must fail, and they must work. "Take the children," said Pitt; "take the women," saith, under compulsion, French political economy. They labour, and for a half-pennyworth of milk in the morning, of bread at noon, and of bread in the evening, with cheese enough to dissatisfy a mouse. "One blushes to be a man," writes M. Michelet, but it is well that he admits the existence in France, under the purple surface of society, of vast depths of poverty, famished and diseased.

The French sempstress asks for bread, and that only; no beer, no wine, no meat; she petitions for a place in this globe one step removed from the grave. Such is the picture drawn for us. "The majority die of consumption, especially in the north." Suppose the girl a servant; then "her mistress is generally harsh, especially if the maid be pretty; she is sacrificed in favour of spoiled children, pet monkeys, and malignant cats." Next, examine her position if she be moderately well educated. Imagine her destined to a solitary life; she teaches, she is a governess; she makes a pilgrim's progress through a valley of shadows, false lights, and temptations; but why is hers a miserable lot? Because, M. Michelet replies, anatomy has revealed to him how delicate are the muscles, and how weak the nerves of a woman. He commemorates one of his dissections, and is intensely morbid on the subject of a dead girl, the victim of a cold taken at a ball. But all this is introductory to the question, how to perfect a woman? The sun begins the work, by influencing the child's brain; then Nature opens its revelations of form and colour to the young-eyed neophyte; next, the mother's duty begins. "Nothing is prettier, nothing more charming than the perplexity of a young mother concerning the management of her baby." And well may she be anxious. Of young persons who die in France, a fourth do so before the age of one, a third before that of two, and, as for orphans, "the best hospital for them is the cemetery," according to a cynic whom M. Michelet quotes. But, when its life has evaporated, the child is a beautiful subject of study. Could anything be more specially and hyperbolically French than the following rhapsody?—

The brain of a child one year old, seen for the first time, resembles a large and superb camellia, with its ivory nerves, veined with delicate rosy traces, and elsewhere of a pale blue. I say ivory for want of a better term; it is an immaculate whiteness.

M. Michelet disputes with Madame Necker on the question whether "femininity" begins to develop itself in girls before ten years of age; he holds that the principle is exhibited at five; but it is a relief to pass from these speculations to his general compliment, "woman is a religion." Immediately afterwards "she is an altar." But we return to the playground, and have a disquisition upon toys, gossip, children's gardens, cooking, house-keeping and discipline, the whole of which is to be ordered upon the syrup system, with never a reference to Madame Croquemitaine and her birch, that terrible woman and her twigs being vulgar institutions, worthy only of admission into provincial nurseries, whither M. Michelet's instructions have not penetrated. At fourteen his idealized child is a girl, a woman fit for inspection, averse from the society of boys; her mother no longer calls her "my bird," or "my butterfly"; she sings, but not simple melodies; she comprehends the meaning of history and religion; she becomes herself a teacher of the world and a living philosophy. She may now enter the sphere of ethereal Indian hymns, read Sakuntala under a shade of flowery arches; she is now a sorceress and a queen. A very pleasant idea for little ladies of fourteen. "Dear children," they have not yet seen the sculptures in the Louvre; go thither, Plutarch in hand; glance at Melpomene, stand still before Minerva. Thus, Pygmalion makes use of veritable marble, and that from the Grecian quarries. Thence canvas and colour, the memorial of Andrea del Sarto, tell her how the Roman daughter nourished the Roman father at her virginal breast. In due succession the

epic of womanly heroism may be recited, and we then lift up our tender and polished girl and set her down in the midst of a family.

But is her education complete? Far from it. That which must now be done depends upon her nationality. If she be a Juliet, she must not be treated as a Joan of Arc; if a Persian, not as a Greek; if an English, not as a French woman. "Africa," for instance, "is a woman," and produces women of a unique type. The young negress, in blood, heart, and limb, is gentle, mild, supple, ready to prostrate herself, to be chastized and grateful, and meekly to obey. "Love her, and she will do all, learn all." Africa is a red Isis, her daughter is a rosier rose than that of Europe; naturally, she yearns to the French; she cannot blend with English or Germans; they misunderstand her sibylline nature. In one word, to be French is to dominate the world:—

The French character possesses more individuality than any other in Europe. Hence it is the most difficult to analyze. I speak of girls especially. The men differ less, moulded as they are in the army, by centralization, and by a uniform educational system. Between one French woman and another there may be infinite contrasts.

English and German women are monotonously moulded; but the French woman of the South is like a fresh wild strawberry. All this M. Michelet writes, as if seriously.

The lonely thoughts of a young wife, waiting for her husband's return, furnish a chapter; and then ensues a sermon on the text, "They have only been married eight days, and already they are fond of one another!" As if, however, enamoured of his African theory, M. Michelet plunges once more into Nigritian obscurity, parallelizing on the fecundity of the earth and of certain races; and after returning to the humilities of love, closes with an illuminated transparency, depicting the beauties, energies, thoughts, weakness, sin, virtue, glory, shame, graces and embarrassments of women, by this time perfect—perfection not excluding sweet and pretty naughtinesses—and we shut the book, which we have preferred to skim rather than to quote, wondering whither next M. Michelet's philosophy may wander.

*Harry Evelyn; or, Romance of the Atlantic: a Naval Novel founded on Facts.* By Vice-Admiral Hercules Robinson. (J. Blackwood.)

Admiral Robinson has taken the advice which we ventured to give some time since to the naval veterans of his generation. He has collected a number of curious stories about those whom our youngsters call the "old school,"—and a whole handful of them is in the book before us. To make a pudding, however, you must have a bag as well as the stuff for it; and the Admiral's form for embodying his material—his bag, in short—is a little story, of which one Harry Evelyn and his friend, Charley Heber, are the heroes. How they go yachting, and how they get married—(one of them wedding a Braganza, whom he appears to consider only his equal in family after all)—it is our duty to let the reader discover for himself. He will find it better even as a story than might be expected; though subtle portraiture and high Art are out of the scope and purpose of the work. What we like best—and what we claim our right to draw a little on—is the medley of nautical anecdote interspersed throughout the narrative. The Admiral tells an anecdote capitably,—sketches an historical personage with spirit and liveliness,—and claims the merit of having produced a thoroughly readable book. One would recognize his persons and things as drawn from reality,



even if he did not frequently clinch them by an emphatic "fact" at the bottom of the page.

The Irish have contributed little to the sear stories of the world,—so we will allow the following Irish story to take precedence,—the captain of Evelyn's yacht *logitour*:—

"'Nobody but an Irishman could have made Billy Mooney's voyage to Portingale.'—'What was that?' said Charley.—'Oh! said old Music, 'I thought you must have heard it, but I'll tell you; you need not call the captain over; in course he has heard it. You must know, Sir, that Billy Mooney was the luckiest fellow in Waterford, and had the finest hooker—the mackrell came into his boat of their own accord. Well, one fine summer's morning he met old Moriarty, the master of the Jane on the quay—the top of the morning to Capt. Moriarty,' said Billy.—'Morning, Tim,' said the captain. They got into talk accordingly. 'Well,' said the captain, 'I hear, Billy, that you have lots of money in the savings' bank.'—'A thrifle, Captain—a thrifle; can I sarve you?'—'No Billy, I don't want to borrow, but to help you to make every pound ten. I'll tell you how to do it, by cheating the Portuguese. You would not mind that, Billy?'—'Why, no, captain; that same would be a help to an honest poor man.'—'Well, then,' said Moriarty, the great Duke is scrimmaging with the French at Lisbon, and he has not a lumper or a pink-eye in his camp. Load your hooker and take them to Lisbon, and you'll get sixpence a piece for every murrphy.'—'But how am I to find my way, captain?'—'Why, take the first strong north wind,' said Moriarty; 'get a compass, and run before it S.S.W. till you cross the Bay of Biscay, and, when you make the coast of Portugal, any one will tell you the way to Lisbon. Look out for Belem Castle, then run up to the town and sell the cargo.'—'I'll thry,' said Billy; and there was self-sufficiency! Well, away he started, got the hooker before it, and her head S.S.W.; then he said to the compass, 'I spect my boy,' said he, 'you're a slippery fellow to dale with,' and he nailed the card to the binnacle. Before night they lost sight of land, and they bowled away before the wind; but next morning it fell calm. 'Worse luck,' said Billy; 'but boldly ventured is half won, and we'll win yet.' Well, up sprung the breeze, and away they went before S.S.W., and after three or four days no land, and then another calm and another breeze, till three weeks passed, and they saw nothing. 'Oh, milla murder,' said Billy, 'but I'm fairly sould; when they cried out, 'Land ahead.'—'Blessed be God!' said Billy, 'but there it is at last; and as they drew in he said, 'May I never brathe if Poortingale aint moighty like Waterford, and shure Balaam castle has a striking resemblance to the Hook Lighthouse! When they came close in there were the boats fishing, and they cried out, 'Welcome home, Billy, with the dollyers! aint Billy the ganius, ooh, ooh, ooh?' Well, Billy never got the better of it, and that all came of self-sufficiency."

We are always delighted to hear of Lord Collingwood, one of the greatest men and most thorough gentlemen this island ever produced, —a character still exciting literary appreciation and delineation. The Admiral gives us some most characteristic details about him,—details due evidently to somebody's absolute personal knowledge of the great, odd, old seaman:—

"He entered the navy at a time of rough and rude struggling, a coarseness little better than that described by Smollett in *Roderick Random*. We remember Lord St. Vincent leaving his berth for the loss of twenty pounds, messing on his chest, washing his own clothes, and making a pair of trousers out of the ticking of his bed. In these scenes the illustrious Collingwood passed the soft and impressible period of a midshipman's life for no less than sixteen years; and, in consequence, when he became a wealthy peer, caring nothing about money, he considered pea-soup and a slice of ship's pork food for the gods, and brown sugar quite good enough for any gentleman, and that the habitual use of white would be approaching to the historical extravagance of peacock's brains. His

allowance as a boy was very narrow, but he always lived within it. He had too much regard for his independence and dignity to go in debt, and his axiom was, 'that the difference between the prodigal and the frugal consisted in this: that the one indulged himself, and the other denied himself. The self-love of one was exercised in discovering what little present he could make himself—what the dearly beloved Ego wanted; whilst the other considered not what he required, but what he could do without.' We are all creatures of habit and education, and when the need for frugality had passed away, the practice was followed mechanically and unconsciously. He would never risk men's lives for mere prize-money; and, not caring a maravedi for his own life, he was always ready to hazard that for the king's service or the honour of his country—*requiescat in pace*, he was a noble specimen of a patriot sailor. The only thing he seemed to care much about, after the success of his country's arms, the care of his crew, and the frugality of human life, was, that his daughters should be well up in the first six books of Euclid, acquainted with conic sections, and that the king's stores were carefully husbanded. 'Oh, Mr. Mullins! Mr. Mullins!' he groaned out to the master of the *Excellent*, as she was getting belaboured on the 14th of February by two Spanish line-of-battle ships, 'Oh, Mr. Mullins! they never shifted that beautiful new fore-topsail before we came into action, and now they won't leave it worth a pin.' My friend described to me the first dinner to which he was invited on joining the *Ocean*. He was a sharp boy and wide awake, but said the festival was considerably more formidable than the battle of Trafalgar, in which he had taken a part a year before. There are some things we never forget, indeed we never forget anything; but there are some articles which lie at the top of our cerebral portmanteau, whilst others are stowed away below—amongst those on the surface are events which are burned in by fright. My friend described the dinner very minutely. He said, 'The guests, to the number of sixteen, were assembled round a long table placed across the fore-cabin. Amongst the convives were three or four captains of the fleet, who had been invited to dinner by signal in the morning, the admiral, the captain, the secretary, the first and the flag lieutenants, the chaplain and the surgeon, the officer of the forenoon watch, and three or four middies. The admiral sat at the side with two of the captains invited, one on each hand; at the end was Thomas, the excellent captain of the ship, who was perhaps the fittest man in the navy to manage his peculiar chief, and who performed the duties of captain of the fleet, captain of the ship, nautical adviser, and various other functions. Cosway, the clever, amiable secretary, sat at the other end, and the rest of the party were placed indifferently, my friend finding himself seated *en face* of the great chief-tain. The cloth was of finished damask, the forks, and spoons, and salt-cellars, were of silver, engraved with the recent coronet and the ancient Collingwood crest, but the rest of the table furniture was of white crockery. There was a roast leg of mutton at the head, and a large ham at the bottom; there was also a dish of cods' sounds in their covering of egg-sauce, and a dish of boiled chickens. At the bottom, fried bacon and liver were seen. At the top, there was soup in a swinging tureen; and before the admiral was placed a flat piece of ship pork nicely browned, the purpose of which was speedily apparent, for it was neatly cut up by his Lordship in sixteen delicate slices, one of which was put into each of the sixteen plates as they were brought round, and cut into small dice by their respective proprietors, and then sent to the aforesaid tureen for a portion of the flatulent luxury which it afforded. The forty years of Collingwood's veneration for pea-soup was not to be lightly regarded; and accordingly all at the table (some of whom would as soon have had their mouth stuffed with ratsbane) commenced their refection with this luxury. The admiral, seeing my friend (a frightened boy) across the table, kindly invited him to drink wine before anybody else. My aforesaid *amicus* bowed low, and then swallowed his wine, when he found that he

had been utterly unmindful of all antique nautical *bienséance*; for he observed the admiral, before he drank his glass, say to his neighbour, 'Lord Henry Paulett, I have the honour to drink your good health; Sir John Gore, your good health; Captain Otway, your health'; and so on all round. My friend determined to cure his blot if he could, and when next asked to drink wine, he propounded his sanitary invocation first to the admiral, and then to every one at each side of the table, ending with his messmate, Thomas Parr, round the muscles of whose mouth he observed a quiver, which might have developed itself into a smile, if it were admissible on so solemn an occasion. All this ceremony was somewhat appalling; but the Amontillado gradually melted the ice, and it became rather agreeable, especially when the giver of the feast recounted some of his 'moving accidents,' not exactly of the 'anthropophagi, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.'"

Nobody will deny that these details add to our power of realizing "old buddie," as the Service called him, and so have a value much above that of the mere fictitious sketches of ordinary writers. The men capable of adding to them are passing away. Why should not we have more such material preserved? If we know so much personally of Scott and Byron, why not of the active great men of the last part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of this? Let our old Admirals look to it,—and, above all, when they think some bit of personal and individual detail too trifling for record, down with it,—it is pretty sure to be curious. Meanwhile, we recommend the present little book of Admiral Robinson's with great pleasure.

#### *The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers.*

By William Whewell, D.D. Vol. I. *Dialogues of the Socratic School, and Dialogues referring to the Trial and Death of Socrates.* (Macmillan & Co.)

We have often longed, not to "unsphere the spirit of Plato," but to have him visit us in such a familiar shape as Dr. Whewell has here presented him to all English readers. So readable is the book that no young lady need be deterred from undertaking it; and we are much mistaken if there be not fair readers, who will think, as Lady Jane Grey did, that hunting or other female sport is but a shadow compared with the pleasure there is to be found in Plato. If quick, apprehensive English girls are not to be taught Greek as they were in an earlier time—and as Mrs. Browning and Coleridge's daughter were, without any loss of gentleness, in our own days—why should they not converse with such lovers of wisdom as still speak and move in these dramatic pages? For neither did Socrates live, nor Plato pourtray him, only for the Athenians. The main questions which the Greek master and his disciples discuss are not fit simply for theses in Moral Philosophy Schools, or such as seem natural to academic walks, and simultaneous in origin with languid river shadows,—they are questions, real and practical, which concern Englishmen in public and private life, or their sisters or wives who are busy in lowly or aristocratic households. Questions of right and wrong, and the advantages of the one over the other for the individual or the State,—questions of Art and Science, of educational reform, of legislation which is preventive rather than remedial,—of the virtues which children in national schools ought to be taught, and the training which educes the best qualities of body as well as mind.—When the conversation turns, as it sometimes does, upon matters of mere temporary Greek interest, or runs into subtleties now alike improbable and old, the Master of Trinity has wisely resorted to omission or abridgment, preserving only such



passages as exhibit the fondness of the Athenian sage for definition and distinction of words, and that accuracy of language which is one of the characteristics of truthfulness in Art. Dr. Whewell is not disposed to discover any high philosophical aim or profundity in these arguments, but views them rather as "juvenile exercises, which belong to the infancy of systematic thinking; concerning ambiguities of words and confusions of notions, which may perplex children, but which any thoughtful man can see through." Socrates, if not literally reported and photographed, as Xenophon gave him, is the central figure in real Platonic dialogue,—real enough even for Athenian recognition in his native shabby cloak, out of which that keen, sagacious face of his projects, with an undoubted snub nose, and "strong circles of wrinkles round each eyebrow." In some respects, he is the Cobbett of his era, as far as his plain, blunt method of putting questions and making uncomfortable home-thrusts goes,—although he is not, as his enemies represent, a revolutionary or irreligious person. Sound knowledge, absolute justice, disinterested government, honest and unsectarian education and religion are what he desires, and fails to find in the established form of things. He confesses, nevertheless, loving, with all their faults, Athens, Athenians, and their institutions. He bows his head in the Temple of Minerva, worshipping a God unseen; and imitates the wise poet, who, when he sees his friends "praying for what was not good for men, though they thought so, makes a prayer for all in common." So great is his respect for law and order, that he will do nothing against it, nor even avail himself of an unworthy means of escape, when the Thirty Tyrants have condemned him as an enemy of Athens. Without insisting upon any close parallel, we cannot help noticing, as Dr. Whewell has done, the date of these Dialogues. Athens was preparing to ward off an Asiatic invasion, and even philosophers and men of science had to think about soldiering. The first Dialogue which Dr. Whewell has translated makes allusion to a new military gymnastic exercise, which two country gentlemen, anxious to give their sons a good education, are talking about, with Nicias and Laches, two eminent military men of the time.

Nicias gives his opinion in favour of it, for several reasons:—

"It keeps young men out of worse employment of their leisure, gives them strength and agility, is a preparation for actual war, both in the rank and in single affrays; and is likely to set young men upon learning other parts of the art of war. It would also, he says, make a man braver and bolder than he would otherwise be; and, a thing he says not to be despised, would give him a military carriage which would inspire awe. 'So that,' he says in conclusion, 'I think, and for these reasons, that it is a good thing to teach the young men this exercise.'"

Laches, on the other hand, who is a blunt, stiff, old soldier, places no great reliance on the plan. He subjoins an odd instance of failure:—

"Those who have studied these special exercises, by some curious fatality, never get any credit in real fighting. There was Stesileos, whom you, as well as I, have seen exhibiting before large audiences, and with vast pretensions: but I saw him make another exhibition of a more real kind without intending it. He had got a spear with a sickle at the end, a special contrivance for such a special person as himself; and when the ship on which he was came to close quarters with one of the enemy's ships, I must tell you what became of this contrivance of his. He stuck it into the rigging of the adverse ship, and pulled hard, but could by no means get it loose: the ships then went opposite ways passing side along side; and he had to run along his ship to keep hold of his spear;

and when the ships parted, the shaft of the spear glided through his hands till he had only hold of the butt-spike of it; his plight produced laughter and cheering in the enemy's crew, till some one threw a stone which fell near his feet on the deck, and he let go his spear; and then the people in our ships could no longer refrain from laughing, when they saw that sickle spear of his sticking out of the enemy's vessel."

Dr. Whewell has illustrated his author with parallels from Xenophon and Aristophanes, putting the reader in possession of the thoughts and opinions of the time. Here is a capital passage from the 'Memorabilia,' detailing a young Athenian's notion of the talents required for a leading position in the State:—

"When Glaukon, the son of Ariston, not yet twenty years old, was obstinately bent on making a speech to the people of Athens, and could not be stopped by his other friends and relations, even though he was dragged from the speaker's bema by main force and well laughed at, Socrates did what they could not do, and by talking with him, checked this ambitious attempt. "So, Glaukon," said he; "it appears that you intend to take a leading part in the affairs of the State."—"I do, Socrates," he replied.—"And by Jupiter," said Socrates, "if there be any brilliant position among men, that is one. For if you attain this object, you may do what you like, serve your friends, raise your family, exalt your country's power, become famous, in Athens, in Greece, and perhaps even among the barbarians, so that when they see you they will look at you as a wonder, as was the case with Themistocles." This kind of talk took Glaukon's fancy, and he stayed to listen. Socrates then went on—"Of course in order that the city may thus honour you, you must promote the benefit of the city."

"Of course," Glaukon said.—"And now," says Socrates, "do not be a niggard of your confidence, but tell me, of all love, what is the first point in which you will promote the city's benefit." And when Glaukon hesitated at this, as having to consider in what point he should begin his performances, Socrates said—"Of course, if you were to have to benefit the family of a friend, the first thing you would think of, would be to make him richer; and in like manner, perhaps you would try to make the city richer."—"Just so," said he.—"Then, of course you would increase the revenues of the city."

"Probably," said he.—"Good. Tell me now, what are the revenues of the city, and what they arise from? Of course you have considered these points with a view of making the resources which are scanty become copious and of finding some substitute for those which fail."—"In fact," said Glaukon, "those are points which I have not considered."

"Well, if that be the case," said Socrates, "tell me at least what are the expenses of the city; for of course your plan is to retrench anything that is superfluous in these."—"But, by Jove," said he, "I have not given my attention to this matter."

"Well, then," said Socrates, "we will put off for the present this undertaking of making the city richer; for how can a person undertake such a matter without knowing the income and the outgoings?" Glaukon of course must by this time have had some misgivings, at having his fitness for a prime minister tested by such questioning as this. However, he does not yield at once. "But, Socrates," he says, "there is a way of making the city richer by taking wealth from our enemies."

"Doubtless there is," said Socrates, "if you are stronger than they: but if that is not so, you may by attacking them lose even the wealth you have."

"Of course that is so," says Glaukon.—"Well then," says Socrates, "in order to avoid this mistake, you must know the strength of the city and of its rivals. Tell us first the amount of our infantry, and of our naval force, and then that of our opponents."—"O, I cannot tell you that off-hand and without reference."—"Well, but if you have made memoranda on these subjects, fetch them. I should like to hear."—"No: in fact," he said, "I have no written memoranda on this subject."

"So. Then we must at any rate not begin with war: and indeed it is not unlikely that you have deferred this as too weighty a matter for the very beginning

of your statesmanship. Tell us then about our frontier fortresses, and our garrisons there, that we may introduce improvement and economy by suppressing the superfluous ones."—Here Glaukon has an opinion, probably the popular one of the day. "I would," he says, "suppress them all. I know that they keep guard so ill there, that the produce of the country is stolen."—Socrates suggests that the abolition of guards altogether would not remedy this, and asks Glaukon whether he knows by personal examination that they keep guard ill.—"No," he says, "but I guess it."—Socrates then suggests that it will be best to defer this point also, and to act when we do not guess, but know.—Glaukon assents that this may be the better way.—Socrates then proceeds to propound to Glaukon, in the same manner, the revenue which Athens derived from the silver mines, and the causes of its decrease—the supply of corn, of which there was a large import into Attica—and Glaukon is obliged to allow that these are affairs of formidable magnitude.—But yet Socrates urges, "No one can manage even one household without knowing and attending to such matters. Now as it must be more difficult to provide for ten thousand houses than for one, he remarks that it may be best for him to begin with one; and suggests, as a proper case to make the experiment upon, the household of Glaukon's uncle, Charmides; for he really needs help."—"Yes," says Glaukon, "and I would manage my uncle's household, but he will not let me."—And then Socrates comes in with an overwhelming retort:—"And so," he says "though you cannot persuade your uncle to allow you to manage for him, you still think you can persuade the whole body of the Athenians, your uncle among the rest, to allow you to manage for them." And he then adds the moral of the conversation: "What a dangerous thing it is to meddle, either in word or in act, with what one does not know."

We trust that Dr. Whewell will go on with the remainder of 'Plato's Dialogues.'

*The Booke of the Pylgremage of the Soule. Translated from the French of Guillaume de Guilleville, and printed by William Caxton, anno 1483. With Illuminations taken from the MS. Copy in the British Museum. Edited by Katherine Isabella Cust. (Pickering.)*

In a former number of this journal, a review appeared of 'The Ancient Poem of Guillaume de Guilleville, entitled *Le Pèlerinage de l'Homme*,' one of the earliest works in which the life of man has been allegorized as a pilgrimage, and the striking similarities, of a probably accidental nature, between that production and 'The Pilgrim's Progress' were there pointed out. The present volume, originally written in French by the same hand, and translated into English, as there is internal evidence to show, by the prolific Lydgate, about 1425 or 1430, pictures the vicissitudes of the Soul of Man subsequently to its enfranchisement from its human incarnation, in the same manner that its predecessor represented, under the same allegorical form, the progress of the Spiritual Essence and the temptations and dangers to which it is exposed during its presence in the flesh. The first Pilgrimage of our author exhibited man in his state of probation and trial, exposed to all the snares and toils of the world. In such a composition it was perhaps natural to expect those parallelisms and features of identity which actually exist between it and 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' But in the *Second Pilgrimage*, which is that more immediately under consideration, the narrative opens at that point when the divorce of the Body from the Soul and the transmigration of the latter are just taking place. We here see the Better Part shake off the bondage of the flesh; we behold it conducted to the Judgment Seat; we hear the award of the Judge, St. Michael the Archangel, and we obtain more than a glimpse of the atone-



ment in Purgatory, and of the final attainment of blessedness, with the ascent of the Soul to Heaven under the escort of the Guardian or "Wardeyn" Angel. In treating that branch of his subject which embraces the intermediate state, De Guileville has been left without a rival, if not without a disciple. The purgatorial expiation formed a theme on which Bunyan was advisedly silent. In the words of the Preface, "Bunyan wisely, perhaps, stopped short at the Death of his Pilgrims; telling, indeed, how they were led by the Shining Ones, who received them beyond the River, to the Gate of Heaven, but passing over in silence the intermediate state. De Guileville, however, living at an earlier period, and in the Romish communion, is restrained by no such scruples. He does not hesitate to answer that question, which must have occurred to many, *What is the Soul doing between the moment of its departure from the Body and the Final Judgment?* Or again, *Is there any previous Judgment?*" In a word, the paths of the Puritan and Romish writers become from the opening of the "Second Pilgrimage" widely divergent.

The "Second Pilgrimage" is divided into five books, sub-divided into chapters. It was one of the books which our First Printer selected for publication, as treating on a subject then sufficiently popular; and it issued from the Caxton press in 1483. We must be allowed to dissent from the principle on which certain parts relating all but exclusively to Mariolatry have been omitted by the editor. The class of literature to which De Guileville belongs has indeed no "general" readers: it is a special study; and those few who apply themselves to it are somewhat apt to desire the privilege of judging for themselves.

It would far exceed our limits to afford an analysis of the curious work before us, or even to make a selection of those passages which are worthy of quotation. The narrative, which, like 'Le Pèlerinage de l'Homme' and 'The Pilgrim's Progress' itself, is in the form of a dream, commences in the following manner:—

"As I laye in a Seynt laurence nyght slepyng in my bedde, me befelle a full merueylous dreame, which I shall rehere. Me thought that I had longe tyme traauayle toward the holy Cyte of Jerusalem, and that I had made an ende and fully fynysht my fleshely pylgremage; so that I myght no further traauayle vpon my foote, but nedes muste leue behynde my fleshely careyne. Thenne come cruel dethe, and smote me with his venomous darte; through whiche stroke bodye and soule were partyd asunder. And soo anone I felt my self lyft vp in to the eyer, seying my self departed fro my fowle bodye; whiche, whan I byhelde lyng al dede withouten any mouyng, semyd me so fowle and horryble, that, had I nought ryght late ther byfore ysued ther fro, I wold nought haue supposed that euer it had ben myn. Thenne come ther to this body the noble worthy lady dame Misericord, and keuered it, lappying (it) in a clene linnen clothe; and so ful honestly leide it in the erthe. I sawe also the Auter, that clepyd is dame prayer, how that she sped hyr to heuen ward, wonder hastyly before me, for to byseke the soverayne lord of grace and of mercy—for no doute I had ful huge mestier ther of."

In the fifth and concluding book, which relates "how the Soul, after Purgatory, is led by its Guardian Angel to Heaven," there is no inconsiderable degree of merit and beauty. The conception and treatment of the subject, however, are, on the whole, rather gross and materialistic. In the Judgment Scene, in the first book, all the forms of legal procedure, such as they existed perhaps in the French law courts of the fourteenth century, are closely observed.

The present volume, which is embellished with numerous illustrations, and with some

beautiful coloured drawings from the Egerton MS., 615, reflects, like its predecessor and companion, high credit on the editor and her coadjutors, and upon Mr. B. M. Pickering, under whose publishing care both have been produced.

*District Duties during the Revolt in the North-West Provinces of India, in 1857: with Remarks on Subsequent Investigations during 1858-59.* By H. Dundas Robertson, Bengal Civil Service. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A useful book on an interesting subject requires no apology. Mr. Robertson, therefore, need not have told us that we owe this volume to his having been unexpectedly detained in Calcutta by the impossibility of procuring a passage to England, when the steamers were overcrowded by officers hurrying home at the close of the war. As one who took the lead in the successful operations against the rebels in the important district of Sahāranpūr, and who was subsequently appointed Commissioner "for the investigation and trial of cases connected with the mutiny and rebellion," the writer of these unfinished, but still valuable, sketches, ought to have presented himself to the public before. Had he authoritatively made known the opinions, which he had such excellent data for forming, he would have done much to prevent the spread of false notions about the causes of the revolt and various circumstances connected with it; errors which we have done our best to combat, but which have nevertheless gained ground in some quarters. As Mr. Robertson commences with a brief narrative of his proceedings in Sahāranpūr, and sums up with general reflections on the rebellion, it will be well to observe the same sequence.

First, then, to explain the locality in which Mr. Robertson acted. Sahāranpūr is a considerable district with an area of 2,165 square miles, and a population exceeding 800,000, lying directly to the north of Delhi and Mirat, and between them and the Himalayahs, the lower slopes of which, called the Sewālik range, are its northern boundary. This province was ceded to the British in 1803, by Sindhia, then omnipotent in Upper India. It was full of turbulent races, and the tenure of half a century had not given the foreign ruler a sure hold of it. We learn from this volume that the thing which above all others made the influential classes hostile to the English was the support given to the detested class of usurers by our law courts. To destroy the bonds and fire the houses of these men seem to have been in the eyes of the rebels the most delicious exercise of their brief authority. Our author records also as another reason of the native aversion to the Faringī, the neglect with which the gentry were treated, European officials having neither time nor inclination to be civil to them. But whatever the cause, the fact indubitably was, that the whole population of Sahāranpūr district was hostile to the English, and rose against them almost to a man when the rebellion was sufficiently pronounced. To keep down the gangs of robbers and murderers who suddenly overspread the country, Mr. Robertson had but some half-dozen brother officers, as many Eurasians, 80 Sipāhīs of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry, a civil gaol guard 100 strong, and the ordinary police. At Rurki, however, were the head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners, and although the majority of this corps mutinied, the Europeans and Eurasians attached to it formed a source of some strength. The fidelity of the Sipāhīs of the 29th regiment was most doubtful, and the police could hardly be expected to

fight against their own brothers and kinsmen in the neighbouring villages. It is no wonder, then, that on the 15th of May 1857, when full tidings of the Mirat outbreak had been received, Mr. Robertson was summoned to an anxious consultation with his brother officers as to whether the station could be held or not. There was a treasury at Sahāranpūr, and a valuable stud was likewise located there. The fort was strong naturally, but had been made untenable by every kind of mismanagement and imprudence. In such circumstances Mr. Robertson, with a courage worthy of all praise, decided to remain and fight it out, and well and nobly he fulfilled his resolve. By employing the disaffected soldiers against the rebels before the former had time to lay their plans, he continued to hold his ground till a body of Sikh horsemen, sent by the Rājā of Patiyāla, and the Nasiri Gorkhas enabled him to chastise rebellion wherever it showed its head.

The behaviour of the 29th Native Infantry, who remained faithful almost down to the Fall of Delhi, and then went off with the treasure, forms one of those incidents of the war which seem to Englishmen so inexplicable. On this head we read:—

"This company of the 29th Native Infantry was a miniature illustration of the native army. They were all nearly of the same high castes, and from the same or neighbouring villages. Physically superior to the generality of Europeans, they were an extremely handsome set of men. All nearly were actuated by the same feelings of affection or revenge; they saw clearly that the comfort of themselves and families depended on their fidelity. They had no faith in their own race as paymasters, while the certainty of regular and high pay has been from the commencement of our rule one of the strongest, perhaps the only real inducement to fidelity amongst our native troops. It will be observed throughout the revolt of 1857, that one of the first demands made by the sepoys to the rebel chiefs was invariably an increased rate of pay, or their services would be transferred elsewhere; and how utterly mercenary they were, even in revolt, and when fighting nominally for a patriotic cause, appears from the manner in which they at once deserted the colours of their rebel chiefs when money was not forthcoming, though the country people, in almost all instances, willingly supplied their wants. This, as I have before remarked, is one hopeful feature in calculating the chances of permanency in our rule over the country. With all this deep mercenary feeling, however, these sepoys, from long habit and custom, did actually love and reverence that, to them, incomprehensible power—the old Company Bahador. There was a charm in that great name, which had conquered and ruled with parental care two hundred millions of the human race, and they still wished to continue its honoured servants, for such they were and felt themselves to be, nor hitherto unjustly so."

In the many skirmishes—some of these almost worthy to be called battles—which ensued, Mr. Robertson and his colleagues acquired all the *sang-froid* and experience of the veteran soldier. He found time to enjoy the chase while still busy with the more important operations of war, and writes pleasantly of the beautiful scenes into which his military duties led him. The following description may perhaps be new to some of our readers, though it may be found in the graver pages of the historian:—

"Close to Khara, and near the point where the canal receives its supply of water from the Jumna, are situated the ruins of a palace, called Padshah Mahal, 'the king's abode,' built by Murdan Khan for his master, Shah Jehan. In the selection of this beautiful site for the palace, Murdan Khan's Afghan descent, with its love of nature, is unmistakably evinced. Situated on rather a high point, overhanging the Jumna, the windows of this palace command some lovely views. To the south is



stretched out Hindustan, with the various rivers meandering in broad, silvery tracings over its boundless plains, while to the north the eye follows the clear, rapid waters of the Jumna into the rugged labyrinth of the Himalayas. In my opinion, the scene is, on the whole, finer than at Hurdwar on the Ganges, as the river there is more rapidly hidden amongst the mountains. In this entrancing spot, Shah Jehan, after all, made but a brief sojourn. As usual in Oriental States, oppression attended the footsteps of the monarch, and the surrounding zemindars set their wits to work to get rid of their royal visitor. They wisely determined to effect this through the Emperor's zanana; for though thus confined, in no country do women possess greater power, or more frequently become political celebrities, than in India. In the neighbouring mountains, goitre is a very common disease; so the zemindars collected from thence all the goitred women they could get hold of, and daily despatched them into the zanana with presents of fruit, &c. The universality of the goitre soon attracted the attention of the ladies, and to every inquiry the affected replied that none ever lived any length of time in the locality without being afflicted with this disease. As a natural result, Shah Jehan got no peace from the ladies of his household till Padshah Mahal was abandoned for ever."

The reflections with which Mr. Robertson sums up are the most valuable portion of his book. He fully corroborates the views of the Rebellion that have appeared in this journal. Of this, the following passage will furnish a convincing proof:—

"Though the explosion could not, under any circumstances, have been long warded off, there can be but little doubt that the annexation of Oude exercised the greatest direct share in the mutiny and revolt of 1857, and this was invariably advanced to me in conversation by natives near the centres of revolt as the all-important cause, after other influences had paved the way throughout the territory belonging to the old Oude Nawabee 'vice-royalty' previous to 1801. But in the Delhi territory another chapter of intrigue was opened, of an almost purely Mahomedan type, though the caste and Oude grievances had here also their share as the necessary means of exciting the Nawabee sepoy, who was the agent in these scenes. Beyond the confines of these two tracts, other influences formed the incentive to revolt, which were, as previously stated, often extremely local in their complexion, and have given rise to much confusion in logically accounting for the revolt even amongst the higher class of natives themselves. Thus, nearer the Punjaub, frequently have I heard them attribute the mutiny to the fact, that the sepoys had gone 'must,' similar to a well-kept male elephant, in consequence of being too well cared for and not sufficiently worked; and this, like a great many other things, had its share. But Oude was the real stumbling-block of the day. Two-thirds of our sepoys being recruited either in Oude, or from those surrounding districts which tradition told them rightfully belonged to the old Nawabee, embracing, previous to the annexation of Oude, many of the richest districts in our possession, were all, though living under separate governments, connected by the closest ties of kindred and inter-marriage, rendering them in every respect the same race, influenced by like prejudices or fears. Not unnaturally, then, all looked on the dethronement of the King of Oude in the same light as the Highlanders regarded the expulsion of the Stuarts, and by that step the feudal pride of a powerful, and, in some respects, an aristocratic army was deeply injured. The usual statement, that their interests, being affected by the annexation, formed one very strong inducement to mutiny, would hardly seem to be well founded, for never did a class of men so recklessly cast their future prospects to the winds as these sepoys, even when placed in positions where escape after mutiny was almost hopeless. The King of Oude was regarded as the feudal chief, not only by the sepoys of modern Oude, but by those recruited in the ceded districts formerly belonging to the Nawabee 'vice-

royalty,' and the infatuation in supporting a feudal chief is stronger at this day in India, particularly amongst Rajpoots and Chutrees, than it was amongst the Highlanders of Scotland in 1745. I was some days with the force which advanced on Lucknow from Cawnpore in 1856, at the annexation of Oude. The secrecy and suddenness with which this large force appeared at Cawnpore, and, after being brigaded together a few days, marched on Lucknow, was certainly for the time a masterpiece, but its effect on the native mind was unmistakable; even wealthy, fawning mahajuns could not conceal their sentiments regarding the act. If no other motive, however, influenced our movements, as a mere matter of self-defence the annexation of Oude had become absolutely necessary. The rising spirit of fanaticism which had lately manifested itself at Fyzabad and other places in Oude, might have spread through our own dominions, and must needs be checked. Nothing short of absorption could effect this. The fatal step, as all know, was not at the same time increasing our European force. But the natives, one and all, viewed this annexation as an act of the deepest treachery, and though at the time the native force employed loyally performed the duty it was called upon to discharge, from that day the whole Hindustani army was alienated. That the revolt did not then take place was owing entirely to the suddenness with which the measure was executed. Sudden as it was, however, and unprepared as the sepoys were to revolt, subsequent inquiries have convinced me, that had the King of Oude raised a finger the whole sepoy army would have risen to a man against their masters, and had the revolt then taken place, our position would have been even worse than it was in 1857."

As we have said, Mr. Robertson's book appears late in the day, but not too late, for those who seek light on the astonishing convulsion, which had almost deprived us of our Indian empire. To these, and to all who desire interesting information on India, we commend this volume.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Misrepresentation: a Novel.* By Anna H. Drury. 2 vols. (Parker & Son.)—This is a novel with a good plot, which is well and carefully worked out. The characters are every one of them human beings, and act and move like such. The authoress steadily minds her own business, and does not lose the thread of her story, nor allow the action to stand still whilst she indulges in oracles about her own opinions. What observations there are spring up naturally, and are indigenous to the occasion, and are all of them very good and humane, such as the reader will meet with pleasure; for though neither very new nor remarkable, they are said well, and with a gentleness that will win even on readers who, as a rule, skip the moralities. The story is interesting, and turns on the evil wrought by a woman whose love has been turned to hatred at finding her friend and cousin preferred to herself. Her malice towards her unconscious rival, her intrigues and misrepresentations,—first to induce her cousin to offend her mother, and then to keep them apart, whilst believed to be the friend of both, are indicated with considerable skill. The manner in which the antecedents of the story are told is clear, and extremely well done. Towards the close the story lags, and the climax scarcely comes with sufficient force and sharpness. Mr. Spindler and Mr. Lyndon are both somewhat of bores. Miss Drury does not understand law business, nor the intricacies of loans, mortgages, bonds, and bills of accommodation; so that the mysterious hold which Mr. Spindler obtains over Lady Adelaide Lyndon is left in a muddle, which the reader has to accept without comprehending; and except to add a last straw to her burden of care and sorrow, we cannot see the object of exposing her to the annoyance of Mr. Spindler's persecutions. 'Misrepresentation' is, however, as we said, a quiet novel, that will be read with interest, especially by those who find themselves shut up in the house with the coughs and colds and other blessings brought by November and its fogs;

to them it will prove just the sort of book they would wish for.

*The Quaker-Soldier; or, the British in Philadelphia: an Historical Novel.* (Philadelphia, Petersen Brothers.)—*Henry St. John, Gentleman, of "Flower of Hundreds," in the County of Prince George, Virginia: a Tale of 1774-75.* By John Esten Cooke. (London, Low & Co.; New York, Harper Brothers.)—These stories are on the same subject—the great historical epoch of America, the War of Independence—a war which unites the sympathies of all nations, and one of the few events about which the judgment of all parties and politics is pretty unanimous. We suppose at this time of day there is not a human being who does not heartily rejoice that the "Old Dominion" had the worst of it. Nobody sympathizes with the English in that war any more than if they were Chinese, of whom somebody said that no one would sacrifice the tip of his little finger to save the whole nation from destruction. American writers who take the War of Independence for their subject have a fine field and plenty of favour; and it is no fault of the reader if the author does not succeed in interesting him. Neither of the stories at the head of our article can, however, be called a good historical novel. The Quaker-Soldier is a mysterious gentleman, something like one of Disraeli's "Mosaic-Arab" heroes—he is rich, and learned, and travelled, and accomplished, with a Quaker-coat of darkness which nobody ever penetrates, and under cover of which he performs such feats of fighting and fencing and knocking down rivals and adversaries, and leaving them dead or senseless, on the least provocation, as suggests the idea of the dreadful yoke it must be to human nature, heavy, indeed, to bear, to be bound over to keep the peace! It is a wild, foolish, rambling story, on the model of an ill-executed French novel. The historical details, the marches and counter-marches arc minute and perplexing to the general reader,—but the description of Washington and his difficulties—the cabals against him, and the picture of the American Army at Valley Forge, in 1778, are graphic and good. But the story as a work of Art is perfect nonsense.—'Henry St. John, Gentleman,' is more artistic than the foregoing,—but the historical passages are not given with breadth and clearness—the reader cannot grasp the general features of the plan. The pictures of Virginian life and manners at the period are interesting. The heroine, Miss Bonnybel Vane, is too Yankee for our taste, though we admit her many good qualities. A novel worthy of the War of Independence in America has yet to be written.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*At Home and Abroad.* By Bayard Taylor. (New York, Putnam; London, Low & Co.)—This is a pleasant miscellany of "odds and ends" of travel,—scattered papers that it seems have appeared elsewhere,—describing passages and incidents and persons, for which and for whom no fit place could be found in its writer's longer books.—There is 'A Young Author's Life in London,' 'A Walk from Heidelberg to Nuremberg,' to which we are indebted as opening a district of German landscape little known, not the last, however, of the kind which remains to be burrowed out by the pedestrian,—a graphic account of "the Mammoth Cave," in Kentucky,—a set of kindly-meant pencillings of many distinguished persons, into whose society Mr. Taylor has been thrown,—a book, in short, of light and varied reading, over which any one may be glad to while away half an hour.—But it is pleasantly rather than correctly executed. With many of the nooks and corners visited by Mr. Bayard Taylor we are acquainted. His "panorama" of the Upper Danube, for instance, from Donauwerth down to Vienna, hardly marks the picturesque points which distinguish and vary the scenery of that noble stream. His Nuremberg is but cold and colourless, with not a tithe of its obvious riches touched on. This, however, may arise from a careless hand—not a faulty memory: not so other statements in this book. Those which concern English celebrities are often inaccurate.



Names are ill spelt, relationships misapprehended. Middle. Piccolomini has never appeared as *Donna Anna* in 'Don Juan,'—"the leader Da Costa" would be hard to find.—So, again, with regard to our poets; whose names are mistaken, and whose families not exactly numbered. The picture represents so little what we see and know, that we pause naturally ere we accept the foreign gallery of celebrities, which are strange to us, by way of a portrait-gallery. In books of this kind precision is not the sole desideratum, but without precision their value is small. Those who cannot set down what they have seen, especially if the pen be practised, have seen that little but dimly, it may be predicated without lack of charity. The excellent temper and cheerful love of adventure which pervade this book, make us regret to have to put the above cautions on record;—but truth is truth, and inexactness of collection is an increasing literary vice.

*The Moon Hoax.* By Richard Adams Locke. (New York, Gowans.)—This is a reprint of the hoax which was published when Sir John Herschel went to the Cape of Good Hope, setting forth how he had seen plants, animals and men in the moon. It was published in French as well as in English, and the authorship was attributed to M. Nicollet. We never heard of R. A. Locke in connexion with it. In the present reprint the attestations of the American journals to the truth of the discoveries are given.

*Stories of Inventors and Discoveries.* By John Timbs. (Kent & Co.)—Another interesting and well-collected book, ranging from Archimedes and Roger Bacon to the Stephensons. Mr. Timbs is a book-maker of the first character; he does not take paragraphs, but sentences, and they pass through his mind and combine there. He is not a compiler, nor is he an original author: he is a digester.

*An Elementary Treatise on Logarithms.* By the Rev. W. H. Johnstone. (Longman & Co.)—The part on the use of logarithms is good: the algebraical demonstrations are faulty. The assumption of series is now abandoned by all who value vigorous demonstration.

*Frank and Andrea; or, Forest Life in the Island of Sardinia.* By Alfred Elwes. Illustrations by Robert Dudley. (Griffith & Farran.)—The descriptions of Sardinian life and scenery in this volume are admirable; they are fresh, real, vivacious, and given with a spirit that will set most readers, whether young or old, on fire to go to a place so abounding in scenes of adventure. The descriptions remind us of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, but the story is merely accessory, a thread whereon to string the different scenes. It will not be found without interest, although strict advocates for poetical justice might demur at all the sense, courage, discretion, indeed all the virtues that are called for in the course of the narrative, being given to the English Frank, whilst Andrea, the Italian boy, though endowed with many holiday good qualities, comes out very poorly, not to say pitifully, in the heroic line. To be sure, Enrico is made much of, but then he had a Scotch mother, which might account for it. The youthful readers for whom it is intended will, however, be too much amused to feel any disposition towards criticism.

*Will Weatherhelm; or, the Yarn of an Old Sailor about his Early Life and Adventures.* By William H. G. Kingston. Illustrations by G. J. Thomas. (Griffith & Farran.)—Will Weatherhelm is the hero of more shipwrecks and disasters at sea than would suffice to fill a Temple of Neptune with votive offerings. We tried this story on an audience of boys and grown-up people, who one and all declared it to be capital, and wished there had been another volume! After such a verdict from "a fit audience found, though few," we feel ourselves put out of court—in a critical capacity—so we can only confess that the "story" of 'Will Weatherhelm' interested us quite as much as it did the rest; and we hope that he will, by next Christmas, have some more "yarns" for us.

*The White Elephant; or, the Hunters of Ava, and the King of the Golden Foot.* By William Dalton. Illustrations by Harrison Weir. (Griffith & Farran.)—This is an amusing history of adventures in Burmah: with spirited descriptions of the manners

of the people and the scenery of the country, which has just now a special interest for English readers, although it is apparently compiled from travellers' stories. The book is very interesting, and has an authentic air of being profitable as well as pleasant reading. The capture of the Lord White Elephant, and the ceremonies of his investiture with all his dignities, is the especial incident of the book. If Astley could only obtain a white elephant, wouldn't we go to see it!

*Tales from Molière's Plays.* By Dacre Barrett Lennard. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Lennard has set his mind, it seems, on producing a companion-book to Lamb's 'Shakspeare Tales.' Without invidiously appraising the respective merits of the artificers, the idea of the later work includes inevitable difficulties. Shakspeare's plays, founded on home or ancient history, or foreign romance, or fantasy, which, like *Ariad*, could "put a girdle round about the earth," have a stuff of incident in them which tempts the tale-teller. This is not the case with the dramas of Molière: They have "a stuff" of character in them, it is true, the variety of which has made some, not without justification, rank him (under limitations) as next to Shakspeare. Think of the types whom the Frenchman has given to the world! *George Dandin*, *Tartuffe*, *Le Misanthrope*, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, are only four among many. Then, even considering him as a satirist on manners, his *Madelon* and *Cathos*, his '*Femmes Savantes*' are animated by the universal life and humour which will for ever place them among "beings of the mind" belonging to the second class—let euphuism and pedantry, under the forms typified in those creations, have ever so entirely passed away or taken new forms.—There is much yet to be said concerning Molière; but this need not take the form of reducing his comedies into their original elements. We have (to bring this general remark to a particular point) endeavoured to read the stories of '*Les Précieuses Ridicules*' and '*Tartuffe*' as here recounted. The first becomes vague, strange, unintelligible; the second, intensely disagreeable; and this without reference to manner of treatment.—Let Mr. Lennard think, for a moment, what Tales from Congreve would turn out. The characters in his comedies lie in their words. *Millamant*, and *Mining*, and *Sir Witful Witwoud*, talk themselves into life. So do Molière's brain-creatures. When the talk is retrenched, what remains? Surely not very much plot, and no large amount of passion; and the distinct, individual, vulgar fellow, or wolf in sheep's clothing, or *Hamlet* of modern life (for such is Molière's *Alceste*), or Hypochondriac, dwindles into an every-day shadow. It is not so with the youths in the cave in 'Cymbeline'; not so with *Ophelia* and her mad garlands; not so with *Jessica* and her father *Shylock*; least of all so with *Cleopatra*. The differences between Molière and Shakspeare as dramatists may lie as far apart, or as near, as France and England; but one of them is, that Lamb could not, by any English or French magic, have done for Molière what he did for Shakspeare.—This volume, in short, is unquestionably the fruit of sincere admiration; but the form of it is, therefore, none the less a mistake. There is a real life of Molière to be written for England. Why not try it—instead of serving up *Gorgibus*, or *Orgon*, or *Madame Pernelle*, without their dialogue?

*My First Travels: including Rides in the Pyrenees, Scenes during an Inundation at Avignon, Sketches in France and Savoy, Visits to Convents and Houses of Charity.* By Selina Bunbury. (Newby.)—*Lucy Snowe* herself, the heroine of Miss Brontë's '*Villette*,' seems hardly to have been more of "a waif and stray" than the writer of these curious volumes, which we gather from the Preface are virtually an elder work re-written, with additions. When Miss Bunbury first told in print her wanderings in search of her friends, she owns to have interspersed romantic touches, and fictitious names by way of avoiding personality. These she has now, she announces, suppressed, as the story belongs to the past. But even now, is the book as it stands clear of being "painted up"? There are sentimentalities and ejaculations which belong to a shelf in the circulating library which

is not the traveller's. It is difficult to conceive how a lady, travelling in no particularly savage places on the Continent, could get into more scrapes than did Miss Bunbury. We cannot profess to deal with twice-told tales; and are not sorry on the present occasion to profit by the rule of abstinence, owing to the unreal and insipid manner of writing which Miss Bunbury is too apt to mistake for something spirited and poetical.

An excellent elementary French reading-book bears the title, *Histoires Amusantes et Instructives; or, Selections of Complete Stories from the best French Authors, chiefly contemporary, who have written for the Young, with English Notes.* By F. E. A. Gasc, M.A. (Bell & Daldy.)—The pieces are well adapted to interest and instruct in the best French of the present day; the notes also are very superior to those generally given in similar works, and supply genuine English for the numerous idiomatic French expressions that occur.—M. Darqué is mistaken if he supposes his *Pronunciation of the French Language* (Longmans) likely to be effectual in teaching English people to pronounce French. Not one in a thousand would ever think of reading it through; nor if he did would he learn so much from it as from a single hour's oral instruction.—A useful edition of the first book of *Cæsar's Civil War*—*Cæii Julii Cæsaris Commentariorum de Bello Civili*, Liber I., with English Notes, has been published by Walton & Maberly. The text is founded on that of Nipperdey; the notes, besides conveying useful illustrative information, contain excellent renderings of all phrases that are likely to present any difficulty. A few pages of introductory matter throw much light upon the relative positions of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, and the causes of the Civil War.—Mr. W. Hughes has added to his well-known geographical works, *A Class-Book of Modern Geography, with Examination Questions* (Philip & Son), which is intermediate between his *Manual* and his elementary treatises in 'Gleig's School Series.' He speaks of the Examination Questions as "one of the most valuable of its features." We think it, to say the least, unnecessary to publish questions which every teacher ought to frame for himself; nor do we believe Mr. Hughes's reputation will be raised by the present work, for which there seems little occasion.—A cheap and useful little manual on the *Elements of Mensuration*, by Rev. J. Hunter M.A. (Longmans), now forms part of 'Gleig's School Series.' It is not merely a collection of rules and examples, as is too often the case with books of this class; but contains a sufficient amount of explanation and proof to enable the pupil to understand the reason of the rules.—Prof. H. Attwell has translated a *Manual of General History* (Longmans) which is used in a school in Holland. Unlike our histories, it is intended to be learnt by heart, and to serve as an outline to be filled up by oral instruction.—*An Abridged History of Jamaica*, by J. O. Clark, Editor of the *Trelawney Newspaper*, is a creditable compilation, printed indifferently, on poor paper.

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#### NEW FACTS ABOUT BEN JONSON.

THE State Papers—though scant in new facts about Shakespeare—are rich in materials for the life of his burly contemporary, "rare Ben." A few months ago we printed for the first time the remarkable letter from Jonson to the Earl of Salisbury, which proved, in spite of Gifford's amiable indignation against those who have impugned Ben's virtue, that the author of 'Volpone' was a spy of a very base and peculiar kind. We have now some other facts to add to his biography.

The general circumstances surrounding the assassination of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, are sufficiently well known to free us from any need for a re-statement of them here. The act of assassination was celebrated far and wide. Villiers was detested. Felton was adored. In the vaults of Christ Church and in the parlours of The Mitre and The Mermaid enthusiastic patriots drank the assassin's health. The press groaned with verses in his praise; and amongst other flying tributes to his virtue and daring were the memorable lines beginning "Enjoy thy bondage," and closing with:—

Farewell! for thy brave sake we shall not send  
 Henceforth commanders, enemies to defend;  
 Nor will it ever our just monarch please,  
 To keep an admiral to lose our seas.  
 Farewell! undaunted stand, and joy to be  
 Of public service the epitome.  
 Let the duke's name solace and crown thy thrall;  
 All we by him did suffer, thou for all!  
 And I dare boldly write, as thou dar'st die,  
 Stout Felton, England's ransom, here doth lie!

These lines, it is said, were the production of Zouch Townley, an intimate companion and friend of Jonson. The two poets were much together at this time. Townley was a gentleman by birth, a scholar by training, a divine by profession. The excitement against Villiers was intense, and found a voice in the pulpit no less loud than in the tavern and the street. One Sunday Townley preached a sermon in the parish church of Westminster,—the church in which a Puritan House of Commons held their services, so as to escape the Popish abominations sometimes practised in the Abbey. Jonson was present. Townley may have referred in some way to the event that filled every man's mouth. Jonson wore a dagger in his belt. After the sermon he gave this dagger to the bold divine. At this very time Townley was writing his verses to Felton, then in jail; and it will be doing no violence to Jonson's habits of association and composition to imagine that where he confesses to have given the dagger he may also have lent point and weight to the line.

From a paper now turned up by Mr. Bruce (to whose courtesy we owe the communication of the

discovery) it appears that the Court saw grounds for believing Jonson to be the true author of the Lines to Felton,—that an instruction was issued by the Crown for Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney General, to examine Jonson on the point,—that Jonson was called up,—that he denied for himself any responsibility in the authorship,—and that, finding his sack and pension in peril, he implicated Townley by name in his confession. The examination is very curious, and not very creditable to "rare Ben." It reads thus:—

"The examination of Benjamin Jonson, of Westminster, gentleman, taken this 26th day of October, 1628, by me, Sir Robert Heath, his Majesty's Attorney General.—The said examinant being asked whether ever he had seen certain verses beginning thus—'Enjoy thy bondage,' and ending thus—'England's ransom here doth lie,' and entitled thus—'To his Confined Friend,' &c., and the paper of those verses being showed unto him, he answereth, that he hath seen the like verses to these. And being asked where he saw them, he saith, at Sir Robert Cotton's house, at Westminster. Being further asked upon what occasion he saw them at that time, he saith that coming in to Sir Robert Cotton's house, as he often doth, the paper of these verses lying there upon the table after dinner, this examinant was asked concerning those verses, as if himself had been the author thereof; thereupon this examinant read them, and condemned them, and with deep protestations affirmed that they were not made by him, nor did he know who made them, or had ever seen or heard them before: and the like protestations he now maketh upon his Christianity and hope of salvation. He saith he took no copy of them, nor ever had copy of them. He saith he hath heard of them since, but ever with detestation. He being further asked whether he doth know who made, or hath heard who made them, he answereth he doth not know, but he hath heard by common fame that one Mr. Townley should make them, but he confesseth truly that he cannot name any one singular person who hath so reported it. Being asked of what quality that Mr. Townley is, he saith his name is Zouch Townley; he is a scholar, and a divine by profession, and a preacher, but where he liveth or abideth he knoweth not, but he is a student of Christ's Church in Oxford. Being farther asked whether he gave a dagger to the said Mr. Townley, and upon what occasion, and when; he answereth that on a Sunday after this examinant had heard the said Mr. Townley preach at St. Margaret's Church in Westminster, Mr. Townley taking a liking to a dagger with a white haft which this examinant ordinarily wore at his girdle, and was given to this examinant, this examinant gave it to him two nights after, being invited by Mr. Townley to supper, but without any circumstance, and without any relation to those or any other verses, for this examinant is well assured this was so done before he saw these verses, or had heard of them; and this examinant doth not remember that since he hath seen Mr. Townley. BEN. JONSON."

There is something especial mean in this denial and betrayal. Townley had been a brave and firm friend to Jonson during many years. In one of the sorest trials of Jonson's life, the failure of his play of 'The Magnetic Lady,' Townley nobly defended him against Alexander Gill. His affection is also expressed in the poem prefixed to the collected edition of Jonson's works. Townley was immediately threatened with a persecution in the Star Chamber; and only escaped trial and condemnation—slitting of the nose, cropping of the ears, and a public whipping probably included—by a prompt departure for the Hague.

#### FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT.

Kent Terrace, Dec. 1.

ABSENCE from London has prevented me from replying sooner to Prof. Henslow's letter in the *Athenæum* of the 19th ultimo. He objects to my conclusion, that the flint implements at Hoxnewere, in all probability, found, as described by Mr. Frere, associated with the remains of the mammoth, and possibly of other extinct animals, in undisturbed beds of the Post-pliocene Age, and he grounds his objections—First, on the evi-

dence of an old workman of fifty years' experience in this pit; secondly, on that of a young man of seventeen months' experience; thirdly, on his own observations. I had the evidence of the same men, and of other workmen at the pit, and as I have every reason to believe them to be honest and truthful witnesses, I am as willing as Prof. Henslow to accept that evidence, not, however, unreservedly, but *quantum valeat*. In the first place, I will take the evidence of the younger man, as having reference to the pit in its present state. He told me, as he told Prof. Henslow, that he only knew of two worked flints having been found, and they were both above the beds in which any fossils occur. The spot which he pointed out to me was in an upper bed of unfossiliferous clay, hardly "near the surface," but as nearly as I could determine, at a depth of at least 8 to 10 feet. This clay is worked for bricks, and is therefore a true brick-earth,—and so I have accordingly termed it, although the men know it simply as the "clay," in consequence of its making only red bricks, whereas, it is to the lower grey clays, which make white bricks, that they confine the use of the term "brick-earth,"—consequently, when the men say no flint implements have been found in the brick-earth, they mean truly, but may impress wrongly. At the base of this upper clay is a thin bed of sub-angular flint gravel, a half to one foot thick; and beneath that a grey clay, with some freshwater shells and remains of vegetables, is worked, forming, at that place, the base of the pit. It was in the lower part of this bed, he informed me, that bones had been recently found, but no flint implements. So far his evidence is good, and shows that in the part of the pit now working flint implements are rare, and found only in the upper part of the deposit; but yet that upper part is, I am satisfied, undisturbed ground. I do not, however, consider that his speculations, founded upon the two specimens, and on some supposed flint chips, which we failed to discover, entitle his general opinions to the same weight that I am inclined to attach to his facts.

I had a trench dug beneath the present pit-floor, and found the lower part of the above clay to be more sandy, and to repose upon a bed, about 2 feet thick, of small sub-angular flint-gravel and chalk pebbles, overlying another peaty clay, with shells. I looked carefully in this gravel for bones or worked flints, but without success.

I must confess that the evidence of the old man perplexed me a good deal at first. When we were in the part of the pit where they are now working, he spoke so unhesitatingly of the gravel at the base of the upper clay having been the bed where, 30 to 40 years since, so many worked flints were found, and of their being found one or two feet from the surface, and above the brick earth, that I was almost thrown off my guard, and inclined to adopt his views. He agreed, at all events, on the one essential point with Mr. Frere, his saying they were there found (and in abundance) in a bed of gravel. But further, Mr. Frere's account, in 1800, of this gravel being overlaid by a bed of sand with shells and large bones, and the whole underlying seven to eight feet of clay, is so clear and circumstantial that I could not feel satisfied without further inquiry; I therefore took the old man to the part of the pit where they were working in Mr. Frere's time. I first of all ascertained that when he spoke of the flints being one to two feet deep, he spoke with reference to the present surface on which the various sheds, &c. stand, and that he took no account of the ground removed. He said that there was then but one bed of gravel, and that its thickness varied from two to four feet, and that the flint implements were found in it. I inquired whether, in any of the old part of the pit, it were possible to meet with this gravel. He thought not, as it had been removed to get at the brick earth beneath. I had a trench dug to the depth of four feet, and found his statement correct, as, after a foot or two of made soil, it was all peaty clay, with shells. I then had another trench dug in the bank at the side of the pit nearest the old workings, and there, under a little grey clay, a bed of gravel, composed of sub-angular flints and chalk pebbles, was met with. No-



thing was found in it, but the excavation being close by a road, could not be carried far. This was, however, according to the old man, the same bed as occurred in the centre of the pit.

Now the question arises, as there are two beds of gravel in the present part of the pit, had the old man correctly identified the gravel in the old workings with the one in the new workings? I think not. The gravel he pointed out to me in the latter is thin, and seemingly local, and over all the fossiliferous beds; whereas the lower bed of gravel is thicker, more persistent, and underlies a bed of clay, occasionally sandy, containing shells and bones, and, therefore, agreeing in position with Mr. Frere's celt-bearing gravel. From a certain variability I found in this bed, I think it probable that, in the old part of the pit, it was still more sandy, and the lower part of it might have been "the sand" mentioned by Mr. Frere to contain the bones and shells. Also in composition, this bed of gravel agrees with the bed of gravel I found on the side of the old workings.

Further, on a subsequent visit this autumn, I had a trench of eleven feet dug, at the east end of the pit, and, after passing through sand and a little clay, at a depth of nine feet, a bed of gravel was reached, in which, on examining the portion thrown out, my friend Mr. Evans, who was with me, was fortunate enough to find one flint implement. Beneath the gravel we met with a thin bed of clay, also with freshwater shells, and then the boulder clay. I also had other excavations made, which confirmed my former opinion. In beds of this description the variation in character and thickness is often so great in short distances that much care is necessary in allowing for all possible changes; and when, as in this case, an interval of sixty years has elapsed before the correctness of the fact noted by the original observer, Mr. Frere, comes to be tested, the difficulty of identification is greatly increased. A more complete research, and more extensive diggings would, no doubt, be highly desirable, but, so far as the present state of the pit allows me to judge, I have but little doubt that the remarkable fact of the occurrence, as recorded by Mr. Frere, of flint implements in a bed of undisturbed gravel of Post-pliocene age is correct.

With regard to the small angular fragments of flint found in gravel, while I admit the ingenuity of Prof. Henslow's suggestion, as I have not assumed their artificial character, nor have I heard any competent witness suggest a charring of the vegetable remains, and as I have already extended this letter far beyond the limits I had intended, I abstain from any remarks on these points or on others I might like to notice, the more especially as Prof. Henslow admits the artificial character of the large flint implements which, with me, formed the main object in view.

I trust, however, that if a more thorough examination of this interesting spot were made, facts would come to light which would enable us to pronounce on this important question of the exact position of the flint implements on direct instead of corroborate evidence—a measure which I feel sure would afford the more satisfactory solution both to Prof. Henslow, and to yours, &c.,

J. PRESTWICH.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.

PUBLIC opinion is a flirt in most countries. In Paris public opinion is a heartless coquette. The funeral of the director of the *Illustration*, which took place a few days since, was a disgrace to the Parisians. Here was an old servant whose very name they had forgotten,—as they have forgotten the names of hundreds of eminent men who have honestly served them,—as they will have forgotten the names of Lamartine and Guizot, should these notable Frenchmen live to the dawn of the year 1870. Worshipers of actual authorities, they forget the men who have held power. The doomed minister's name fades from public memory. The Master of the Hounds to Charles the Tenth now bibs in roadside *cabarets*, and smokes his pipe with louts near a certain busy town of the Pas de

Calais. No eye turns to mark the shadow of the eloquent man who dignified the struggle of February, 1848. The Jourdain, and Veillots, and Peyrats, and De Girardins—to say nothing of the elegant De la Guéronnières—have possession of the stage. The Lamartines, the Guizots, and the Thiers, look on at the Imperial burlesque from the side-scenes. There is no call for them. At the side-scenes, amid dust and worn-out properties of state, they may remain—unnoticed as spent rockets. M. Paulin walked the public stage humbly, but he was a popular man in the days of the Restoration. His name was familiar to the Boulevard *cafés*, with that of Armand Carrel and others; and might be heard amid the chattering of an *entr'acte*. And now, as his funeral passes through the streets, followed by the strong personal friends who adhered to him, unabashed Parisians, in curly hats or *bouffante* crinolines of the Second Empire, ask one another, "Who was M. Paulin?"

His *National* newspaper did its manly work, however, in its day, when Mignet and Thiers were in the list of its contributors. And M. Paulin himself made his name musical to the public ear. He lived to feel all the natural ingratitude of his fellow-citizens. In the noisy, swaggering, literary circles of the Second Empire, he had no place. We live in times when Ministers of State revise the proofs of pamphlets, destined to be seized by the police after a certain edition has been sold. These are not times for Armand Carrels, but rather for De Cassagnacs. It would be no honour to the memory of Paulin that an editor of a *Revue Contemporaine* had touched his hat before his bier. Then let the old *National* writer pass unnoticed along these broad Boulevards of the Second Empire to his grave:—his name belongs to a more honourable time than this.

M. Paulin and the day to which he belonged, recalled vividly to my mind by the display of ingratitude which his funeral provoked, turned my attention from the rampant nonsense now written by Frenchmen about England to books on John Bull which appeared when Frenchmen could freely speak their thoughts. Léon Faucher was conscientious, and M. de Tapiès, in his statistical contrast between England and France put the two great nations side by side, without extenuating the faults of his own, or setting down aught in malice to our disadvantage. He committed orthographical blunders when dealing with English surnames; but his knowledge of our institutions was, in the main, accurate, and his estimate of us not an unjust one.

When I contrast M. de Tapiès' sober and thoughtful volume of facts, and of speculations based upon facts, with the ignorant extravagances of a Jourdain, or the insulting caricatures of us given, as actual observation, by Jules Lecomte, Edmond Texier, Francis Wey, and others,—I am, indeed, surprised. Fifteen years of close intimacy has left the Frenchman more ignorant of his neighbour than he was under the *bourgeois* King. De Tapiès knew more of us than the favourite pamphleteer of the day knows now! It is in these days that Edmond About can tell his countrymen that Englishmen put Maclise, Lewis, and Madame Tussaud in a line, without fear of contradiction.

It would be well for Parisians if they could find time to turn from the whipped cream of M. Jourdain to De Tapiès' solid dish. M. de Tapiès is a Frenchman, and a vehement Frenchman. He is an enthusiastic Catholic also, and is not able to forgive England her Protestantism. He writes in his introduction, "Republics are bastard States, as Dissenting Churches are bastard Churches. Nations have always gone from a republic to anarchy, as Dissenters pass from their mutilated faith to total disbelief." And when dealing subsequently with the criminals of England, the author declares that crime increased from the day when Henry the Eighth seized upon the property of the Church, and allowed priests to marry. It is clear from the whole tenor of M. de Tapiès' book, in short, that he believes England to be second to France; still an Englishman may read the partial author with advantage. The rival institutions of the two great nations are set in contrast. Figures drawn

from good sources support the author's statements. His contrast of the press of the two countries, for instance, is carefully and truthfully drawn out. Describing the activity of French writers under Louis Philippe, M. de Tapiès gives an anecdote, to which subsequent events have given a new interest. "We perceive," the author writes, "few hard-working scientific men, but many compilers whose only theory is a system of money-making. It is generally sufficient for them to take the measure of a political party, to cut their historical matter according to it. A few months since a publisher was ordering a history of Napoleon. 'Above all, not one word against him,' said the man of business, 'the book is for the provinces.' And now the book enjoys a splendid success throughout the provinces. This is what is called in these days a knowledge of one's public."

There was then the liberty to spread popular biographies of Napoleon throughout the agricultural districts of France, for had it not been declared in the Charter of 1830 that "the censorship of the press was abolished for ever"? This popular little history of Napoleon put forth in 1845 was so much seed sown by the man who was destined to tear up the Charter of 1830—to destroy, indeed, the very liberty which had enabled him to keep his name before the country bumpkins of France. "We smile with contemptuous indifference," a reviewer wrote in the *British and Foreign Review*, in 1839, "when a nephew of Napoleon prefers a claim to that crown which the highest military and political genius of modern history won and wore." And now the nephew, in his turn, smiles with contemptuous indifference at the critic. The nephew was an attentive reader of the Charter of 1830, and saw all the opportunities it gave him. The freedom of the press was not secured to Frenchmen for ever. It had yet to be drawn, on its knees, to the Rue Bellechasse; it had yet to wear the gagging-irons of a Second Empire. Speaking of the intellectual activity of France in 1835, M. de Tapiès declares that it covered 120 millions of printed pages, using half-a-million reams of paper. "If," the author adds, "all these pages were joined together, so as to form an immense ribbon, they would pass three times round the world."

It is pleasant to be with M. de Tapiès, for his story is of a time when Frenchmen were free to print their thoughts. In those days thousands rushed with their MSS. to the printing-presses. But, having given an imposing idea of the extent of the paper covered by Frenchmen in 1835, it is only fair to show the reverse of the medal. Here are the tables of literary mortality:—

"Out of 1,000 published books, 600 never pay the cost of printing, &c., 200 just pay expenses, 100 return a slight profit, and only 100 show a substantial gain. Of these 1,000 books, 650 are forgotten by the end of the year, and 150 more at the end of three years; only 50 survive seven years' publicity. Of the 50,000 publications put forth in the seventeenth century, hardly more than 50 have a great reputation and are reprinted. Of the 80,000 works published in the eighteenth century, posterity has hardly preserved more than were rescued from oblivion in the seventeenth century. Men have been writing books these three thousand years, and there are hardly more than 500 writers throughout the globe who have survived the outrages of time and the forgetfulness of man."

An example of the perfect surveillance of the police over foreign journals occurred a short time since. An English news-agent received his parcel of papers from England, after it had been opened as usual by the police. To his surprise, it contained one copy of the *Sunday Times*, the police having withdrawn the rest of the copies of this journal. It was obvious that the single copy had been left by mistake. The news-vender sold it at once; and the purchaser had hardly left the shop, when a police sergeant appeared to claim the paper.

It is believed that the police authorities count the newspapers sent from England to France; so that when they seize, the good folks of the Rue Bellechasse know exactly how many copies of the *Times* or *Athenæum* they should have. Every paper that writes against the Emperor is destroyed;



but any journal that attacks Prince Napoleon may be freely circulated in France.

A new daily paper will appear shortly in Paris. The title, I believe, is *L'Industrie Universelle*. M. J. Chautard, one of the chief contributors to the *Omnibus*, and author of two or three historical books on the First Empire, is to be editor. Bonapartist to the backbone (his father commanded the ship that carried Napoleon from Elba to France), the new editor will, of course, command high patronage.

Paris has gone mad over "rifled-cannon." *Charivari* gives its readers two drawings, illustrative of the prodigious rate at which military science is advancing. The first drawing shows a squadron of dragoons charging a battery of rifled cannon, upon a gigantic steam-engine. The second drawing represents the darling rifled-cannon. An artilleryman has just fired it. A stranger asks whether the ball hit the mark. The artilleryman replies that he will know the day after to-morrow—the butt is too far off to hear sooner. We shall see "les royales" in chocolate, in barley-sugar, in wood and bronze, in every Parisian child's hands on New Year's Day. Every nursery will be fortified. Where is Belmontet, that he has not tuned his lyre to sing the praises of these popular monsters? Even the linen-draper has been inspired by the Italian question. Are not the Parisian dandies wearing Cavour shirt-collars? B. J.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The 'Life of Havelock,' by Mr. J. C. Marshman, —the 'Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a Collection of her Letters,'—the 'Travels of Mr. John Bull, President of the Alpine Club, in unfrequented Nooks and Corners of Mountain Country,'—'A Tour in Scotland,' by Mr. C. R. Weld, —and 'Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America,' by the Abbé Domenech, are some of the more interesting works in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

We are glad to hear that the Russian Naval Department has taken up that wonderful invention of Mr. Piazz Smyth for making astronomical observations on board a rolling ship, and that the Pul-kave astronomers and mechanicians are now engaged in manufacturing a large free-revolving apparatus for observing altitudes of stars at night without the aid of the sea-horizon. We should be not less pleased to hear of our own Government taking some advantage of this beautiful and ingenious contrivance.

The authorities of the Canadian Grand Trunk railway have done a gracious thing in a new and gracious way. They have resolved to present a medal of honour to the most meritorious engine-drivers on the Grand Trunk—the Victoria Cross of careful service. On this medal is stamped—not the lineaments of Queen or Prince, but those of Richard Trevithick. This is done in recognition of his claims as one of the fathers of the railway system, and of his son's position on the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Digby Wyatt made the design, Mr. Joseph S. Wyon the dies. The likeness of Mr. Trevithick is from a bust by Mr. Neville Burnard.

On the subject of our announcement last week, that a History of Hampshire was in progress, we have received the following letter:—

"I am as anxious as any man can be for a History of Hampshire; yet I did not read the announcement in your last paper with the satisfaction with which it appears to have been written. Many gentlemen, as well as Sir F. Madden, have made collections of materials, and they are, I fear, each and every one of them, just as likely as Sir Frederick to undertake such a work. Sir Frederick is pre-occupied and fully occupied. I shall rejoice to learn that I am in error; and, if so, I will add, with confidence, that no man would be more welcomed in the county than Sir Frederick. Of the work, which you announce as already prepared, by Mr. B. B. Woodward, I know nothing; and it is strange that nothing is known of it by the only half-dozen county gentlemen to whom I have spoken. If, however, I am to place entire confidence in your description, I must say that it is precisely the work which is *not* wanted. 'A Gene-

ral History of Hampshire' is a fractional part of the history of the kingdom; and instead of Mr. Woodward's 'three volumes quarto,' we have already Warner in six volumes quarto. These 'general histories' can be but a pouring out of old wine into new bottles. General historians must go to the original authorities, where all have been who are interested in the subject. We can add nothing to the known authorities, whether Roman or Saxon. There is no hope of literary treasure-trove in those directions; all differences, therefore, can be but ingenious speculation,—and this every well-informed man can and will do for himself. Mr. Woodward's three volumes will, therefore, I much fear, prove but a greater or less condensation of Warner's six, prepared with more or less skill, ability, and integrity. In addition to Warner's six volumes quarto, we have Mudie's three volumes quarto—a good gossiping book, not without interest, and numberless works treating of the general history of special subjects. I have in my own library as many Treatises, Essays, and Blue-Books on the New Forest alone as would make a dozen volumes in quarto. But all these, and three or four hundred other volumes relating to Hampshire, or Hampshire men, would not even help us to a true county history. What we want is a special history—a local history—a history of the descent of Hampshire properties, of Hampshire families, whether existing or extinct; such as we find in relation to Sussex in Dallaway's 'History of Sussex;' and such as can only be written with the sanction, aid, and help of the estates gentlemen of the county. Let a known qualified man like Sir F. Madden—let Mr. Woodward, or any gentleman well recommended—come among us, and I feel certain that he would be heartily welcomed, and that his list of subscribers would not merely ensure success in a pecuniary point of view, but would foreshadow the interest and the merit of the work itself. A HAMPSHIRE MAN."

The Lime Light, which has been seen in its ordinary application every evening for some months past, in the scaffoldings of Westminster Bridge, was exhibited under various and extraordinary forms at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The light is very pure, penetrating, and continuous. It is also said to be cheap. Nothing could be more brilliant for lighthouse or for night signal; and in the defence of fortified posts or towns it would be found of the utmost value. Prof. Faraday's opinion is quoted in its favour; and so far as the mere exhibition went the Lime Light was successful.

We have to announce, this week, the death of a gentleman whose name has been long known among antiquaries, William Henry Rolfe, of Sandwich. Mr. Rolfe had something of the antiquary in him by inheritance, for he was the grandson of William Boys, the author of a well-known work on the History of Sandwich and the Cinque Ports. Mr. Rolfe's name became first generally known by the excavations which he undertook at his own expense on the site of the Roman port town of *Rutupie*, at Richborough, near Sandwich; the results of which were published in 'The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lynne,' a work dedicated to Mr. Rolfe. He had formed a large and extensive museum at Sandwich, consisting of Roman antiquities, chiefly from Richborough; of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, from his own excavations at Ozengall, near Ramsgate, and from other parts of East Kent; of coins, and of porcelain. He had parted with his Anglo-Saxon antiquities to Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. Rolfe died, after a very short illness, on Sunday last, the 27th of November, in his eighty-first year.

The Duke d'Aumale, we understand, has purchased the whole of the magnificent library of the late M. Cigongne, amounting in number to 4,000 volumes, and abounding in bibliographical treasures. The sum given for it, as we have heard it named, is 15,000*l.*, which, considering the number and rarity of the volumes, does not appear too high. Indeed, there is but little doubt that the collection, if sold at public auction, would have fetched more money. The late M. Cigongne, who died in May last, was a distinguished member of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, in

which he had filled the office of Treasurer since 1843. He was a book collector, according to M. Techener, during the whole of his life, having assisted at the sale of Morel Vindé, in 1812, of Duriez, in 1827, of the Marquis de Calabre, and of many other distinguished amateurs. For many years he employed M. Crozet, the well-known Paris dealer, as his agent in procuring book-rarities, and later he put himself into the hands of M. Techener, who speaks with rapture of his munificence and taste in the selection of his volumes. His library abounded in first editions, books on vellum, rare bindings, unique copies, and those other singularities upon which a true bibliophile always prides himself. Even so far back as the year 1842, when an account of it appeared in the 'Bulletin du Bibliophile,' it was reckoned to be one of the richest private libraries in France, most of the volumes being bound either by Padeloup, Derome, Desseulle, Thouvenin or Bauzonnet, and many of them bearing the arms or ciphers of Diana of Poitiers, De Thou, Colbert, D'Hoym, Gaignat, Lavallière, MacCarthy, &c. What treasures he acquired after that time it would be impossible, according to M. Techener, to enumerate without writing at least a volume. Passing as they now do into the library of the Duke d'Aumale, they will meet with fit associates, the Duke's collection being not only numerous, but known for the taste with which it has been brought together.

Mr. Endean's note on the misdescription of books has brought us explanations from both the publishers concerned:—

"9, St. Bride's Avenue, Nov. 29.

"In your last number Mr. Endean, of Chester, draws attention to the word 'illustrated,' which appears on the back of some copies of 'The Habits of Good Society.' Your Correspondent challenges this as a misdescription—the book having only a frontispiece. We do not quarrel with his idea—a bookbinder's blunder affords the ground of complaint. When the first edition, of 6,000 copies, of this book was prepared, the bookbinder bound up nearly one thousand copies with the standing line, 'illustrated,' which he is accustomed to place on the back of several other 3*s.* 6*d.* books of the same size published by us, but containing a series of wood-engravings. The moment we observed his mistake we checked it, but did not think the error of such magnitude as to require the recall of the books. Therefore, Mr. Endean will find that but few of the copies in circulation of 'The Habits of Good Society' have the line 'illustrated' on the back. Moreover, as your Correspondent couples the name of our volume with a case in which a book is advertised under what seems a notable misdescription, we beg to be allowed, lest any readers are led to a false inference, distinctly to draw attention to the fact, that 'The Habits of Good Society' is *not* advertised by us as 'illustrated,' and that in our catalogue (of which a copy is herewith enclosed) we carefully distinguish between books which are 'illustrated' (meaning thereby a series of engravings of any sort) and those containing only one or two drawings.—We are, &c.,

"JAMES HOGG & SONS."

—We have referred to the advertisement, and of course find Messrs. Hogg's statement quite true. Mr. Hotten writes:—

"151, Piccadilly, Nov. 29.

"With reference to the paragraph in the last number of the *Athenæum*, which states that my edition of 'The Biglow Papers' has been advertised as 'with illustrations by George Cruikshank,' I beg to inform your Correspondent, Mr. Endean, that the mistake originated with the printer of the *Publishers' Circular*. If Mr. Endean feels interested in the subject, he can, I have no doubt, see the MS. of my advertisement at the *Circular* office, where he will find the word *illustration* (and not *illustrations*) in my handwriting. The mistake, unfortunately, was copied in another journal published a few days later.—I am, &c.,

"JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN."

The remaining library formed by the late Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich, has been sold during the week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The chief feature of the collection consisted of works relating to



Suffolk, and some curious manuscript topographical collections, deeds, and charters, illustrative of that country. The following are works of note:—Anderson's 'Genealogical History of the House of Yvery,' a rare and privately printed work, wanting the map and a portrait, 14l. 14s.—Holbein, 'Le Triomphe de la Mort,' printed upon vellum, the plates highly coloured, 7l. 10s.—'Record of the House of Gournay,' printed for private circulation, 16l.—'Tullie of Old Age,' a fragment by Caxton, 13l. 14s.—'Augustinus contra Julianum Pelagianum Hæreticum,' MS. of the twelfth century, written by an English scribe, 26l.—The Suffolk collections were also sold in lots, and produced, in the aggregate, 178l. 3s. 6d.—Total of the day's sale, 525l. 5s. 6d.

On the mountain Isel, near Innsbruck, a monument to Andreas Hofer, is about to be erected—in answer, it may be inferred, to the new monument of Victory in preparation for the field of Solferino. The design is in the Gothic style, twenty-five to thirty feet high, with entrance and windows. The interior will form a sort of mausoleum and contain the busts of the Emperors Francis the First, Ferdinand the First and Francis Joseph the First; of the Archdukes Johann and Karl Ludwig, of Andreas Hofer and the Freiherrn von Rossbach. Marble slabs will be fixed on the walls with the names of the defenders of Tyrol in 1809, 1848 and 1859. The centre of the hall will be occupied by the bust on a pedestal, nine feet high, of the first commander of the Kaiser-Yäger Regiment.

Now that, on the occasion of the Schiller Festival, a prize for the best German drama has been created, the question arises and is discussed in the papers, who will be the judges? Will the members of the Royal Academy, who mostly consist of historians and philologists, be competent on purely literary productions? Hardly. A Cologne paper, that devotes two leaders to this subject, reminds us that Lessing was chosen only as honorary member, and that Adalbert von Chamisso was real member, but not in his quality as a German poet, but in that of a botanist. This question gives rise to another: why is there no German Academy for literature at Berlin? There is an Academy for Science and for the Fine Arts; the last mostly comprises the plastic art, with a branch for music. The want of a branch for literature is said to be more than ever felt in Germany.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 30.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The President delivered his Annual Address.—The Copley Medal was then presented to Mr. W. E. Weber, a Royal Medal to Mr. A. Cayley and the second Royal Medal to Mr. G. Benthams.—The following gentlemen were then elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year:—*President*, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; *Treasurer*, Major-Gen. E. Sabine; *Secretaries*, W. Sharpey, M.D. and G. G. Stokes, Esq.; *Foreign Secretary*, W. H. Miller, Esq.; *Other Members of the Council*, C. C. Babbington, Esq., Rear-Admiral Sir G. Back, Rev. J. Barlow, M.A., T. Bell, Esq., A. Cayley, Esq., Dr. W. Farr, Sir H. Holland, Bart., T. H. Huxley, Esq., Sir R. I. Murchison, T. Webster, Esq., Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., Rev. R. Willis, Sir W. P. Wood, The Lord Wrottesley, Col. P. Yorke.—After the Election the Fellows and their friends dined together at the Thatched House Tavern.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 19.—Col. Symkes, M.P., President, in the chair.—A communication was read, by De Beauvoir Priaulx, Esq., on the authenticity

of an embassy said to have proceeded from an Indian king, named Porus, to Augustus Caesar. A very brief account of this event is found in the 15th book of Strabo, where it is given as related by Nicholas of Damascus, who met the members of the mission at Antioch. According to this statement, these persons carried a letter, written in Greek, from Porus, "the king of six hundred kings," together with a present of slaves, a tortoise, a large serpent, and some other zoological rarities. The ambassadors were three only, all the others having perished by the way, from the toils of their long journey. The fact of some such embassy having taken place is confirmed by Strabo himself, who saw some of the presents brought; and Mr. Priaulx alludes also to the notices of Dio Cassius, and the incidental observations of Horace, Plutarch, and Florus. He mentions with respect the opinion of Lassen, who held that the Porus of the mission was the Paurava prince who founded an independent kingdom in the Western Panjab on the death of Kadphises, about the commencement of the Christian era, but he is inclined to dissent from this opinion. Mr. Priaulx then reviews the accounts which have reached us; takes into consideration the improbabilities attending the whole account, such as the credentials written in Greek, the beggarly presents from a monarch who called himself "the lord of six hundred kings," and the alleged fatal character of a journey which was hardly of a nature, even in those remote times, to endanger the bearers of a peaceful mission set on foot by a powerful and wealthy sovereign. Admitting, to a certain extent, the statements handed down, and fairly weighing probabilities, he is inclined to believe that the affair was got up by the trading Greeks of Alexandria, who were naturally desirous of a direct participation in the valuable commerce of India, which was then, and for centuries afterwards, carried on, indirectly, through the medium of the Arabs, until the monopoly was broken up by the Portuguese discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. He thought it was not improbable that some Indian raja was really advised to send an embassy to the remote empire of the West, and that some such embassy might have reached Alexandria on its way. This might have been contrived by the Alexandrians themselves, anxious to conciliate the favour of Augustus, whose enmity they dreaded in consequence of their notorious partizanship in favour of Antony. Alexandria and Palmyra were then the two great marts for the produce of India; but one of them was, in all probability, the source of the whole scheme; but the inland position of Palmyra, its Syrian character, and the circumstances of its polity as a free city, seemed to preclude the idea that it would encourage an Indian embassy. He, therefore, decided for Alexandria, though admitting that, supposing it to be all true, there are difficulties about the subject which he is unable to clear up.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 24.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. T. B. Murray and Mr. S. L. Sotheby were elected Fellows.—Dr. Thurnam exhibited some flint knives and other implements, together with some fragments of pottery, found by him in a chambered "long barrow" at Kennet, in Wiltshire.—Mr. E. C. Ireland presented to the Society's museum five specimens of flint arrow-heads, found in Aberdeenshire.—Mr. Akerman's 'Report on his Researches in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Long Wittenham, near Abingdon,' was read by Mr. Vaux. About ten years ago some labourers, while engaged in digging the foundations for a cottage, in a field, at the southern entrance of the village, discovered the skeleton of a man, accompanied by relics of an Anglo-Saxon character,—a sword, spear, knife, and the umbo of a shield. These objects came into the possession of the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, the incumbent of Wittenham, who communicated an account of the discovery to the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*. On Mr. Akerman's visit to Long Wittenham, in March last, the vicar was induced to make further researches, the result of which was the discovery of other skeletons: one of them (that of a woman) being accompanied by a pair of cir-

cular fibulae, a hair-pin, and a bead. Convinced by long experience that the ground was the site of an ancient cemetery, Mr. Akerman, with the approval and support of the Council of the Society, and the liberal permission of Mr. Joseph Hewett, the owner of the land, commenced excavations, which were continued from the end of the month of August to the middle of October. The result was, the discovery of 127 graves containing skeletons, the males accompanied by spears, the bosses of shields, knives, buckets, bronze kettles, &c.; the females by fibulae of various forms, amber and glass beads, spindle-whirls, bracelets, tweezers, ear-scoops, iron keys, and, in one instance, a small pair of scales. The most remarkable object discovered in these excavations is, however, a stoup, formed of hoops and staves, like the buckets often found in Saxon graves, but coated with plates of bronze, on which are stamped a monogram, between the letters A and Q; the whole within a nimbus. In other compartments are represented scenes in the life of Our Saviour,—the Marriage of Cana in Galilee, the Annunciation, and another subject, partly obliterated by decay. This vessel had doubtless contained water that had been blessed by a Christian priest; and its discovery is of great importance, as affording a clue to the use to which the buckets, so often found in these graves, was consecrated. It was found above the right shoulder of a boy, about the age of twelve years. At his feet was a bronze kettle, of the usual form, and a spear-head, with the point downwards. This is the first instance observed of a spear being thus placed in an Anglo-Saxon grave; but it is not uncommon in those of the Franks. A great number of mortuary urns, containing burnt bones, was also discovered, affording good evidence that this cemetery had been the burial-place of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers when in a state of Paganism.—The objects discovered were placed on the Society's tables, and a plan of the cemetery, drawn to scale by Mr. Clutterbuck, was exhibited.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 23.—The Lord Bishop of St. David's, President, in the chair.—W. Tooke, Esq., was elected Vice-President of the Society, in the place of W. R. Hamilton, Esq., deceased.—The Rev. E. Davidson, the Rev. J. C. Edwards, and B. B. Orridge, Esqs., were elected Ordinary Members.—Mr. Hogg read a paper 'On the Karaites,' in which he gave an account of the leading facts relative to the history of this remarkable sect, with some notice of their present settlements, and especially of that at Tchufut-kaleh, near Baghchi-Seraï, in the Crimea. The principal abodes of the Karaites in modern times would seem to have been in Poland, but there are still a few families resident in the Holy Land and at Constantinople. They bear the character of being an exceedingly honest, hard-working population, devoted much more to commercial than to literary pursuits. It is known, however, that they have long had in Poland a small literature peculiar to themselves, some notices of which may be found in J. C. Wolf's 'Bibliotheca Hebræa.'—A paper was read, communicated by Col. Leake, 'On Greek Archaeology and Topography,' containing critical remarks upon some passages in the recent translation of Herodotus, by the Rev. G. Rawlinson, and on the Rev. Mr. Clark's 'Travels in the Peloponnesus.' Col. Leake pointed out that Mr. Rawlinson was in error when he states that "there were two cities named Telmessus in Asia Minor: one in Lycia, on the coast; the other, called also Termessus, in Pisidia"—and that, in fact, there were two Telmessi and two Termessi, the former deriving their names from *τέλμα*, a marsh; the latter from *τέμμα*, a boundary. Col. Leake also showed that his own copy (made as long ago as 1800) of the celebrated Midas inscription in Phrygia was more accurate than the subsequent one of M. Texier, on which Mr. Rawlinson had apparently relied. Col. Leake further expressed his dissent from Mr. Rawlinson's views as to the origin of Greek coinage, and adhered to the opinions he had promulgated in his 'Numismata Hellenica,' viz., that it was much more likely that this refinement of civilization should have begun in Greece proper than in the semi-barbarous states of Asia Minor.



In conclusion, he called attention to the difficulties any traveller would have naturally experienced who like himself more than fifty years ago endeavoured to reconcile the often vague descriptions of ancient writers with the existing features of the country. No French map of the Peloponnesus, constructed carefully by very able engineers, then was in existence, and Col. Leake had to make his geography before he could understand Strabo or Pausanias.

**NUMISMATIC.**—Nov. 24.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by S. Birch, Esq., 'On a Remarkable Coin of Seuthes the First, King of Odryse, in Thrace,' which has been lately procured from Prof. Verkwich, of Belgrade. This coin exhibits, on the obverse, a horseman wearing a *chlamys*, and galloping to the right; he is hurling a javelin with the right hand, and holds the reins with his left; and on the

reverse, **ΣΕΥΘΑ** written across the field of the coin, in two lines. Mr. Birch remarked upon the curious fact that this coin (which weighs 132.5 grains) has been struck according to the Attic standard, whereas almost all the other known money of Northern Greece is on the Macedonian standard. The inscription is in the Doric dialect, which prevails also, as is well known, upon the coins of Geta, King of the Edones. It is, probable, therefore, that the local name of the King was *Seuthas*, this word *Σευθα* being the genitive case, after the analogy of *Amynta* from *Amyntas*. Little is known of Seuthes, but it is certain that he succeeded Sitaces the First, about B.C. 424, at a period when this portion of Northern Greece was in a very flourishing condition. Some doubt has been expressed as to the correct title of the tribe over whom he ruled; and he might, perhaps, be more rightly called the King of the Edones; but, on the whole, that of King of the Odrysians has been adopted as his fittest designation.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.**—Nov. 16.—Dr. Hodgkin in the chair.—Mr. Croker read a report on the Ethnological papers read in Section E. at the Meeting of the British Association, at Aberdeen.—Mr. Blandowski, the Australian traveller, related some of his personal observations among the native tribes of the interior of Australia, whom he distributed into three or four great divisions, and expressed his opinion that no useful ethnological principles could be deduced from the mere comparison of crania.—Mr. Wright announced his intention to exhibit, at one of the meetings after Christmas, the deformed skulls found in the excavations at Wroxeter, which have already been the subject of much discussion.—A paper by Mr. J. Barnard Davis was then read, 'On the Method of Measurements, as a diagnostic means of distinguishing Human Races, adopted by Drs. Scherzen and Schwarz in the Austrian circum-navigatory expedition of the Novara.' This paper gave rise to a discussion of some length, in which Dr. Knox, Messrs. Dunn, Beale, and others, took part.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Nov. 30.—E. Ohadwick, Esq., C.B., in the chair.—Messrs. F. W. Aley, A. Bainbridge, G. Bosanquet, Sir John Bowring, T. E. Dexter, J. B. Dunn, H. W. Elphinstone, F. Fawell, G. Frodsham, J. J. Harding, J. P. Hennessy, M.P., D. Imhof, A. Kennedy, W. H. Kerr, W. J. Kerr, H. Lee-Jortin, J. J. Lundy, J. A. Mann, G. Mayall, jun., S. B. Meredith, G. T. Miller, G. J. Parson, J. Peckover, T. W. Rowe, R. Sinclair, E. Stanford, R. Stevens, jun., J. Topham, E. Waller, G. Withers and R. Yeaman were elected members.—Mr. Holland read a paper 'On the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.
- British Architects, 8.
- Entomological, 8.
- Tues.** Photographic, 8.—'On Photographic Manipulation and Contrivances,' by Mr. Enned.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Continued discussion upon Mr. Grantham's paper, 'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls.'
- Wed.** Royal Society of Literature, 4.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Forces used in Agriculture,' by Mr. Morton.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'On the Date of the Battle of Kallitrach, or Kaltraeh,' by the Rev. B. Poste.—'On Heraldic Tiles, found on the Site of the Priory of Monmouth,' by Mr. Wakeman.

**THURS.** Society of Antiquaries, 8.

- Royal, 8.—'On the Analytical Theory of the Attraction of Solids bounded by the Surfaces of a Class including the Ellipsoid,' by Prof. Donkin.—'Supplement to a paper 'On the Thermodynamic Theory of Steam-Engines with dry saturated Steam, and its application to Practice,' by Prof. Rankine.—'On the Effects produced in Human Blood-Corpuscles by Sherry Wine,' by Dr. Addison.—'Supplement to a paper 'On the Influence of White Light, of the different Coloured Rays, and of Darkness, on the Development, Growth, and Nutrition of Animals,' by Mr. Dobell.
- Philological, 8.
- Astronomical, 8.

#### FINE ARTS

##### DAVID ROBERTS'S SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The sketches made by this admirable and tried artist are now on exhibition at the German Gallery, in New Bond Street. They amount to seventy-five in number, and were taken by our Art veteran in the years 1832 and 1833. To those who love Art, we need scarcely expatiate on the pleasure and delight of strolling round a studio hung with a clever man's sketches. It is, in fact, like walking round the inside of his brain and prying (as children with cabinets) into every strong drawer and loaded shelf. If such a brain-tour is unfruitful, the brain must be empty indeed, or the tourist himself rather imperfectly furnished by nature,—his intellect or some other essential point being left out in his composition. The visitor to Kensington has lately learnt how fine a mental exercise it is to examine Raphael's or Michael Angelo's first thoughts, and see how this great picture grew from a crumpled-up skeleton, and that from bunches of figures so small that they resemble an ant-hill in motion.

In these sketches, many of them, or all, already published, we trace the thought from its very skeleton, till it rises and spreads into the perfect picture. We see the tree bud and swell. We observe the first thought, large or small in its completeness, thrown on paper raw and naked, and often with much of the incompleteness of the new-born, but still unclothed, unsophisticated, and in its true proportions, untinselled and unframed. A good artist could scarcely dread a more severe test of merit—a bad one dare not challenge such a palpable proof of insufficiency. Raphael himself can scarcely bear it.

But Mr. Roberts's drawings, though too much generalized, though cold and frozen in colour, though weak in figures, and though false to climate, come bravely out of this awful examination. We may still see and lament the over-generalizing eye, the too broad effect, the slur of detail, the wilful lowering of tone,—yet we cannot but admire the grand universality of feeling, the grasp, the compass, the perfect taste and unity, the thorough musical keeping to the key, though the key be a minor one, and sadder and flatter than nature. Who can do better? Not the P.R.B. peddler at brick-walls and hearthstones. No, a thousand times we say, no! It will do infinite good to the flocks of zealous and thoughtful amateurs who now frequent our Exhibitions and read our paradoxical Art-books to study these sketches of Mr. Roberts's till they learn what pains and labour he must have taken, aided by natural genius of no low degree, before he could have attained that simplicity of unity his drawings now display, as they did more than twenty years ago in Spain. How exquisitely he conveys a sense of a wall, or window, or roof, or tower, with almost a single touch, till we forget that that touch, so small and delicate, was darted on the paper with the swiftness and truth of an eagle's pounce, and that the thousandth part of a grain more colour and the thing had been a lump, a blot, and a blotch, horrible to gods and men. Without passing in detail through well-known works, we may mention as either specially beautiful or as specially interesting during the war between Spain and Morocco, the following:—*View from the Ronda Mountains, looking towards Gibraltar and the Coast of Barbary* (No. 53),—a fine but too rapid sketch of Gibraltar, as seen from envious Spain, who pines for the mouthful that her jaws are never to close over. To the left runs the blue ridge of Atlas; lower is the Spanish settlement of Ceuta, that has led to all this foolish quarrel and revival of the cruelty, but not the religious ideal, of the old Crusades. Nearer, above the cistus-

bushes and wild rosemary, rises Gibraltar,—a mere molehill, red as the Apple of Discord.

*Porch of Ancient Mosque at Cordova* (5) is a curious and remarkable example of Moorish splendour and Spanish degradation. Faulty or not, the Moorish arch seems to us more beautiful than either the Greek or the Gothic.—*Alcala el Guadaira, Andalusia* (41), a good example of Mr. Roberts in a sombre, thoughtful mood. This sketch reads like a mournful Jeremiad on fallen Spain.—Contrast it with the meretricious folly of *The Royal Palace at Madrid* (38), unfurnished as the Spanish mind. The perspective in this, and in all other of Mr. Roberts's works, should be observed, it being singularly daring and true.

*Court of the Lions, Alhambra* (52). This is a very graceful and truthful drawing, keeping, too, in careful remembrance the relative size of the fountain and pillars. The believers in Mr. Owen Jones's Court at Sydenham will observe how utterly unlike the general effect of this real and his false work is. The pillars here are mellow and subdued, the colour a mere fading bloom. The colourman's window is not here on the walls.

*Moorish Tower of the Giralda, Seville* (49),—a beautiful—though not quite minute enough—sketch of this eighth wonder of the world. Its frescoed sides, its tarnished gilding, its pierced pannels, its aerial pinnacles, where the falcons poise and turn, merit more lover-like treatment than this;—but we forget all these scenic shortcomings when we arrive at—*Malaga* (33), one of the rarest scenes in the room. Mr. Roberts has painted this as if he were enamoured of the place, or had just (when he painted it) made his fortune by a successful shipment of the raisins of the country, now pouring fast into England for our Christmas puddings. The sea seems melting as we look at it, and the white dots of sails are actually miles, miles away.

*Seville* (23) is a daybreak,—frosty, cold, and utterly untrue to Spain,—where that noble phenomenon is generally attended by a blaze of saffron light, such as that from which the glorified Madonnas of Murillo are generally seen emerging, amid garlands of cherubim, and faint visions of seraphic wings dying away small and smaller in the distance.

To say Mr. Roberts has shortcomings, is only to say that he lives in a transition time of Art, and to assert that he is mortal. He is cold in colour; but Nature, too, has cold and northern moments: he generalizes, but so did the great painters; and even Dutch detail is only a narrower range of the inevitable generalization that Art requires and must have. The photographer copies Nature, and takes down her daily common utterings; but the artist waits for the moment of enthusiasm, and then Nature speaks, and in undying poems.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The announcement that Mr. Cope is to bring forward the question of enlarging the present constituency of the Royal Academy excites a very great interest among artists. Many suggestions have been kindly sent to us on the subject; but here is one which, in the present stage of the business, is perhaps the most important of all:—

"Royal Institution of Great Britain.  
"If Mr. Cope be really in earnest to carry a Royal Academy Reform he will accept any hint to aid him in his efforts. Let him, then, make a short abstract of what is said in favour and in disapproval of his resolution. Let him give the names of the speakers, and let all appear in print. If he ask this favour from the Editor of the *Athenæum* I dare say he will obtain it. Publicity is the only way to obtain reform. Let there be the publicity of Mr. Cope's resolutions, and let there be the opinions of the Members of the Academy *all in print*, and I will engage for the success of every reform.

**AMATEUR.**  
—Some Members of the Academy will probably start at this proposal. But let them look around. Is not publicity the very life of every public body? In these very pages the Members of the Royal Academy may read the doings and sayings of the Fellows of the Royal Society and the Fellows of



the Royal Institution. Why should Art be managed in the dark, while Science and Literature are content to be conducted in broad day?

Mr. Cope's 'Burial of the White King' is the last addition to the frescoed corridors of the new House of Parliament. Though rather sleek and smooth, Mr. Cope's picture is a mature work, forcible in effect, and not unworthy of a national building. We have no special sympathy, individually, with the foolish king who lost his head so long before it rolled off the Whitehall scaffold. Never king died more gracefully—never king made a more gentleman-like ending. But politics apart, this funeral, in the sad snow time, of a king beloved by many generous, unselfish hearts, is a fine romantic subject for a Royalist painter. Mr. Cope, not very strong in facial expression,—on the contrary, rather tame and mannered,—has in this picture reached to a point almost beyond himself, by the strong effect he has obtained by contrasting the dark, high-heeled shoes and flowing cloaks of the mourners with the pure winding-sheet of snow that covers the Windsor earth. A Cavalier would appreciate the solemnity and religious feeling of the whole work,—the bent heads and reverend mournfulness of the train about to enter the chapel is worthy of praise by even the Whiggiest member of the House.

King Victor Emmanuel has given a commission to our young and adventurous water-colour painter, Mr. Henry Cook, to paint a series of pictures of the late war in Lombardy. Mr. Cook had been taking sketches in North Italy, and especially of the battle-fields of Montebello, Casteggio, Palestro, Magenta, Solferino, Melegnano, and Cavriana. An opportunity arose for showing these sketches to the brave King of Sardinia, who at once commissioned pictures from them. Mr. Cook had no drawing of San Martino, which shows how little of a courtier the artist is: Victor Emmanuel added that subject to the series.

Mr. J. R. S. Stanhope asks us to say that the picture in the Winter Exhibition, which has been attributed through an error in the Catalogue to Mr. Stanfield, jun., is from his easel. We state the fact with pleasure. Our opinion of the picture has been already given.

A resolution has been passed at Berlin that monuments are to be erected, at Government expense, to the memory of Frederic Wilhelm the Third, Minister von Stein, and Chancellor von Hardenberg. These monuments are to stand on the Place between the Royal Opera-house and the Royal Library. The artists who are to be entrusted with the execution have not been named yet. The bronze statue of Count Frederic Wilhelm of Brandenburg has received its last touch, and waits only to have a day fixed for its erection on the Place between the Opera-house and the Palace of the Prince Regent. It will be of equal height with the bronze statues of Blücher, York, and Gneisenau, on the same Place.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 8, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Mina Poole, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss M. Bradshaw; Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Henry Barnby. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 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entertainments which start into existence week after week. We allude to Mr. Ransford's Diddin Evening, possibly in part suggested by the outbreak of military and naval ardour, which has been one of the signs of 1859.

Among other things to be improved in St. Paul's Cathedral, the organ is not left out. The instrument is to be reconsidered and enlarged, it is said, without alteration of the case, which was designed by Wren. Its place, too, is to be changed to a side position. The barricade fashion of blocking up the vistas of our large churches, by placing vast instruments on screens, is in progress of abandonment everywhere, in obedience to the requirements of modern time.

For the reasons given a fortnight since, we can merely acknowledge the numbers of the *Tonic Sol-Fa Reporter* which have been forwarded to us; as, also, many private communications on the subject.

A member of the orchestra at this year's Handel Festival engages us to urge the Committee to activity in the distribution of the commemorative medal, which, he says, has not yet reached the members of the band.

The disjointed, un-artistic performances of Italian Opera at Drury Lane closed the other evening by an open rupture betwixt two contracting parties—a manager who lets out certain singers, and the lessee who has hired them. At the eleventh hour "the screw" was put on Mr. Smith, by telegram; and new terms were demanded for certain performances previously agreed on. To these Mr. Smith refused to accede;—and printed the facts in a bill, as his reason for disappointing the public. To ourselves it is a relief to have done with exhibitions, the inferiority of which was thinly concealed by their pretension. "Turtle for the million!" sounded grand,—only, somehow, the turtle taste was but to be found in the name. A shabby 'Les Huguenots' is, musically, a no less complete unreality. Imperfections which could be winked at in such a case as that of Miss Romer's Surrey Theatre summer-operas in English become offensive in the stronger light of Drury Lane—when grand names are put forward to entice the public. But, in this matter, all the blame does not lie with Mr. Smith; while we wish that his management was one less of momentary expedient and more conducted on fixed principle.—The most disastrous side of this compact and indenture work, undertaken by the sharp and needy—and accepted, too easily, by those who cannot resist the golden bait, is illustrated in the present plight of Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini. The need of rest in which both stand is obvious. On Monday to sing at Bullock Smithy; on Tuesday, at Torquay; on Wednesday, at Inverness; on Thursday, at Hythe, makes cruel havoc of the voice, especially if the owner of that organ had something to learn before he commenced his career of exhausting servitude.—It is again said that Mr. Smith intends to present opera in English at Drury Lane early in the new year.

It is said that there is a possibility of M. Gounod's 'Faust' being given in Italian at our Royal Italian Opera next season, with Madame Miolan-Carvalho as *Margurita*, and Signor Tamberlik as the hero.

'Un Curioso Accidente,' the new opera with Signor Rossini's name to it, produced this day week at the Italian Theatre, in Paris, has called from the composer the following letter to M. Calzadoro, the manager,—"Sir, I am informed that the playbills of your theatre announce a new opera by me, under the title 'Un Curioso Accidente.' I do not know if I should have the right to hinder the representation of something made up in two acts, more or less from ancient pieces by me. I have never troubled myself with this sort of questions in regard to my works;—of which none, let me say by the way, bears the title 'Un Curioso Accidente.' At all events, I am not disposed to—and shall not—oppose the representation of 'Un Curioso Accidente.' But I cannot allow the public and subscribers to your theatre to be attracted there under the idea of a new

opera by me, or further to fancy that I have any concern in the arrangement which is about to be produced. I therefore hereby request you to remove from your bills the word 'new,' and my name as the author, and to replace your announcement by the following words:—"Opera, arranged to pieces of music by M. Rossini, by M. Berettoni." I require that this alteration shall appear on to-morrow's bills; failing this, I shall be compelled to call on law, to give me that which I request from your sense of honour."—The needful suppression has, of course, been made. The opera, we are told, is sung by Mesdames Alboni, Cambardi; Signori Lucchesi, Badiali and Zucchini. This is not a bright cast, since it includes only one actor.

Foreign papers mention that Herr Marschner has received an invitation from New York, to go thither, for the purpose of superintending the production of his operas, and assuming the direction of a new Philharmonic Society.

M. Roger is positively about to re-appear on the French stage, at a benefit representation, in which he will sing one act of 'La Dame Blanche,' one of 'La Favorite,' and one of 'Le Prophète.'

Following "the pitch question," from time to time, as we do—even while feeling it calculated to lead us into chaos, rather than into concord and light, attention is claimed by Grétry's fork, which turned up the other day; and of which a description is given by M. de La Fage in this week's *Gazette Musicale*, of Paris. This is now eight vibrations sharper than the recently settled normal fork (to impose which on the French world seems not easy, even to French autocracy). Grétry was a lively man, with a lively taste; and his pitch is assumed to have been acuter than the general diapason of the time he lived in. Does not this make good our remarks on the individualities which there is no keeping out of the subject, when we noticed M. de La Fage's pamphlet [*ante*, p. 281], even if the question still has to be disposed of, how far Grétry's fork was as Grétry left it? The entire matter, we suspect, will end as it began—in words. The dowagers will keep company with the dowagers; the young people will "gush"; the composers will study effect—some to please the singers, others with the despotic purpose of keeping them down by making them sing up:—while that which is brilliant and that which is of "a retreating cast" (to use the phrase of a *Madame Mantalini*, when considerate of the antiquity of her female client), will find peace and comfort in sharp or in flat orchestras, as may be.

The constitution of the *Théâtre Français* was, as all Europe knows, sketched by Napoleon the First when on his Russian campaign, so that it is only according to precedent that even Villafrauca matters, and all the train of anxious cares and concerns following thereupon, have not prevented an official commission from "sitting" to consider measures of reform, for which there seems necessity, in that theatre. A Report on the subject has been published in the *Moniteur*. By this it appears that the financial state of the establishment is more satisfactory than it ever was before. The departure of Rachel, so far from giving its prosperity a death-blow, proves to have been followed by a rise in profits,—another warning, were such required, that preponderance such as hers is disproportionate, injurious and unhealthy. Complaints have gone up to high places that the new plays produced of late (principally maudlin and morbid comedies) have been poor and feeble. It is, possibly, to raise the staple of these that the rights of authors are to be increased, and henceforward to stand at the figure of 15 per cent. on the gross receipts.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Munro in India.*—It appears almost incredible that anything professing to be a History of British India, could be written without a reference of the slightest kind to Sir Thomas Munro, a brave and successful soldier, and one of the ablest administrators India ever produced. Yet so it is: in Macfarlane's 'History of British India,' (Routledge,

3rd edit., 1858, pp. 651) his name does not once occur, nor is there mention made of any of his distinguished services during the forty-seven years that he was labouring for the welfare of that country. K.

*Volunteer Engineer Corps, South Kensington.*—A meeting was held on Monday, in the Theatre of the Museum, South Kensington, by permission of the Lord President of the Council, H. Cole, Esq., C.B., in the chair, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer engineer corps, to be composed of the officers and others connected with the Department of Science and Art, and of such gentlemen of the neighbourhood as may desire to join. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That it is expedient to establish at South Kensington a volunteer corps of rifles, capable of acting as engineers, and that, subject to the confirmation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, MacLeod of MacLeod be requested to take the command of the same, and to do what is necessary for its organization. A second resolution, relative to donations and the amount of subscription, was also unanimously adopted. The chairman announced that 60l. had already been promised, including a donation of 5l. from Mr. John Sheepshanks. The amount of subscription for those unconnected with the Department will be matter for the consideration of the committee. Before the meeting broke up seventy-five volunteers signed their names.

*Shakspeare Readings.*—In the *Athenæum*, No. 1668, Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum, appears to be correct in holding that *chair* is right and *cheer* wrong; but wrong in exchanging "*tomb*" for "*tongue*," as follows:—

So our virtues  
Lie in the interpretation of the time,  
And power, unto\* itself most commendable,  
Hath not a *tomb* so evident as a *chair*  
To extol what it hath done.

To draw truth from the well of the three lines last quoted, or rather the true meaning in them, from the apparently deep obscurity in which it is hid, it should be remembered that Aufidius has been speaking of Coriolanus's past and present public career, to his (Aufidius's) Lieutenant; that he speaks in a vindictive mood, and meditates and threatens vengeance against the great, irascible, proud, uncourtly Roman. He attributes the rise of Coriolanus to influence and authority under the Roman Government solely to his own undeniable merits; and his fall and expulsion from Rome chiefly to the imperious boastfulness of his tongue, and to the imperiousness of his uncompromising temper, that

Made him fear'd,  
So hated, and so banished: But he has a merit  
To choke it in the utterance. So our virtues  
Lie in the interpretation of the time:  
And power, unto itself most commendable,  
Hath not a *tomb* so evident as a *chair*  
To extol what it hath done.

My impression is that the word *a-chair* has been employed according to the analogy of the word *a-bed*, elsewhere used in this play. Coriolanus, act iii., sc. 3, says,—

The honoured gods  
Keep Rome in safety, and the chairs of justice  
Supplied with worthy men!

Imagine these worthy men boasting in the chairs of justice the great deeds they had done the State. What more likely than that their extolling what they had done would become the tomb of their power? So it was with Coriolanus's power at Rome, and so Aufidius was resolved it should again be at Antium, as his discourse with his Lieutenant shows. The last scene bears out the view I have taken, wherein Coriolanus says,—

Boy! false hound!  
If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there,  
That like an eagle in a dove-cote, I  
Fluttered your Volsians in Corioli:  
Alone I did it. Boy!

T. JONES.

Leeds, Nov. 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M.—J. A. C.—H. C.—W.—R.—C. P.—J. J. H.—W. M.—P. M.—W. L.—F. R. N.—J. H.—J. T. B.—An Original Member of the Camden Society.—G. J. D.—T. C. W.—F. A. L.—F. F.—W. H. S.—P.—The Author of 'Mauleverer's Divorce,'—received.

\* Mr. Garnett uses "with" instead of "unto." In my copy of Shakspeare the word is unto, not with.



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issued by the Directors on the 8th June last, they beg to repeat that persons who are, or may be assured, with the STANDARD Life Assurance Company are permitted to join Volunteer Corps, and to perform any Military duties required of them, in Peace or War so long as the service is limited to Great Britain and Ireland, and that without licence or payment of extra premium.

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# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1676.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

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Any further particulars may be obtained on Monday, December 13 and 14, by Catalogues, to be obtained at Mr. Edward Smith's Office, North-hill, Colchester.

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'Sea Dreams: an Idyll,' by Alfred Tennyson, will appear in the January Number, also the Continuation of 'Tom Brown at Oxford.'

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## LITERATURE

*Essays, Military and Political, written in India.* By the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner in Oudh, and Provisional Governor-General of India. (Allen & Co.)

WE ask our readers to cast back their recollections over a wide interval, aye! more than twenty years, and imagine themselves in Upper India, where the foremost event of that period was then passing. There, in his tent, poor shield against the blazing sun of Ferozpur, on one of the sultriest days of the sultry season of 1838, sate a weary civilian. He had, indeed, cause to be weary. The Army of the Indus had assembled, the ill-starred expedition, which was to crown and decapitate the Sháh Shuja, had commenced, and there was employment more than enough for the Governor-General's agent in the Panjáb. Regiment after regiment had passed down the Great River; one division of the army alone remained, remained for no reason, it would seem, except to deprive the gallant old Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, of his right to command the forces which won a Peerage and wealth for his junior in rank. The officers in political employ at Ferozpur were working at high pressure. They were all scattered through the districts, busied in arranging for supplies, in soothing or awing, as the case might be, refractory chieftains and rájás. Not so the military officers left behind; their main occupation was cursing their ill-fortune, which had deprived them of all share in the glories of the opening campaign. The General of Division, as *ennuyé* as the rest, had just strolled in for an idle call on the Governor-General's agent. He found him already exhausted, and with increasing demands on his energies, yet without a single assistant at hand to relieve him of some portion of the pressure. "There is a man in my division," said the General, "who seems to have good stuff in him, and who is burning for employment: why not take him to help you with this work, which you will never be able to get through yourself?" "Send him over," was the answer; and that short sentence opened the political career of Sir Henry Lawrence. He was then a Captain of Horse Artillery, and the civilian whose assistant he thus became was Mr. Clerk, now Sir George Russell Clerk, to whom this volume is inscribed.

The political employment of the writer of these Essays commenced, as we have said; but Capt. Lawrence was already known as a good and zealous officer, and one of considerable experience in both military and civil duties. Born on the 28th of June, 1806, he arrived in India on the 21st of February, 1823; and, in November, 1825, was acting as adjutant to the artillery corps of the south-eastern division of Bengal. In April of the next year he was Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance at Akyab, in the Arakan province, and served throughout the Burmese war, which ensued on that frontier. He returned again to the Horse Artillery, and, in 1832, we hear of him in a manner characteristic of one who, with such large self-denial, impoverished himself to found the most noble charities in India. In the great storm of the 7th of October in that year he was voyaging down the Ganges, and, with two other officers, abandoned and lost boat and baggage to aid in the rescue of the women and children of a detachment of soldiers on their way to Calcutta, whose boats were swamped by the fury of the tempest. His conduct and

that of his comrades on the occasion was held worthy of a special notice by the Government.

In February, 1833, Lieut. Lawrence was entrusted with survey duties at Murádbád; and, in October, 1837, having risen, in the May preceding, to the rank of Captain, was made First Surveyor. His appointment as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in the Panjáb dated officially from Mareh, 1840; but he had for a long time previous been attached to the staff of that officer, having been associated with him in the manner which has been described. He had soon opportunities of distinguishing himself, and he availed himself of them. In General Pollock's brilliant advance on Kábul, Capt. Lawrence, in command of a body of Sikh troops, was conspicuous in every engagement, and suitably noticed in the Orders of the day. For his services in that campaign, he received a magnificent sword from the Mahárájá of Láhúr, and soon after obtained a position of the first rank as a political officer,—being, on the 1st of December, 1843, appointed Resident in Nípál. His subsequent career is too well known to need description here. It is sufficient to say that India has produced no brighter character, and in these days but one statesman of equal or greater eminence—and that one is his brother—Sir John Lawrence.

The Essays contained in the volume before us are invested with tenfold interest, as being the writings of such a man as Sir H. Lawrence. Nor does the circumstance that they have already appeared before the public detract from that interest one jot. On the contrary, their publication so long back registers the fact, that the Indian Government was warned, in language the most powerful and convincing, by one whose name ought to have ensured attention, of the rottenness of the system which broke down completely and for ever in the great convulsions of 1857. Much has been said of Sir C. Napier's presence, because he gave vent to a few vaticinations of coming dangers, contradicted by opposite assertions on many other occasions. But, let us ask, if Sir Charles ever spoke out as clearly as Lawrence in the following passage, and in many similar ones, for which this may stand as a specimen?—

"There is no doubt that whatever danger may threaten us in India, the greatest is from our own troops. We should, therefore, while giving no cause of discontent; while paying them well and regularly providing for them in their old age; while opening a wide field for legitimate ambition; and rewarding, with promotion, medals, jagheers, gallantry and devotion; abstain from indiscriminately heaping such rewards upon men undeserving of them; and we should at all times carefully avoid giving anything or doing anything, under an appearance of coercion, on the demand of the soldiery. The corps that under General Pollock misbehaved at Peshawur, should at least have been denied medals. Had they been so, possibly we should have been spared late events on the N.W. frontier and in Scinde; and we should remember that every officer is not fitted for command, much less to command soldiers of a different religion and country; and that where, as has repeatedly of late years been shown, regiments were found to be going wrong through the weakness or the tyranny of their commanders—it matters not whether from too much strictness or too little—full inquiry should at once be made and remedial measures instituted. If commanders cannot manage their regiments, they should be removed from them, and that quickly, before their corps are irremediably destroyed. How much better would it be to pension, and to send to England, such men as we have in command of some corps, than to allow them to remain a day at the head of a regiment to set a bad example to their men. We could, at this moment, point out more than one commander answering our

description; and we would seriously call the attention of those in high places to the injury that even one such officer may commit. He may drive a thousand men into discontent, and that thousand may corrupt many thousands—and all this may be done by a man without any positive evil in him; but simply because he is not a soldier, has not the feelings of a soldier; frets the men one day, neglects them the next: and is known by them all to care for nothing beyond his personal interests and his own hisab-kitab."

The above passage is taken from the opening essay of the volume before us, entitled 'Military Defence of our Indian Empire,' in which every one of the weak points of our system, that afterwards came out so prominently, is noticed in succession. Take, for example, this, as regards treasures and magazines:—

"Allahabad, Chunar, and other fortresses, as well as all treasures and magazines—both of which should *invariably* be within forts, or redoubts of some kind or other—should be garrisoned by invalids, supported by small detachments of regulars for night and exposed duties. Invalids should be sent to their homes at sixty years of age, *at latest*; or, as at present, earlier periods, when disabled by sickness or wounds."

And couple the above with the following remarks, which end with the distinct mention of what actually occurred at the three great cities spoken of in the last line of the paragraph:—

"Only last December, or January (1843-44), all Oude was alarmed by the report of a Nepalese invasion, and *then* individuals were called upon to lend horses to move the guns at Lucknow; and scarce twelve months before, when a small party was beaten at Khytul in the Sikh States within forty or fifty miles of Kurnaul,—one of our Army Division stations—it was three days before a small force could move; it was *then* found that there was no small-arm ammunition in store, and ascertained that a European corps could not move under a fortnight from Sobathoo. At that time, when both Kurnaul and Ambala were denuded of troops; and every road was covered with crowds of armed pilgrims returning from the Hurdwar Fair; the two treasures containing, we have heard, between them, not less than thirty lakhs of rupees, were under parties of fifty sepoy in exposed houses, or rather sheds, close to the Native towns; and, extraordinary as it may appear, *both* within fifty or a hundred yards of small forts in which they would have been comparatively safe; but into which, during the long years that treasures have been at those stations, it seems never to have occurred to the authorities to place them. The treasury at Delhi is in the city, as is the magazine; the latter is in a sort of fort,—a very defenceless building, *outside* of which, in the street, we understand, a party of sepoys was placed, when the news of the Cabul disasters arrived. We might take a circuit of the country and show how many mistakes we have committed, and how much impunity has emboldened us in error; and how unmindful we have been that what occurred in the city of Cabul, may, some day, occur at Delhi, Benares, or Bareilly."

On the absolute necessity of a greater mixture of castes in the Sipáhi regiments of Bengal, as on the other important questions connected with the great army of that Presidency, Sir H. Lawrence was not silent. How much the subject of Army Reform was in his thoughts is apparent even from the circumstance that both the first and the last two essays here published have this for their argument. It would seem that the improvement of the Indian army was the Alpha and Omega of his meditations.

Of the intermediate Essays, we shall not here advert to those on Marátha History and Lord Hardinge's Indian Administration, though excellent and deserving to be studied. That, however, on the Kingdom of Oudh, written in 1845, calls for some remarks, and is rendered



more interesting from the circumstance that Sir Henry died Commissioner of Oudh, the victim of the very annexation he had so earnestly deprecated. Let those who descant so volubly on the vices and imbecility of the Oudh dynasty read this essay. It commences with a brief historical summary, in which the character of each Nûwâb of Oudh is given,—let us see what is said of them. Of the first Saadat 'Alî, Sir H. Lawrence affirms that "he combined with the usual qualities of a good soldier the rarer talent required for an able administrator." It is added, "Mr. Elphinstone has fallen into the error of earlier historians in calling him a merchant; he was in reality of noble birth, and his original name was Muhammad Amîn." Saâdar Jung came next. Of him Sir H. Lawrence says, he was accounted an able ruler,—and in another place "he distinguished himself by his zeal and ability." Of his successor, Shujau'd Daulat, we read:—"He was an able, energetic and intelligent prince, and possessed, at least, the ordinary virtues of Eastern rulers." Thus far the Nûwâbs of Oudh were independent princes; they began to deteriorate as soon as they were enslaved by the Company. The writer of these Essays supplies the reason in the following words:—

"Experience proves that slavery, even though its fetters may be concealed or gilded, works the same mischievous effects on nations and individuals. \* \* The man, whether king or servant, who has no fears, has no hopes. The man who is not called on for exertion must be almost more than mortal if he bestir himself. Subject States and guaranteed rulers now, as of old, verify the same remark; and no better example can be offered than that of Oudh. It has had men of more than average ability, and of, at least, average worth, as rulers and ministers; who, if left to themselves, would have been compelled, in self-defence, to show some consideration for the people they governed."

In spite, however, of the deadly incubus of the Company's guarantee, more than one of the successors of Shujau'î Mulk did well. Saadat 'Alî the Second was "learned, intelligent and studious,"—an "extremely able, and naturally by no means an ill-disposed man." Muhammad 'Alî's "intentions were good, and the character of the court rose very much during his short reign." Of the dynasty generally, the following opinion is given:—

"The Oude rulers have been no worse than monarchs so situated usually are; indeed they have been better than might have been expected. Weak, vicious, and dissolute they were, but they have seldom been cruel, and have never been false. In the storms of the last half-century, Oude is the one single Native State that has invariably been true to the British Government; that has neither intrigued against us nor seemed to desire our injury. It may have been weakness, it may have been apathy, but it is at least fact, that the Oude Government has ever been faithful, and therefore it is that we would not only advocate liberality towards the descendants of Saadut Khan, but the utmost consideration that can be shown them, consistent with the duty we owe to the people of Oude. Among her ministers have been as able individuals as are usually to be found in the East; and there have not been wanting good men and true as Residents. It is the system that is defective, not the tools with which it has been worked."

As a pendant to the above picture, take the following of English interference in Oudh:—

"Thorough-going vindication, such as Mr. Gleig's, does far more injury to the memory of a sagacious and far-seeing, though unscrupulous, ruler like Warren Hastings, than all the vehement denunciations of Mill the historian. Oude affords but a discreditable chapter in our Indian annals, and furnishes a fearful warning of the lengths to which a statesman may be carried, when once he substitutes expediency and his own view of public

advantage, for the simple rule of right and wrong. The facts furnished by every writer on Oude affairs, all testify to the same point, that British interference with that Province has been as prejudicial to its Court and people as it has been disgraceful to the British name. To quote the words of Col. Sutherland, an able and temperate writer, 'there is no State in India with whose Government we have interfered so systematically and so uselessly as with that of Oude.'

But Sir H. Lawrence's eyes were open to the impossibility of continuing the government of Oudh by a king who had become the mere puppet of the Company. He proposed, therefore,—and in this we think he was somewhat inconsistent and unjust, to remove the reins of power from hands which were not permitted to guide the State. To annexation, however, he was directly opposed. "Let not a rupee," he said, "come into the Company's coffers." He advised that every competent Oudh official willing to remain should be retained. In a word, he proposed that Oudh should be governed "not for one man, the King, but for him and his people." He lived to see his advice disregarded, the King dethroned, and the province annexed, and, by a remarkable destiny, he himself perished among the foremost victims of the measure he had resisted, and which he, nevertheless, was compelled to be the chief agent in carrying out.

*Travels in Morocco.* By the late James Richardson. Edited by his Widow. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

THE cause of war which Spain has long foreseen has at last occurred, and, under distinguished encouragement, she is attempting to revive an old and favourite national drama. *Plus ultra* was her motto when her adventurous caravels went forth to the East and West; when the Moor, after eight hundred years of obstinate contest, yielded the last inch of rocky territory in Europe. Spain then had no competitor but France—nor any grievance but the Italian question. The true faith was victorious on one side of the Gaditan Strait; the Infidel ranged only in the wilds which skirt the other. Save only when the wind blew sharply from the East could a gale be wafted from Morocco the Unblest, and come disagreeably between the Spaniard and his Christianity. For three centuries the distance interposed by nature has been preserved, and the two races have been contented to abhor each other. Things are now changed. Spain, having full coffers and no duns, must go to war, also for an idea. The most religious people in Europe, having put down her superstitions, her bull-fights, her assassinations, must now put on the sandal shoon and teach the infidel virtue and piety. Why not? Are not the Moors uncomfortable neighbours, noisy, fractious, unconverted? Is not Morocco synonymous with Riff piracy, Sallee roving, the slave-trade, truce-breaking, misrule, and, in short, all that is adverse to the world's interests—that is, to the French in Algeria and the Spaniards in Ceuta? Strong, therefore, in her right, influenced only by "indubitable justice," deploring at the same time that calamity of victory which she clearly foresees—on principles of force, aided by reason, Spain has resolved to commence hostilities. The days of the Cid might seem to have returned, as we read of the pomp and circumstance attending the modern crusade against the Infidel. Religion is the main element which inspires the movement; from the Queen of Spain, who embroiders with her hand a figure of the Virgin on the banner of her army, down to the grateful subject who contributes his one or two *colonats*, the impress

on the national coin reminding him of the Rock of Gibraltar, if it does not prompt a curse not loud but deep upon the English. War against the Moor is, as the Spanish commander proclaims to his countrymen, traditional and historical, and Spain feels the necessity of continuing her history. In pageant and picture, in every outward circumstance, the sequel is well preserved. We do not indeed know whether the generals sleep uneasily, weighed down with harness or sword in hand, or whether the nobles and knights have stabled their horses in the rooms where they slept with their wives, to the intent that when they hear the war-cry they may find horses and arms at hand, and mount lightly at the summons. Patriotic songs, however, have been sung,—Spanish bishops have pronounced panegyrics in favour of the expedition,—contributions have poured in from the towns,—favours from ladies' hands have "rained lightly down" from the balconies of Santander,—the troops have been conducted on board the transports after having been harangued and blessed in the cathedral square, and each man presented with a medal of the Immaculate Conception, and stimulated with the knowledge that an orthopædic apparatus will be presented to the first soldier who undergoes amputation on the field of battle, with music and acclamations—and with mingled *vivas*, blessings, and fandangos—the battalion has gone forth to the war.

On the other hand, the Sultan of Morocco has raised the standard of the Prophet,—the wild tribes of the Desert are pouring in to resist their ancient enemy,—Tetuan and Tangier have ceased to invite traders, or to shelter peaceful inhabitants,—1,600 fugitives and their families are living in tents in Gibraltar,—and the Moor, after he has proclaimed his own desire to maintain friendly relations with the world, and has renewed his protest against the unjust conduct of the Spanish nation, "which does not know how to decide on what it demands, or to respect its promises," makes an appeal "to God and to the great and powerful Governments of England and America—to all men who in this world follow the path of justice, and who judge the rights of others without having recourse to force." England, with her possessions in the East, with her determination to keep the Rock of Gibraltar as a security for the Mediterranean trade, with a thorough desire to abolish the slave-trade and Riff piracy, and to advance genuine civilization, has a vast stake in this quarrel. The Moor she has never found unfriendly,—she remembers the time when his neutrality was of incalculable service to her and to Europe,—he has kept his word,—a mere verbal contract in the important matter of supplies for the garrison of Gibraltar. Without the Moor, Gibraltar might have been lost to us. Without Gibraltar, Spain would be hermetically sealed against the Moor. His interest and our interest in the Straits are one. If Tangier is to be occupied at all, it ought to be occupied by a neutral Power. England's mistake was ever to have surrendered it after the revenue spent on its fortifications; there can be little doubt that by this time Africa might have been civilized and Christianized had it been a British centre. At present, the words of Nelson have a strange meaning:—"Should Great Britain be at war with any European maritime state, Morocco must be friendly to us, or else we must have possession of Tangier."

When the First Napoleon formed the plan of invading Egypt, his design was to occupy Morocco, under the notion that if the people themselves did not, the world in general would, hail a deliverer in France, and perhaps aid it in



introducing civilization and Christianity into Barbary. Morocco, it is true, has never yet been opened to the West, yet the distrust and commercial jealousy entertained against the Europeans have, on the evidence of Dr. Barth and Mr. Richardson, increased infinitely since the hostilities of the French and their occupation of Algeria. The bombardments of Tangier and Mogador have left traces not easily to be effaced; and even the Desert tribes of the North regard an Englishman much as they would a Frenchman. Muley Suleyman once pithily said of Spaniard and Englishman,—

There is no faith in our foe,  
There is no comfort in our friend;

and plain-spoken Moors, according to the author of these volumes, hold the same language. "We always thought," said they, "all Christians alike, though we often excepted the English from the number of our enemies; now we are certain we were very wrong, the Englishmen became as much our enemies as the French and the Spaniards." Firmness is, no doubt, necessary in dealing with the Moor; but we do not see how the world is to be advantaged by the present expedition; or how Morocco, any more than Italy, can be a gainer by the exchange of one kind of despotism for another.

While French and English have negotiated and corresponded, the Americans have gained what they wanted,—as in China and Japan. "I am still of opinion," says Mr. Richardson, "that the Maroquine Court is so far enlightened respecting the actual state of the barbarians or Christian infidels, out of its Shereefian land of Marabouts, out of its central orthodox Mussulman land of the Mugreb, as to be accessible to ordinary notions of things, and that it would always concede a just demand *if it were rightly and vigorously pressed*, and if the religious fanaticism of the people were not involved in the transaction." Europe has had dealings with Morocco since the latter part of the sixteenth century. In the reign of the Grand Monarque, the Sultan of Fez and Morocco heard so attractive a description of the Princesse de Conti, that he sent an ambassador to France to demand her in marriage. "Our Sultan," said the envoy, "will marry her according to the law of God and the Prophet, but she shall not be forced to abandon her religion or manner of living, and she will be able to find all that her heart desires in the palace of my sovereign, if it please God." We have seen a French treaty of the date of 1639, entered into between "Louis le Juste" and Abdel-Malic, Emperor of Morocco, conceding rights of religion, and liberty of trade, and reciprocity, to all French merchants. In fact, it may be doubted whether Europe herself is not to blame for the distrust and jealousy of the Moor. Not by violence and reprisal, by hostile raid and bombardment, are savages to be indoctrinated into European law and custom, but by firm-handed justice and loving human-kindness. A sketch of Morocco and its inhabitants may interest the reader. On the north it is bounded by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, by the Atlantic on the west, and on the south and east by the Sahara and Algeria. Its length is about 500, and its breadth 200, miles, while its dependent territory is as large as Spain, and the influence of the Sultan extends far into the south of Africa. The population is about 8,000,000, and the true political division is not into kingdoms, but tribes. First, we have the Riff tribes, inhabiting the region of the country of the North Atlas, from the Mediterranean to Tangier; then, the central region, from the frontiers of Algeria to Cape Noun, including the district of Fez and Morocco; and last, the

South Atlas district, comprising Sous, Wadnoun, Taflet, and the Sahara.

On the Mediterranean are Melilla, Tetuan, where Nelson victualled his fleet before the battle of Aboukir, the Spanish *presidio* of Ceuta, the little port of Larache, and, after some leagues of bold and rocky coast, where the straits are narrowest, Tangier, once the marriage-portion of Catherine of Braganza. After doubling Cape Spartel, we come to the little port of Arzilla, on the Atlantic. Thirty-three miles southward, on the coast, is El-Araish, still beautiful enough to account for the old fable of its being the Garden of the Hesperides. In 1765 the French entered the river, but by a feint of the Moors were drawn up too far, and overpowered. Passing the town of Mamora, we have long plains and freshwater lakes to the south, and then appears the town of Sallee, the head-quarters of the Moors, with Rabat and the famous tower of Beni-Hassan across the river. Further south are the great commercial ports of Mogador; and, beyond the boundary of Morocco, Wadnoun, where the French have attempted to found a factory, for the purpose of securing to themselves commerce and political influence in the interior. From Wadnoun or Mogador there is direct communication with Morocco, where the Sultan resides; and either port is convenient, as the Portuguese found it, for a trade with the Brazils and South America. Under slopes, or along plains cooled by winds from the snowy ranges of the Atlas, lie the cities of Morocco, Fez and Mequinez, far in the interior, and Taflet stretching to the sands of the Sahara. Internally the country is like a hedgehog, bristling with ridges of hills, the lurking-places of tribes unsubdued even by the Romans.

The work before us purports to be an account of a visit made to Morocco by Mr. Richardson, the African traveller; but, with the exception of a few chapters, it really seems to be a book compiled from Jackson, Hay, Lemprière, Durrieu, Keating, and other Frenchmen or Englishmen who have visited the country. We are only enabled to guess as to the date of Mr. Richardson's visit by an anti-slavery address presented to the Governor of Mogador, which contains an allusion to the time of Queen Victoria. The bombardment of Tangier and the battle of Islay seem also to have happened before the traveller's visit, so that, perhaps, we shall not be far wrong in assuming the date of the work to be within the last fifteen or twenty years.

The warlike rumours prevalent in the country at this apparent date are thus described:—

"There were incessant rumours of war from the North. The Emperor had got himself into difficulties with Spain and France. Orders had been sent down to reinforce this garrison and that of Aghadir. The day before, the Governor, calling his troops before him, did not show his usual good sense and prudence. He thus harangued them:—'Now, let those who want new arms come and take them, and bring back the old ones. Let all have courage, and fear not the Christians; fear not, women and children!' The movement of troops was part of a general measure, extending to all the coasts, and was, in fact, a review *en masse* of the disposable forces throughout the empire. Eighty thousand men were expected in this city or the suburbs. The Sultan was reported to be on the march towards the North with an army of 200,000 men. The Sultan did not expect to make use of his new levies, but the policy of the thing was good. His Highness is evidently a pacific ruler, he has but few regular troops, and he pays them badly. His predecessor had a large army and paid them well. Great discontent prevailed among the soldiers, and the Emperor never feels himself secure on his throne. This apparent crusade against the In-

fidels has no doubt tended to make him popular, and to consolidate his power. True, it excited the tribes of the interior against the Christians, but it was better to inflame them against the Christians than to lose his own throne. The French Consul waited upon the Governor for explanations about the movements of the troops. His Excellency observed, 'I am ordered by my Sultan to defend this city against all assailants, and I shall do so till I am buried beneath its ruins. Though all the coast-cities were captured, Mogador should never be surrendered.' Some of the credulous Moors said, 'The Shereefs will come from Taflet, led on by our Lord Mahomet, and destroy all the cursed Nazarenes. The Shereefs will fire against the French leaden balls and silver balls.' Another observed to me, 'If a fleet should come here, it will be immediately sunk, because our Sultan has ordered every ball to hit, and none to miss.'

Upon Tetuan and its port, which the French have just bombarded by mistake, our traveller has the following notes:—

"Half a mile east of the city passes from the south Wad Marteen, (the Cus of Marmol) which disembogues into the sea; on its banks is the little port of Marteen or Marteel, not quite two miles distant from the coast, and about three from the city, where a good deal of commerce is carried on, small vessels, laden with the produce of Barbary, sailing thence to Spain, Gibraltar, and even France and Italy. The population of Tetuan is from nine to twelve thousand souls, including, besides Moors and Arabs, four thousand Jews, two thousand Negroes, and eight thousand Berbers. The streets are generally formed into arcades, or covered bazaars. The Jews have a separate quarter; their women are celebrated for their beauty. The suburbs are adorned with fine gardens, and olive and vine plantations. Orange groves, or rather orange forests, extend for miles around, yielding their golden treasures. A great export of oranges could be established here, which might be conveyed overland to India. Altogether, Tetuan is one of the most respectable coast-cities of Morocco, though it has no port immediately adjoining it. Its fortifications are only strong enough to resist the attack of hostile Berbers. The town is about two-thirds of a day's journey from Tangier, south-east. A fair day's journey would be, in Morocco, upwards of thirty English miles, but a good deal depends upon the season of the year when you travel."

The Negro possesses rights in Morocco which he has not yet obtained in the United States, for there is a special alcade appointed to watch over his interests, and he can appeal directly to the Emperor. Negroes form the body guard of the Emperor; and there are times when their military skill and coolness are notable. For instance:—

"When the invading army invested Fort de l'Empereur, and had silenced all its guns, the Dey ordered the Turkish General to retreat to the Kasbah; and leave three negroes to blow up the fort. It seemed, therefore, abandoned, but two red flags floated still on its outward line of defence, and a third on the angle towards the city. The French continued all their efforts towards effecting a practicable breach. Three negroes were now seen calmly walking on the ramparts, and from time to time looking over as if examining the progress of the breach. One of them, struck by a cannon-ball, fell; and the others as if to avenge his death, ran to a cannon, pointed it, and fired three shots. At the third, the gun turned over, and they were unable to replace it. They tried another, and as they were in the act of raising it, a shot swept the legs from under one of them. The remaining negro gazed for a moment on his comrade, drew him a little aside, left him, and once more examined the breach. He then snatched one of the flags, and retired to the interior of the tower. In a few minutes, he re-appeared, took a second flag and descended. The French continued their cannonade, and the breach appeared almost practicable, when suddenly they were astounded by a terrific explosion, which shook the whole ground as with an earthquake. An immense column of smoke, mixed with streaks



of flames, burst from the centre of the fortress; masses of solid masonry were hurled into the air to an amazing height, while cannon, stones, timbers, projectiles, and dead bodies were scattered in every direction. What was all this? The negro had done his duty—the fort was blown up!”

The feeling entertained by the Moors towards the English appears from the reply of the Governor of Mogador to Mr. Richardson's address:—

“The English people and the people of Morocco have been, from time immemorial, great friends, proofs of which I can give you. The guns that we get from other Christian nations are never so good as those we get from England. Besides, we give the English whatever they ask for. When the French were at war with Spain, and wished to take Ceutra from her, the English demanded from our Sultan, a small island near Ceutra, to prevent the French from landing and seizing Ceutra. To this request, my Sultan acceded; and to show you that the English are our particular friends, the English gave the island back to us when the war was at an end.”

Notes on El Jereed, a part of the Sahara, which Mr. Richardson crossed on his return to Tunis, are the chief features of the second volume. Here is a railway idea worth consideration:—

“There are the remains of an aqueduct at Gilma, and several other buildings, the capitals of the pillars being elaborately worked. It is seen that nearly the entire surface of Tunis is covered with remains of aqueducts, Roman, Christian, and Moorish. If railways be applied to this country—the French are already talking about forming one from Algiers to Blidah, across the Mitidjah—unquestionably along the lines will be constructed ducts for water, which could thus be distributed over the whole country. Instead of the camels of the ‘Bey of the Camp’ carrying water from Tunis to the Jereed, the railway would take from Zazwan the best and most delicious water in the Regency, to the dry deserts of the Jereed, with the greatest facility. As to railways paying in this country, the resources of Tunis, if developed, could pay anything.”

A preface is attached to the work, in which Capt. Cave inquires “Why should we respect the national existence of any community of Mahometans?” For the same reason, we hope, that we endure much that is objectionable,—amongst other things, the opinion of Capt. Cave.

*Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the Period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III.* Vol. I. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. *English History from 1449 to 1298—[Bartholomæi de Cotton Monachi Norwicensis Historia Anglicana].* By Bartholomæus Cotton, Bart. Edited by H. R. Luard, M.A. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls. (Longman & Co.)

Mr. Wright, to whom Sir John Romilly confided the task of editing our ancient ‘Political Poems and Songs,’ had already translated and edited for the Camden Society ‘The Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward the Second.’ Mr. Luard, to whose care has fallen the task of editing Cotton's History, is also a careful antiquary and scholar. The instructions which each engaged to observe in the discharge of his new editorial functions were, that he should treat each chronicle, or historical document, as if he were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*, and should, therefore, form the most correct text from an accurate collation of the best MSS.; that he should give an account of the manuscripts so employed,—of their age and

peculiarities; and that he should give a brief account of the lives and times of their authors, and add any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but that he should make no other note or comment whatever, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The volume of ‘Political Poems’ is only a first instalment. It commences with ‘The Vows of the Heron,’ A.D., 1338, and concludes with the ‘Memorial Verses on the Reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second,’ which are, in part, at least, the recollections of a contemporary of those monarchs, ending with the downfall of the luckless Richard and the ascent to the throne of Henry the Fourth.

The entire period, therefore, comprised by the volume is little more than sixty years. Of the thirty-five separate poems, or collections of poems, contained in it, two are in old French, twenty-two are in Latin, two are specimens of that remarkable compromise between the pedantry of the learned and the ignorance of the vulgar—English and Latin poetry mingled in alternate verses,—and nine are in English. Thus it may be seen that the poems which are Latin throughout are exactly twice as many as those in the composition of which English is employed. And that the small proportion borne by the English to the Latin in the collection may be fully seen, we may add that one of the nine English poems is only the following:—

*Distich on the Year 1391.*

The ax was sharpe, the stokke was harde,  
In the xliij yere of kyng Richarde.

To take the French element first. One fact that especially strikes the reader of the ‘Political Poems and Songs’ is the entire disappearance of the Anglo-Norman language. The whole collection has only two pieces in any dialect of the French, and these were written abroad, and for foreign objects,—principally to arouse the flagging military zeal of the French people. ‘The Vows of the Heron,’ bearing date 1338, but proved by internal evidence not to have been written previous to 1340, was composed for the purpose of imparting fresh energy to the French war, and placing Robert of Artois in the best possible light before his followers, by exaggerating the adroitness with which that spirited political adventurer had induced the King of England to commence hostilities against Philippe of Valois. And the other French piece, written by Eustache Deschamps, ‘On the Truce between England and France, 1394,’ is an appeal to the French people not to make peace with England until they had recovered possession of Calais. It finishes thus:—

Princes, là fu Bertrisons, et Hersans,  
Et Alizon, qui moult orent de sens;  
Et jugierent, quand li parlers fu fait,  
Que telle paix seroit orde et meschans;  
Et conclurent aux bergiers eulx disans;  
“Paiz n'arez ja s'ilz ne rendent Calais.”

Indeed, these poems—although the former of them gives us a brilliant picture of Edward the Third, with his Queen, sitting at dinner, in London, with his courtiers, the Earls of Salisbury, Derby, and Suffolk, Gautier de Mauny and Jean de Fauquemont (a combination of celebrities, by-the-bye, who, with Robert of Artois, were very probably never all assembled together in London)—do not strictly belong to English, but to French politics. It is in the Latin and English pieces that we meet with the old ambitions, distrusts, prejudices, affections, and animosities that occupy as large a space in the hearts of modern Englishmen, as ever they did in the bosoms of their ancestors. In them, too, we learn how little essential change the lapse of centuries has effected in

the domestic politics of our country. The same class-distinctions, the same contentions between aristocratic power and popular feeling, the same old institutions undergoing attack, the same party cries against a corrupt Church, an effete and dishonoured nobility, and perfidious ministers of the Crown, were the order of the day in Edward the Third's, that are the fashion in Victoria's England. Just the same arguments are put forward in these pages, on the Conservative side of Church affairs, that we are accustomed to hear at the dinner-tables of country rectors; and we could extract many passages, in which popular opinions are advocated, that would, if they were published in the pages of *Punch*, appear to readers unacquainted with mediæval literature as simple parodies of what daily occurs at public meetings when Members of Parliament meet their constituents. What patriot of George the Third's time was not expected to use language similar in spirit to the following, though different in sound?—

Francia, feminea, pharisea, vigoris idea,  
Lyncea, viperea, vulpina, lupina, Medea,  
Callida, syrena, crudelis, acorba, superba,  
Es fellis plena, mel dans, latet anguis in herba.

France, against whom the English were fighting, was a den of robbers and unclean beasts; but England, for its piety, had the protection of the Almighty,—and as for Edward the Third, no eulogy could do justice to his heroism and devotion to his people!

Hostibus immensis offert se non sine pensis,  
Esuriens, sitiens, frigora, vim patiens,  
Tuti dormimus cum raro dormiat ipse;  
Tuti transimus cum spicula seminet ipse.  
Pro nobis donat sua, se, cor, corpus, et æra;  
Ut leo voce tonat deterrens corda severa,  
Ergo pro nobis tantos subeundo labores,  
Se donans nobis, nostros mercatur amores,  
Ergo demus ei res, res, cor, corpus, amorem;  
In virtute Dei tanto faciamus honorem.

Of all these poems, however, the one which best illustrates the ancient enmity between the two greatest countries in Europe is ‘The Dispute between the Englishman and the Frenchman.’ It is hard to say which of the two gets the better in a contest that is carried on with better spirit than Latin. The French are accused of devoting the greater part of their time to combing their hair, of having pale faces, of speaking effeminately, of being affected in their gait, and licentious in their private morals. The English, on the other hand, are charged with making gods of their bellies, and of swilling themselves with ale:—

Quos præter penceas alit Anglia? venter eorum  
Est Deus, et ventri sacrificare student.  
Distendit stomachum gula prodiga gutture pleno,  
Turget et est potius belua quam sit homo.

The predominance of Latin throughout the whole of the fourteenth, and in the early part of the fifteenth, century points to two important facts. One of these is the education of the aristocratic classes, who used the learned tongue as a vehicle for exchanging their sentiments on State affairs. The other, and the more noteworthy, fact indicated by this state of our literature is that political discussion was still regarded as altogether beyond the domain of the vulgar and unlettered, and as an indulgence fit only for the most refined and elevated portion of the noblesse. As time progressed towards the Wars of the Roses a great change took place in this respect. Latin came to be very rarely used in political poems, and even in those cases where it was employed the writers were ecclesiastics, and had some especially clerical object in view. This alteration may perhaps have been partly effected in consequence of the higher ranks less generally applying themselves to the study of Latin, but it cannot be doubted that it was principally brought about by the increased intelligence of the humbler people, who be-



gan to exercise influence on the actions of their social superiors. This view of the subject is confirmed by the distinctive characteristics of the Latin and the English pieces in the present collection. On all questions of foreign policy they closely resemble each other. They both concur in abusing the French and Scotch. In wishing destruction to external foes, the men of Kent in Jack Straw's rebellion, and Sir Robert Hales, the treasurer, were of one mind; but in their opinions regarding matters of internal dissension they had very little in common. On such subjects, therefore, the general tenor of the Latin poems which addressed the aristocracy is conservative, while the English pieces, written to catch the applause of the commonalty, are radical and subversive. The Latin poems, indeed, attacked powerful persons and factious, but they did so in that spirit which allows two aristocratic parties to lay aside for a period their contentions, and combine against plebeian forces. And even in those cases where the Latin writers took the popular side, they did not do so until the popular opinions had become respectable by the numbers and rank of their supporters. The Latin song, 'Against the Lollards,' is indeed neutralized by that 'On the Council of London,' but the very opposite sentiments of Gower and the Author of 'The Complaint of the Ploughman,' or the writer of 'The Song against the Friars,' forcibly display the different eyes with which the popular agitator and the courtly scholar looked on novelties of thought.

Of the literary merits of the Latin and the English poets we can speak without much hesitation. There is a wide distance between the best and the worst of the Latin pieces, but even the least faulty of them are so full of barbarisms of thought and diction, that they are insufferable to an ear educated to appreciate the music and strength of Horace and Cicero. But the old English ballads are charming by their truthfulness and fervour, and in not a few instances by their sweetness of verse.

Laurence Minot, the author of 'Songs on King Edward's Wars,' which Mr. Wright thinks were probably published in a collective form in the course of the year 1352, sings—

Fro Philip the Valais  
Was Sir David sent,  
All England to win  
Fro Twede unto Trent.  
He broght mani bere-bag  
With bow redy bent;  
Thai robbed and thai reved,  
And held that thai hent.

\* When Sir David the Bruse  
Satt on his stede,  
He said of all England  
Haved he no drede.  
Bot linde John of Coupland,  
A Wight man in wede,  
Talked to David,  
And kend him his crede.  
Thare was Sir David  
So doughty in his dede,  
The faire toure of London  
Haved he to mede.

Here is a good picture of ecclesiastical vagabondage from the 'Song against the Friars':—

Allas! that ever it shuld be so,  
Suche clerkes as thai about shuld go,  
Fro toun to toun by two and two,  
To seke their sustynance.  
By God that al this world wane,  
He that that ordre first bygan,  
Me thynk certes it was a man  
Of simple ordinaunce.  
For thai have noght to live by,  
Thai wandren here and there,  
And dele with dyvers mercerye,  
right as thai pedlers were.  
Thai dele with purses, pyennes, and knyves,  
With gyrdles, gloves, for wenchens and wyves;  
But ever backward the husband thyrves  
Ther thai are haunted tille.  
For when the gode man is fro home,  
And the frere comes to oure dame,  
He spares nauther for synne ne shame,  
That he ne does his wille.

Somme frers beren pelure aboute,  
For grete ladys and wenchens stoute,  
To reverce with thair clothes withoute;  
Al after that thai ere.  
For somme vaire, and somme gryse,  
For somme bugee, and for somme byse,  
And also many a dyvers spyse,  
In bagges about thai bere.  
Al that for women is plesand  
ful redy certes have thai;  
Bot lytel gyfe thai the husband  
that for al shal pay.

Amongst the collection, antiquaries will find several of their old favourites,—such as the old English lines 'On the Death of Edward the Third,' and the well-known verses 'On King Richard's Ministers,' in which the names of Sir John Busheg, Sir Henry Greene, and Sir William Bagot are so happily played upon.

Cotton's 'History'—though unprinted until now—is well known, and need not detain us long. It is very ably edited and produced—and on a principle which should be followed in succeeding volumes of these national memorials. Every one is aware that the monkish chroniclers copied each other for the most part of their story,—throwing in bits of their own where they happened to know anything fit to be preserved. To reprint the substance of Bede and the Saxou Chronicle in twenty different narratives is obviously undesirable; yet to suppress the whole chronicle with which this substance may have been wrought is often also in the highest degree undesirable. Mr. Luard has hit upon the plan of printing the derived matter of his author in small type, the new matter in large. A good deal of space is saved—money to the nation—time to the student—by this device. At the same time, the text of the memorialist remains perfect.

*The Home and the Priest: an Italian Tale.*  
By Girolamo Volpe. 3 vols. (Newby.)

THE author of this novel presents with it a testimonial from the late Leigh Hunt, who revised and praised the manuscript. He relies, also, and with reason, upon the universal interest now felt in all that relates to Italy, and on the English antipathy to Roman Catholic priestcraft. The work is designed to portray the vices, intrigues, cruelty and treachery of the tonsured orders, and it is wrought out with considerable power. Girolamo Volpe is, we believe, a wanderer from the Church he now reviles. This enhances at once his bitterness and the verisimilitude of his pictures. It is a strange arena, the womanless world of cassocks, the vast black basis spread out under the violet and ermine, the cloth-of-gold, and scarlet of the Papacy; and the object of the novelist is to show that within this shadow moves the spirit of all iniquity. His plot is commonplace. A lovely girl, of illustrious family, and great ancestral wealth, is taken from a convent by her grandmother, the Marchioness of Fossombrini, to be the consoler of her old age. In the Fossombrini palace there is, of course, a chaplain, one Don Giuseppe, the model of an insolent, hypocritical, designing, earthly-minded priest, and his unholy eyes, falling on the beauty of the young lady Amalia, are never once removed until the final retribution overtakes him; he pursues the girl; he tortures her in the confessional; he inflicts discipline and penances upon her; he seeks to abase her mind; he breaks off her first contract; he succeeds in wedding her to an invalid nobleman; and, at last, his passions break forth in acts of horrible violence but too vividly described. In the end, however, innocence triumphs, the priest is discomfited, and falls a prey to cholera; Amalia becomes a widow, pure as snow; she marries the good hero, or, as the romancist prefers to say, "The sweetest of women closed

the mouth of her lover with the gentle kiss of love," and so the curtain falls. Such is the meagre frame upon which Girolamo Volpe has embroidered his illustrations of modern Italian life, especially that of the lesser hierarchy. We are bound to add, however, that what he omits in originality of invention, he makes up for by warmth of detail. The central figure is an imitation, or apparently an imitation, of Victor Hugo's priest in chase of a patrician Esmeralda: the tone and colouring are the same; only there is less art and more coarseness in the style of Girolamo Volpe.

Don Giuseppe, the vampire of the piece, is an example of powerful manly beauty. Amalia is all that an Italian girl can be. Involuntarily, the man, who dares not marry, loves the woman who would loathe him for loving her. The process of his conspiracy is dwelt upon rather tediously; still a warm interest is created; and in what spirit the priestly character is depicted may be inferred from a sketch of a Vicar-General:—

"He was bald with the exception of a few white hairs, which stood up bristly like thorns upon a rock. His head was enormously large, and his cranium knotted and irregular. The organs of destructiveness and cruelty must have been very amply developed, for it would have been difficult to believe that those enormous protuberances (harmonizing wonderfully with that grim countenance) could indicate gentle and holy dispositions. His nostrils were widely distended over his very wide face, which resembled the big *bas-reliefs* ornamenting the portals of ancient palaces. He had large yellow eyes, of cruel and cunning expression, like those of a hyena. Numerous small semicircular wrinkles, running at the corners of the eyes, as if they were inclosed by a parenthesis, seemed to impart to the look a malicious and astute smile. Several deeply-indented horizontal lines crossed his forehead, and these, with the practice of perpetually raising his eyebrows, gave him a vulgar expression of cruelty and low cunning. His teeth were large, black and irregular; his lips underwent the most unpleasant contortions every time he spoke, not from a convulsive movement, but only from habit. His skin was rough, and like leather. His right leg and arm were shorter than the left, and a limping gait added to the grace of this type of priestly beauty."

And this is an Apollo of the Church:—

"For a Roman Catholic priest to be ugly—monstrous even—is a sure passport to the favour of womankind. The ladies of Lunaco—not only the decrepit and lame, hysterical, yellow-visaged old maids, and devotees '*de trente ans*,' who, in religious orgasm, piously exclaim, 'Ah! Eh! Oh!' with dotting fervour; and the Jesuit doctresses, who add feminine to Jesuitical art to make a more subtle compound of deceit and hypoerisy; but also the young, worldly and fair—were all his ardent admirers, and devoted to him heart and soul. Often enough the uncouth visage of the Rector was gladdened by the sweet languishing glance of pious beauty, and his ugly malformed hand impressed with the burning kisses of amorous women inflamed with love—spiritual love—love sanctified with the sanctity of its object. This is a faithful picture from life, being in this instance far from any pretension to idealism."

We can only illustrate further the object of this clever, though questionable book, by quoting two or three passages of a descriptive character, and omitting, with one exception, the dissolving views of the erotic priest as he appeared under varied circumstances. We will exhibit him, however, in a position specially lauded by Leigh Hunt, venting his fury at having been disinherited:—

"Who can express the anguish of his heart at that moment? The rage of avarice now burns in his breast with the same fury that love had done before; another foe had entered his heart to torment him in a different manner. With uncontrollable frenzy he tears the covering from the corpse



to search for other papers—he turns over the body, never heeding the probability of any one entering the room and witnessing the profane indecency. He finds another scrap of paper. In fearful anxiety, his eye runs over it, but he is too bewildered to make it out at first. By a violent effort he succeeds in reading it, and learns his doom;—he has lost all!—An ill-repressed howl escapes him. He looks again on the face of the corpse, over which he had replaced the covering. He utters an imprecation—but death seems to deride him. A horrible temptation assails him. He clenches his hand in furious rage to deal a blow upon that rigid face—but the dead body offered no resistance—and he allowed his arm to fall heavily down by his side. An insane idea seizes him. He will become a robber. Don Giuseppe, that proud and lofty soul, a robber! He resolves, before the legal functionaries arrive to affix their seals, to rifle boxes and drawers, and lay hands on the concealed treasure. He knows the Marchioness kept large sums of gold by her, and he will possess himself of the rich booty, and laugh to scorn the living and the dead.”

There is a pretty interior sketch of the Lanzini household, whence this bold, bad man has sprung.

Far too much space is devoted to irrelevant dialogue, forced in to degrade the English conception of the Roman priesthood. Then opens a vista of magnificence in Venice:—

“The place is magnificent. Lights, torches, glittering splendours, perfumes, and every description of beauty and luxury that the mind can imagine, or the heart desire to delight the senses. Buffets are crowded with cups, flagons and vases of precious metals, with ornaments of first-rate workmanship and splendour, and most marvellously carved;—vestments of gold, silver, and scarlet, brocaded, embroidered, and perfumed; rings, precious stones, and fine linen; magnificent stockings and mantles, and capes of the most exquisite taste, fine girdles, and sashes, and palls in abundance. Expert hands are not lacking to bedeck, adorn and beautify the high personage who is the object of their attentive and devoted care. \* \* Is the person about to be invested with this refulgent attire, a lovely woman, or a noble youth, beauteous as a goddess, or proud as a god? Is a Juno or a Jupiter to be presented to the world, a Venus or an Apollo? Are the assistant hands those of delicate waiting-maids, or the smooth hands of valets or dainty pages, on whom their lady occasionally bestows a furtive glance of secret sympathy?”

The reader will have guessed it is a church, and that the individual to be bedizened is a prelate who is reverently styled an “old ape.” We leave this scene, and mix in the crowds of the Venetian carnival:—

“We are amidst a crowd of fates, sylphs, magicians, nuns, shepherdesses, flower-girls, milk-maids, peasantesses, and noble ladies of all ages, ranging from twenty to eighty, not on the stage, but in masks. A world of grave Spaniards, frivolous Parisians, fishermen, friars, highwaymen, punchinellos, harlequins, doctors, and patricians, are before us in the Piazza di San Marco. The *Procuratie* are illuminated by torches with the utmost splendour, and overflowing with people of all classes, partly spectators and partly actors. The former watch the maskers, who with wonderful spirit, and a thousand playful sallies, keep up a fire of wit against the unmasked spectators. \* \* The strange *patois* of the graceful *Buranella*, inhabitant of the island of Burano, is counterfeited by the lady of lofty pretensions, betrayed by her expensive attire, which, nevertheless, in form and colour, is faithful to the character assumed. Her hands, too, give proof of gentle birth, and precious gems, though not ostentatiously displayed, add to her attractions. Feigned nuns wearing the black dress, and employing the monastic insipidity of tone, cast a glance here and there, and exclaim with deprecatory lamentation, ‘Oh, what a world, what a world!’ themselves gay ladies, who fully partake the pleasures of the world, masked or unmasked, indifferently.”

In the last volume the action becomes more

political and romantic, including the dangers, adventures, and escapades of the virtuous hero, and infinitely aggravated excesses of the priest.

We have said that this book exhibits considerable power; but it is power overstrained; and there are several chapters whence we have not quoted which indicate that Girolamo Volpe has not yet learnt to appreciate the prejudices, if he likes the term, of the English novel-reading public.

*The Great Pyramid: Why was It built? and Who built It?* By John Taylor, Author of ‘Junius Identified,’ &c. (Longman & Co.)

Our heading does not mean that Mr. Taylor either built the Pyramid, or wrote the letters of Junius; but only that he was, in old time, the identifier of Junius, and that he now comes before us as the builder of a Pyramid-hypothesis. He is, by temperament, a discoverer of hidden things; and has employed no small ingenuity upon what we may call two crack secrets, because they have never been cracked.

The Pyramids were built by the sons of Joktan, who afterwards retired into Arabia. These structures are several times referred to in the Old Testament. They were built that their dimensions might be for standards of length to the whole world, and the great coffer for a standard of capacity. And they have answered their purpose. All our measures are derived from them. The builders had a very good measure of the degree of the Earth’s surface, and a very good approximation to the quadrature of the circle. The Roman, the Italian, the Greek, and the Ptolemaic foot—the foot of Drusus and of Diodorus Siculus, as well as that of the Pyramid yard or metre—the Philetarian foot—the British inch—the geometrical foot—the Karnak cubit, or that of Solomon’s Temple, the Royal cubit, and the Royal span or foot of Pliny—the eubit of the Nilometer—the Oriental cubit and the Oriental span—the stade of Aristotle and all the other Greek stades—are but various arrangements of the same common measure; parts of one great measure, whose body is the Earth, either in its diameter or circumference.

So says Mr. Taylor; and we deny none of it, because it may all be. There is nothing impossible, nothing at all unlikely, except the measure of the earth, and, in a smaller degree, the quadrature of the circle. Why not Joktan’s sons as well as anybody else? But then, *per contra*, why not anybody else’s sons as well as Joktan’s? The whole matter lies in the reasons produced; and here we must fairly say that Mr. Taylor has not convinced us. He is an accurate metrologist and a learned biblical scholar; but he wants basis for his superstructure. He has put his earth on the elephant and the elephant on the tortoise; but the old difficulty arises—on what is the tortoise to stand? Some pundits say that it swims in a sea of milk; but this will not do, fluid under all is not steady enough, even if we go no lower to inquire for bottom.

Mr. Taylor thinks that, assuming the earth to be a perfect sphere, the young Joktans built a Pyramid of such a height that its perpendicular would be equal to the radius of a circle equal in circumference to the perimeter of the square base. “The workmen must all have been remarkably skilful, and have constantly wrought with a quadrant in their hands, to fulfil their presumed instructions so neatly as they did.” We may be pretty sure that, let them build what Pyramid they might, less ingenuity than Mr. Taylor has brought to the subject would find out some approximate rela-

tion or other between the dimensions employed. We shall not enter into detail on this point. We strongly recommend all who are curious in metrology to peruse Mr. Taylor’s book; the quantity of information which it contains upon old measures is not only agreeably thrown together when the whole forms a theory, true or false, but the adaptations help the memory.

We adhere to the old belief, that the parts of the human body are the foundations of our system of measures. Even if Mr. Taylor’s theory were true, there must have been measures in use before the Pyramids were built; and these, no doubt, were taken from corporeal dimensions. The whole earth employing these measures, which we know to have a sort of agreement with their originals, we find it requires more evidence than has been brought forward to convince us that the whole earth repaired to Egypt to have their measures adapted to a common standard. There is no evidence that rude nations feel the want of such a standard.

We know that even long after the revival of literature, cultivated men imagined that the Roman foot and the human foot agreed; and they also fancied that what they called the geometrical foot agreed with both. We see what the idea of measurement is among uneducated persons, of all classes, who are not accustomed to use the foot-rule in their daily business. The little bit over or under is *nothing*. No number of coincidences in a building, be they never so many nor so true, can persuade us that uneducated races received from Egypt what we never knew uneducated races able to appreciate. The measurement of the earth, the approximate quadrature of the circle, the disposition to value measurement, which these data presume, are all equally unproved, and, historically, equally unlikely. They are evolved from the unfathomable abyss of speculation,—a vasty deep from which the spirits always come when they are called for by practised thought.

We need hardly say that Mr. Taylor’s method of fixing the Pyramids upon the sons of Joktan is even more hardy in its postulates than the method of connecting the Pyramids with the universal system of measures. Nevertheless, such hazardous incursions into the dark have no small use. Though rebelling against the demand upon our faith, so long as the speculation is nothing more, we appreciate the many services rendered to knowledge by those who are strongly incited to curious inquiry. Columbus went, as he thought, to India, upon a wrong theory. How was his theory wrong? Only because America, which he had never reckoned upon, lay in his way; and so he discovered America. In like manner, many a useful result has been found upon a wrong scent, sometimes blocking the way, sometimes by the road-side.

*A History of the Political Relations of China with the Western Powers*—[*Histoire des Relations Politiques de la Chine, &c.*] By G. Pauthier. (Paris, Firmin Didot.)

It is interesting to follow the outsiders in their attempts to open China. At this particular moment, too, the subject is one of special mark. M. Pauthier has reviewed the various Embassies from a very early period, but he is no mere compiler. Among French Sinologists none occupies a higher place. To his erudite labour we owe the admirable editions of Confucius in Chinese, Latin, and French, with the treatise on the Chinese and Egyptian characters, and other works singularly ingenious and scholarly. In this volume he describes briefly



the purport, adventures, and result of every mission from the West to China recorded by history. There is a chapter on the dim epoch when an envoy came to the Sun Emperor to present him humbly with "a divine tortoise a thousand years old," with the entire history of the world inscribed on its back,—when the long-robed Assyrians wandered to the uttermost parts of the earth, among the tea-pickers, and when the daughters of China married the princes of Persia. The relations of Christendom with the great monarchies of the East were established a thousand years ago. Charlemagne received at Pavia an ambassador from Haroun al Raschid,—Saint Louis and Philippe le Bel entertained the envoys of Genghiz Khan. But the earliest intercourse of modern Europe with China was opened up by Portugal, which has sent four missions, while Holland has sent three, England three, America one, France one, and Russia nine. This little body of statistics is rather curious.

The first ambassador was imprisoned, the second honourably welcomed, the third sojourned sixty days at Peking, amid terrible pomp. When the Dutch went they were dazzled by the sight of the Emperor, enthroned upon a mountain of gold, diamonds, carbuncles, rubies, sapphire, opal, chrysolite, emeralds, sardonyx, chalcidony, and pearls, two burnished dragons blazing with jewels, and a host of goblin princes standing around, in blue robes ornamented with the figures of serpents and lavishly enriched with precious stones. All went well with the Hollanders, who were ignobly suppliant, and conformed to the most degrading requisitions of Oriental court-etiquette. Three times did M. Titsang, of Batavia, kiss the earth in front of his elephantine Majesty of China,—but then the potentate, the far-famed Kien-Long, had reigned sixty years, and was venerable exceedingly. Very early did Russia despatch her agents to Peking to sink on their knees for privileges of trade. Peter the Great, following up these efforts, sent a missive, in the Russian, Latin, and Mongolian dialects, "to the Emperor of the vast countries of Asia, to the Sovereign Monarch of Bogdo, to the Supreme Majesty of Cathay,"—but his representative could not escape the prescribed genuflections. Hence, M. Pauthier, in an impartial spirit, proceeds to treat of English missions to China,—those of Lord Macartney and Lord Amherst, Colonel Cathcart having preceded them, and having died before attaining his destination. The details of these Embassies are well known to most readers. It will be remarked by those who pursue M. Pauthier's elaborate narrative, that he corrects many popular errors of old date in reference to the Chinese. Thus, he remarks, "The Emperors of China have never assumed, and never have received the title of the Sons of the Sun (is it not *Brothers* that is generally said?) as is constantly alleged in Europe." He is, strictly speaking, The Great Yellow; mockers have called him The Yellow Dwarf.

A very important section of the work is devoted to a translation, with a commentary, of the authentic Imperial Code of Ceremonial to be observed at the presentation of ambassadors. This, singularly enough, had never previously been rendered into any European language, yet it has, at all times, been the main obstacle to the establishment of friendly and intimate relations between China and the West. The Emperors have claimed honours similar to the adorations of the Pharaohs, and have demanded that the representatives of proud and potent nations should "breathe dust" at their feet. Englishmen have generally refused, in the spirit of those Athenians who condemned

Timagoras to death for having saluted Darius "in the Persian manner." Even now in Chinese documents, however, Corea, Cochinchina, Siam, the Philippines, Ava, "the kingdoms of the Western Seas," and "Holland" are included in one category as tributary states, the said kingdoms being inhabited by red-haired people and distinguished as Pou-eurh-kia-li-ya or Portugal, Italiya or Italy, and Yng-ki-li-kone or England. France, Sweden and Denmark are otherwise mentioned. "Every ambassador must bring tribute," sayeth the order of ceremonial, he being a representative of a vassal, dependent, and barbarian. Every ambassador, moreover, must touch the ground with his knees; the Emperor will receive him in every-day costume, but he must kneel at the Imperial door in the Vermilion Vestibule; there let him lie prostrate a moment. When he is honoured with a cup of tea, let him take it kneeling and prostrate himself again before drinking. Having drunk, kneel and be prostrate once more. When the Emperor speaks he must be heard by the Envoy on his knees, respectfully listening. At the palace-door the Envoy shall turn his face to the north, kneel three times and touch the earth with his face nine times. It may be readily conceived how, especially in later times, these requirements were resisted. The whole of the document translated, with excellent notes, by M. Pauthier, is a characteristic illustration of China.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Against Wind and Tide.* By Holme Lee. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—We prefer this novel to any of the author's previous ones—it bears marks of more matured talent. The story is interesting; the characters are well designed, though not all of them carried out with equal success. The ethics and morality are free from the morbid tendency to make misery by exaggerating a secondary point of duty and self-sacrifice at the expense of common sense and common justice—indeed, to slaughter all other virtues to show greater honour to the selected one,—a mode of proceeding against which we have often protested. In the present novel the just proportions of things to each other is preserved, which much increases the pleasure of the reader. The love of strong contrasts, the magnifying of one quality to the starving and dwarfing of all others, is a snare to young authors, who think thereby to obtain "strong situations" and "powerful effects." Holme Lee has learnt better. We have met with few things superior to the account of Margaret Hawthorne sitting on the fallen tree, in the dim twilight, praying to be delivered from evil and kept from temptation, knowing that the man who had cruelly and dishonourably wronged her (by an illegal marriage) had come back, and was, as she believed, seeking her presence, but not knowing that he had returned a free man, with the design of "atoning for past wrong, and winning present happiness, by marrying her truly"; not knowing that even then he was standing close beside her, although unperceived by her. "Finding, instead of the beauty and the grace he remembered, a woman separated from him in state and station by ten long years of almost menial work—a woman older than her age, thin to emaciation, sorrowful almost to apathy," he was touched; but he was repelled, and he goes away without saying a word,—only he sends a message, through the clergyman, offering to take the children, and bring them up in his own sphere. One of them goes; the other (they are twin-brothers) refuses, and remains with his mother. Margaret Hawthorne, delivered from the hope and fear which had gnawed her life, dies quietly and without complaint, fading out of life and out of the story, her work being done. Margaret Hawthorne has nothing to do with the after-story, though it takes its root in her life and death. There is nothing in the rest of the book that comes near this short episode for simple tragical pathos and quiet restrained power. There is no

strong colouring, very few epithets; the incidents are indicated and shadowed out, rather than detailed,—but they are true to the life, and death; the reader is touched with a pity deeper than words or tears can speak it. The remainder of the story is taken up with the history of the career of the two brothers. Cyrus goes to his father, and becomes a fine gentleman and a genius: he chafes against his bar sinister, and resents the inconveniences of his own position, fancying he is feeling his mother's wrongs. It is not an interesting character, nor very skilfully drawn; it is composed of *qualities* which are laid on from the outside. Cyrus is not a living human being, and the reader wearies of him. Robert, his brother, is more successful; but he, too, is made in mosaic, of good qualities contrasting with those which make up his brother. Neither of them is more than an automaton, constructed with pains and ingenuity. Some of the incidental characters are more successful. Lady Leigh, the benefactress of orphans, is good; Dorothea Sancton is a charming sketch: for Holme Lee succeeds better in indicating character than in working out full-length studies. The descriptions of natural scenery are done with evident love and feeling for out-of-door nature, only they are too numerous and too elaborate; but the book, as a whole, is of a good quality, and will deservedly add to the reputation Holme Lee has already acquired.

*Undercurrents: a Story of our own Day.* By Vane Ireton St. John. 3 vols. (Tinsley.)—Though this may be "a story of our own day," it might just as well be a story of any other day, for all the likeness it bears to anything out of a masquerade or a Surrey Theatre drama. In the first volume—opening at random—we find a man named Joe Freeman, whose lawful calling is that of a poacher, soliloquizing in a very audible voice on the chances of any travellers coming down an ugly lane on that identical dark night, giving him the opportunity to waylay and rob them, hinting pleasantly at breaking their heads, if need were. He is, of course, overheard.—"Different people have different ideas," cried a man, leaping over the hedge opposite. Joe thought for a moment before answering. He didn't half like being overheard while forming his plans of robbery, and did not care, moreover, to talk on such a subject to a man of whose character he was wholly ignorant.—In the previous page, the reader had been studiously impressed with the fact, that the night was *pitch dark*—nevertheless the poacher endeavours to discern the features of the stranger; "but his countenance was so completely enveloped in his cloak, and his hat so slouched over it, that nothing but a pair of twinkling eyes could be seen." (!) The worthy pair proceed at once to confidential communication. The stranger frankly asks Joe Freeman to "dispose of Howard Seymour," offering a large reward—the amount left to the imagination of Joe Freeman, who first objects to the job altogether, and then requests him to *precise* his offer; the other names "five hundred pounds down in cash." "And how shall I know you will keep faith?" Whilst pausing for reply, his wife rushes out, exclaiming, "My Joe is not a murderer; you can go." Whereupon the mysterious stranger departs, "greatly annoyed and put out by the reception he had met with"; but we are told, "he was not one to be baffled by the first impediment, particularly as he had plenty of persons whom he had employed in the transaction of minor deeds of iniquity, among whom he doubted not he should find some one to do his bidding." Anxious inquirers are referred to the work itself.

*Narragansett; or, the Plantations; a Story of 177—.* 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)—As there is no Lord Campbell's Act to restrain the publication of works that only insult common sense and good taste, without offending against the laws of morality, any one who can afford may, without legal hindrance, exhibit his ignorance and mental weakness to the commiseration of society in goodly type and well-printed pages; and by a further expenditure of a few ten-pound notes on advertisements may puff the offspring of his folly throughout the civilized world, as abounding in "the sterling ore of genius," "the fervid conceptions of poetic en-



thusiasm," and "an inexhaustible humour that calls Cervantes to the reader's mind." The consequence of this is, that from time to time the London publishers put forth works which would be valuable, and almost conclusive, evidence of their authors' incapacity to manage their private affairs, if their acts were brought under the official consideration of the Commissioners of Lunacy. Of these works 'Narragansett' is one. The perusal of 'Sam Slick,' 'The Virginians,' and 'The Minister's Wooing,' has apparently inspired some unfortunate old gentleman to scribble off, nearly a thousand pages of dreary rigmarole about American society at Newport, just prior to the Revolution which terminated in the independence of the United States. To say more about 'Narragansett' we are unable, for it defies criticism. It is one vast jungle of stupidity, inhabited by all the creeping things to which a foolish imagination can give birth,—feeble puns, clumsy ridicule, and a pert affectation of knowingness. It would appear that the author thinks the American colonists were very silly and contemptible fellows in standing out against the mother-country; but we would by no means state positively that such is his opinion; for it is impossible to say what is the meaning either of the tale as a whole, or any chapter or page in it.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Romantic Scottish Ballads and the Lady Wardlaw Heresy.* By Norval Clyne. (Aberdeen, Brown & Co.)—Under the *nom de plume* of Norval Clyne, an able writer has risen up in defence of the Scotch ballads, the authenticity of which has recently been challenged by Mr. Robert Chambers. Adopting the same line of argument which we have used, and collating the versions of Buchan and Jamieson with those of Percy and Scott, the writer in question makes good the claim of 'Sir Patrick Spence' to rank as an historical ballad. After disposing of Mr. Chambers's objection of style as an assumption fatal to all ballads, his antagonist proceeds to argue particular points of history and language. First, there is the word "faem," which no old writer would urge as an equivalent for the sea, "though," says Mr. Chambers, "it was just such a phrase as a poet of the era of Pope would love to use." To this Mr. Norval Clyne rejoins, "There were poets before Pope; there was Scottish popular poetry before the invention of printing." Bishop Gavin Douglas completed his translation of Virgil's 'Æneid' on the 22nd of July, 1513, and in his prologue to the Twelfth Book are these lines:—

Some sang singis, dancis, ledis and roundis,  
With vocis schil, quhill all the dale resoundis;  
Quhareto they walk into their karoling,  
For amorous layis doils all the rochis ring;  
Ane sang 'The schip salis over the salt fume,  
Will bring their merchandis and my lmane hame.'

—If ballad authority for the use of the expression be wanted, here is one in *The Two Knights*, in Buchan's collection:—

If ye will gang six months away,  
And sail upon the faem;  
Then I will gain your lady's love,  
Before that ye come hame.

—Mr. Planché will tell the inquisitive reader enough respecting the antiquity of "cork-heeled shoes," "hats," and "fans," and the writer subjoins a passage from the ballad of 'Auld Maitland' in defence of "feather beds." We cannot agree with Mr. Norval Clyne that Aberdour, on the coast of Fife, rather than Aberdeen in the shire of Aberdeen, is meant, though the point is of no great moment. The historical point is cleared up by an apposite reference to Buchan and Hollinshed's Scottish Chronicle, where we are told "that the Princess was attended, on her way to Norway, by the Abbot of Balmerino and Bernard de Montalto, with other Scottish nobles, 'Post vero nuptias solemniter celebratas, dicti Abbas et Bernardus et alii plures, in redeundo sunt submersi.'" To every linguistic objection that Mr. Chambers raises against the old ballads, our writer replies with a quotation from a ballad of undeniable antiquity, reminding his antagonist of "bonny boys" in Otterburn, of "little pages" who "up and speak," and "liars who lie loud," recalling

how the "waves" are "wan" in Morte d'Arthur, and the "water," too, in Lord Barnaby and the Douglas Tragedy; and telling Mr. Chambers that "so long as Eskdale, Teviotdale, and several other 'dales,' are on the Scottish side of the Border, the word can scarcely be called exotic," and for "down," quoting equally respectable examples. The argument is conducted in the best spirit, and with marked ability.

*Napoleon III.* By Eugène de Mirecourt. (Allen & Co.)—There are few readers acquainted with the minor literature of Modern France who have not taken up one of the biographies signed Eugène de Mirecourt, in which living wits, beauties, actresses, men of letters, and artists—their deeds and their misdeeds—that which has, and that which has not, happened to them—are exhibited with a minute knowledge and valour of disclosure which has surprised no persons more than the originals. Some of these, if we mistake not, have had recourse to law to adjust the amount of fact and fancy in these little books; and the adjustment has been on the side of those portrayed. Let us recall these facts to persons at a distance, who may take up this portraiture of the present Emperor of the French. It is as accurate (to say the very least of it) as former portraits from the same hand. On its tone and taste we will not descant. The readers of the *Athenæum* have no need to be told what the opinion of this journal is on such affairs in the neighbouring country as come within our province; but disapprobation and dissent, be they ever so deeply based, have nothing in common with certain modes of attack and forms of expression. M. de Mirecourt is more than discourteous in his desire to make effect. We find no anecdotes which are in the least new to the world regarding the very extraordinary career of our ally—we find some which will be new to those who overlooked the years passed by the Emperor of the French in London.

*An Autumn in Silesia, Austria Proper, and the Ober Enns.* By the Author of 'Travels in Bohemia.' (Newby.)—The route taken by the lady who has perpetrated this book is taken by ninety-nine among the hundred tourists who invade South Germany. But we doubt whether ninety among the ninety-nine could, by any effort, produce such a specimen of prosy affectation as the authoress before us has contrived to do. It is the lot of every Englishman to meet with depressing countrymen and countrywomen when he goes abroad.—There is your Affronted Traveller, "above seeing any of their sights" (this rare phrase is from life).—There is your Audacious Traveller, who makes his boast of "getting in" everywhere, no matter what be the barriers—no matter whether the contents of the casket be worth the trouble of picking the lock or not.—There is your Bore, pottering over his facts, financial and political, who instructs every foreigner as to the secret of that foreigner's national discontents, and whose self-complacency is at least equal to his accuracy. There is—but why go on with the catalogue of unsatisfactory people? Enough to add, there is the Lady who writes Books before having learnt to read nature, or classify facts, or to observe manners. Such a lady is this.

*Stella Maris, and other Poems.* By André Lemoyne. (Paris, Didot.)—One hundred pages, on which seventeen elegiac poems are printed, making up a volume so small that it might almost serve the stead of a book-marker, run some risk of being overlooked; especially when the frame of mind in which English readers regard modern French poetry is considered.—But neglect is not the due of M. Lemoyne. His subjects are mostly tender, his melodies are mournful, his imagery is pale, though not parsimoniously employed;—but there is a real feeling, a real music in some of these seventeen poems; and we commend them to all readers of poetry, when in a certain mood, without fear of being disgraced by the stranger we introduce. There are ingenious persons who, at a certain stage in the study of versification, or desirous of readiness in finding the equivalents by which one language can be made to represent another, indulge themselves in translation by way of exercise and amuse-

ment.—Some of the poems of M. Lemoyne are well worth the handling of such native versifiers; and the pure French in which they are written contributes to make them more accessible than many of the "Meditations," "Harmonies" and lyrics of Young France.

*Usury: its Definition*—[*L'Usure*, &c.]. By G. G. Marin-Darbel. (Dulau & Co.)—M. Marin-Darbel has devoted extraordinary labour and patience to work out a theory with respect to usury. He regards it from every imaginable point of view, follows it through all epochs and languages, and succeeds in producing a curious but dull, and—so far as we understand it—a somewhat superfluous book; since no positive result is obtained after a fatiguing march of citation, argument and hypothesis. If the writer may be presumed to have had a distinct end in view, it is the abolition of usury, as a principle condemned by every code of morals, by religion, and by political economy; or, at least, that 5l. per cent. should be fixed by law as a maximum rate of interest for money which gives up the principal, and leaves where it was the questions how legislation is to succeed in the future better than in the past,—in distinguishing interest from usury,—and in sanctioning the one and prohibiting the other in the private transactions of individuals.

The reprints of the week include *A Tale of Two Cities*, by Mr. Charles Dickens, from the columns of 'All the Year Round' (Chapman & Hall),—and *Life in Spain*, by Mr. Walter Thornbury, from the pages of 'Household Words' (Smith & Elder). A hundred thousand readers have followed the exciting adventures of Dr. Manette and his charming daughter. The tale is told, and the audience of a hundred thousand, as the curtain drops, cry—Well done! The public is here before the journalist, and the critic can only echo the public voice. The reprint, however, contains a Preface, in which Mr. Dickens tells his readers how he came to dream the dream of 'The Two Cities':—"When I was acting," he says, "with my children and friends, in Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of 'The Frozen Deep,' I first conceived the main idea of this story. A strong desire was upon me then, to embody it in my own person; and I traced out in my fancy, the state of mind of which it would necessitate the presentation to an observant spectator, with particular care and interest. As the idea became familiar to me, it gradually shaped itself into its present form. Throughout its execution, it has had complete possession of me; I have so far verified what is done and suffered in these pages, as that I have certainly done and suffered it all myself."—Mr. Thornbury's book has also had the advantage of a previous public for its hot and hurried pictures of things in Spain.—To these new editions we must add Vol. XIX. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Black),—Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, by Acton Bell (Miss Anne Brontë) (Smith & Elder),—and *Inquiry concerning the Death of Amy Robarts*, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. (J. R. Smith).—We have also before us Vol. I. of *All the Year Round*,—Vol. II. of Sir Bulwer Lytton's *Caxtons* (Blackwood),—and the volume for 1859 of *The Leisure Hour* (Religious Tract Society).—To the translations of the year we must add Fichte's *Contributions to Mental Philosophy*, translated and edited by J. D. Morell (Longman),—and from English into French two volumes of *Beauties of English Poetry*—[*Beautés de la Poésie Anglaise*], by the Chevalier de Chatelain (Roland).—In reprints we have on our table *The Backwoods Preacher: an Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, edited by W. P. Strickland (Hall, Virtue & Co.),—*German Ballads and Poems*, with an English translation by A. Boyd (Houlston & Wright).—In a second edition we may announce *Curative Treatment of Paralysis and Neuralgia with the Aid of Galvanism*, by Harry W. Lobb (Baillière),—*Les Horizons Célestes*, par l'Auteur des 'Horizons Prochains' (Clarke),—and in a fifth edition we have *Guesses at Truth*, by Two Brothers (Walton & Maberly).—To the list of Almanacks and Year-books we must add—*The British Almanac of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge* (Knight),—*The Weather Almanack*, by Orlando



Whistlecraft (Simpkin & Co.),—Letts's *Diary, or Bills Due Book, and an Almanac*,—Vacher's *Parliament Almanac*,—The *New Moore's Almanac* (Benham),—The *Bolton Almanac* (Bradbury),—De la Rue's *Red-Letter Diary and Memorandum Books*.—No. X. of "Historical Tales," containing *The Black Danes* (J. H. & J. Parker), brings up our announcements for the week.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aggeaden Vicarage, or Bridget Storey's First Charge, 2 vols. 9s. 6d. cl.  
Archbald's Poor Law, 10th edit. 12mo. 28s. cl.  
Art-Journal, Vol. 1859, 4to. 31s. 6d. cl.  
Barker's Four P's, or the Fortunes of Frank, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Barrett's New Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons, First Series, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.; Second Series, 12mo. 5s. cl.  
Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, a Biography, by Robertson, 9s. 6d. cl.  
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MARINE AQUARIA.

Portland Road, Regent's Park, Dec. 7.

Remembering, seven or eight years ago, how much was done by the *Athenæum* in calling attention to Aquaria as desirable means of preserving and studying, in a living condition, the numerous plants and animals which can be maintained in tanks, and more especially the *marine* organisms which (since about the period 1841, the date of the late Prof. Edward Forbes's 'History of British Starfishes,') have received so much attention in this country, I now write to point out the absence of a series of *worthy* Aquaria in every establishment, whether in the hands of private persons, or belonging to Societies, or under the auspices of Government. Even the tank-house of the Zoological Society of London, in Regent's Park, is no exception to this statement, for the arrangements there adopted are now, confessedly, very ill designed for the purposes in view. It was built under the superintendence of the late Mr. D. W. Mitchell, at a time when very little was known about the subject; and no precedent existed for anything of the kind. Certain plants were known to give off a supply of oxygen while under the stimulus of light, and this oxygen was known to be required by the animals associated with the plants; and thus it was imagined that if a collection of any living vegetables and creatures were placed together in any vessel, they would at once, and with scarcely any trouble, be rendered mutually self-supporting. It was soon found out, however, that this crude theory required to be modified to so great an extent, and that it demanded to be associated with so many other conditions, that the conservatory-like building now standing in the Gardens was discovered to be, in the first summer of its existence, an arrangement so utterly wrong, that the modifications it demanded would amount to something like an entire re-construction. This was because of the acceptance, exclusively, and in too great a latitude, of the old formula of *plenty of light*; forgetting, however, how small is the amount of illumination obtained by plants and animals in the sea, and quite overlooking the fact that, out of the sea, and upon land, a great amount of light is usually accompanied by much *heat*, while, in the ocean, the temperature around Britain does not vary, at any season, much from 60° Fahr. In the fish-house of the Zoological Society, however, the range is, or may be, from about 30° to upwards of 90°. On the 13th of July last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer in the house stood at 93°, and in the tanks, with a free bulb immersed in the water, it was 82°. Nothing in the shape of animal life, planned by Nature for an equable and moderate temperature, can long resist the destructive effects of such a heat as *that*, or, if some of the hardier kinds *do* manage to exist in it, their health is surely deteriorated. Then, the result to the vegetation is equally disastrous. Natural water, and especially sea-water, is so full of germs of plant life, that, when such water is exposed to light, the minute locomotive plants of the humbler kinds, or the spores of the higher plants, are rapidly called into visible existence, and if the exposure to light and heat be long continued, the water becomes so full of these atoms as to assume a dense and opaque greenish-brown colour, rendering all within the Aquarium invisible, or nearly so. A few summers ago, the excessive amount of light was in some measure subdued by a covering of tarpaulin, though the heat yet continues, as before shown, nearly as great as ever. But another radical defect then became apparent—namely, the too great height and too narrow breadth of the tanks themselves, the result of this being that the surface of water presented to the oxygen of the atmosphere was disadvantageously little—so little, indeed, that it may be fairly calculated that not more than 30 per cent. of the bulk of fluid employed is rendered available for the animals kept in it, and the means do not exist of re-supplying oxygen as fast as it is consumed. It seems to be not remembered that the oxygen derived from growing plants is serviceable as an auxiliary only to the oxygen obtained directly from the surrounding air, and that the

attainment of this last-mentioned condition must depend mainly upon the form and proportions of the tanks adopted, and should therefore be a primary, and not, as at present, a secondary, consideration, and the consequences of the neglect of this law are, that only a certain limited number of slow-breathing animals can be permanently maintained, and that a vain attempt is constantly being made to keep other and more numerous and more highly-organized creatures by a weekly change of sea-water (in most of the larger tanks), throwing away the old water, and supplying a new lot. Now, this is a piece of tremendous extravagance; and it becomes simply a matter of figures to show how the hundreds of pounds thus spent idly and fruitlessly by the Society in the last seven years might have been expended in building another and a better Aquarian house. Sea-water never becomes deteriorated in any way by any amount of using or keeping or filtering; so far from that, indeed, it improves by age, and therefore, had it been thought of, the couple or three thousand gallons or so, purchased for the Gardens in 1853, might have been in use up to this hour, without diminution of volume or alteration of any of its qualities for Aquarian purposes. Of course, no one is to be blamed for all this, nor yet for the corresponding paucity of specimens incidental to the system, because no one pointed out the evil till the mischief was done; yet, now that the thing is so apparent, steps should be taken to remedy it.

This state of affairs in the Aquarian management of the Zoological Society of London is dwelt upon, because it is a type of that which exists nearly everywhere else. At the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, the Aquaria are a very long way below mediocrity. Nothing can be much worse than the murky abortions containing gasping fishes, flabby sea-anemones, and weak-legged crustaceans, at public museums at Scarborough, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Hull, Galway, and other places. Our South Kensington Museum contains one glass vase toy Aquarium, and one wretched leaky tank. The Botanic Gardens at Kew—so universal in their aim—have no marine Aquaria at all. The Botanical Society in the Regent's Park has nothing of the kind, but it would not be easy to say why.

An opportunity now occurs, however, of doing something much better than has ever yet been attempted, for the Horticultural Society is engaged in building extensively; and it would be easy, and not out of the scope of that Society, to combine a really effective Aquarian building with the other works now going on. Matters are not now, happily, as they existed a few years ago, when only a bare handful of crude conjecture was all that was known of the science of the conservation of the lower living aquatic plants and animals. On the contrary, accurate, certain, and full information may be obtained as to the best mode of procedure, in such manner as to reduce the chances of failure to a very small compass.

W. ALFORD LLOYD.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT.

Kent Terrace, Dec. 6.

A LETTER I have just received from a friend in Norfolk leads me to suppose that the old man at Hoxne, of whom Prof. Henslow speaks, was not the one I saw in the brick-field. However, it is probable they both had much the same experience, and apparently much the same mode of expressing themselves. My witness had worked in the pit since 1802.

In the second paragraph of my letter in last week's number of the *Athenæum*, the "with shells" refers to the clay, and not to the gravel; in the fourth paragraph, twelfth line, the words "of clay" are wanting,—as it reads, it might be supposed I was referring to the gravel; and in the fifth paragraph, fourth line, for "9" read "7."

As, since the reading of my paper before the Royal Society, I have had a series of excavations and a boring made, in order to determine the relation of the different parts of the deposit, I beg to give a short abstract of them, which will probably make the case clearer than a longer description. They, at the same time, show what I believe to be



the correlation of the several principal beds, and of Mr. Frere's section, to the section at present open. I sink the subordinate features, and take those divisions which I consider synchronous in the different parts of the field, designating them by the same numbers.—

A. *Trench at east side of field.*—1. Sand and gravel, about 2 ft.; 2. Light-coloured sand, 4 ft.; 3. Grey clay, 1 ft.; 4. Flint gravel (one flint implement)?, 1 ft.; 5. Grey clay, with shells, 2½ ft.; Boulder clay.—B. *Centre of field (section by Mr. Frere in 1800).*—1. Vegetable earth, 1½ ft.; 2. Argill, 7½ ft.; 3. Sand, with shells and bones, 1 ft.; 4. Gravel, with flint weapons, 2 ft.; peaty clay.—C. *Section now working at the west side of field.*—1. Earth and traces of gravel, about 2 ft.; 2. Brown clay (two flint implements)?, 12 ft. (a thin subordinate bed of gravel occurs in places at the base of this bed); 3. Grey clay, with seams of sand, freshwater shells, vegetable remains, and mammalian bones, 4 ft. (base of pit); 4. Sub-angular flint gravel, 2½ ft.; 5. Grey clay, with shells and vegetable remains, 17 ft. The last 17 ft. were bored; base of bed 5 not reached.

The gravel "4," in the last section, thins out rapidly northward; and it is just where it disappears that the greater number of bones have of late been found. With the exception of "1," in A., B. and C., I believe all the beds to belong to one series of Post-pliocene age, and of freshwater origin. The above sections show how much the deposit thickens as it trends from east to west; and it would be a very interesting point to trace its further extension in that direction, and reach the western shore of this old mere or river. This is the more important, as although we may argue upon the probabilities of the case with more or less correctness, a point like this, involving the question of the association in the same deposit of the works of man and the remains of the extinct Elephant and other animals, can only be satisfactorily settled by positive facts and accurate observations.

J. PRESTWICH.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Nov. 23, 1859.

WHILST anxious friends in England are despatching letters full of loving trepidation across the Alps, asking us when the bloodshed is to begin in Central Italy, and other such questions of evil omen, Florence is opening her winter campaign, not by the erection of a span-new guillotine on the Piazza della Indipendenza, nor by a dishevelled Carmagnole up and down the new Lung' Arno, but by a national festival last Sunday at the Cascine for the consecration of the colours to be presented to our new National Guard, and by a splendid ball given by the municipality last night at the country palace of Poggio Imperiale. The four banners, one for each battalion, were the gift of the Florentine dames and damsels, embroidered, moreover, by their own fair hands; and the festival acquired, from the time on which it fell, an importance and significance far beyond its proper measure of interest. Sunday morning, though cold, was splendidly clear and sunshiny, and the *façade* of the palace, which fronts the *piazzone*, wore a brilliant holiday suit of tricolors and trophies. The whole internal space of the long-arched portico was draped with hangings, and the centre of it arranged to serve as a temporary chapel, while to the right and left were the places assigned to the ministers, the municipal body, and the magistrates of the city. Conspicuously inscribed, in letters of gold, placed on twelve large medallions between the arches of the vestibule, and garlanded with laurel, were the names of the hard-fought engagements of the late war in Lombardy. The altar was richly bedecked for the mass, and around the open area of the *piazzone* were decorated stands of raised seats for those of the spectators who were furnished with tickets for the ceremony. Despite the cold *tramontana* and the early hour (eleven o'clock, A.M.), a host of ladies, native and foreign, thronged the comfortable places prepared for them, where their velvets and brocades made a brilliant show in the morning sunshine, which appeared to

kindle with especial richness the vivid *Magenta* and *Solferino* colours (mere modifications, truth to tell, of vulgar violet and crimson), in which, for the sake of their piquant names, our fair ones take especial delight.

The National Guard, the heroes of the *fête*, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number, were ranged upon the square, and really made a right soldierly appearance in their picturesque blue and scarlet capotes, backed by the dark clumps of evergreens of the Cascine drives. After the consecration of the banners, they were presented by Baron Ricasoli to the respective officers of the different battalions, and amid shouts of applause the new corps took the oath of allegiance to the Government of Tuscany. Before this ceremony was gone through, however, Baron Ricasoli made an address to the troops, such as our quasi-dictator is wont to pronounce,—short, significant, and going straight from the heart to the heart of each who hears him. I cannot help quoting a few characteristic sentences from the close of his speech, which, as may be supposed, was received with *vivas* long and loud.

"Let every man of you," said he, "be a blameless citizen, in order to be an example and support to the rest. Every man of you should help to give the lie to those who will not see that the Italian peoples are capable of self-government, to those who pin their faith upon our civil discords. No! let us not give the men of other lands so great a victory! Our cause, our bright and holy cause, shall not fall by our hands. Throng round this holy banner, this banner of your country, this symbol of our redemption, which recalls to you the blood shed by the brave Piedmontese in a hundred battles, and reminds you of the glory of our king. Just now you bent before the God of the brave and of the just—the God of the nations which do His will, whose will is justice. Now turn your eyes to yonder city, and to the hills that gird it round. Every monument, every spot recalls some glorious deed of its citizens. There it was that the first civil government was established after the lapse of barbarous centuries. From that city the Duke of Athens was driven ignominiously forth. Before those walls the Austrian army of Charles the Fifth, which took Rome, but never Florence, was delayed for months upon its way. Think over these feats of old, and prepare to imitate them by deeds of prudence and of peace, while such are called for, or, if need be, by deeds of daring and of war. Let your oath—did I say *yours*?—let our oath be that of citizens and soldiers. Of soldiers who choose death before the loss of their honour and their country. On these terms I entrust you with her banner!"

After this, the four battalions passed in review before Ricasoli and a brilliant staff of officers, and went their way home through the gaily bannered streets and squares of the city, to the stirring measures of the Garibaldi hymn.

The ball of last night was, in fact, a sequel of the banner-blessing of Sunday; and a wisely planned sequel too, inasmuch as such an entertainment in a small capital like Florence gives a fillip to trade, which is too apt to flag in such days of anxious expectation as the present. Moreover, the influx of strangers, which has hitherto been a large source of prosperity to the city, is especially attracted, moth-like, by the festival lights of such gala doings, which, it is said, will not be stinted by the municipality during the coming Carnival, if by that time the supreme authority of Congress have not given us leave to have Court balls of our own, with—who knows?—perhaps the brave Zouave corporal to preside over them in his new dominions. Every visitor to Florence knows the palace of Poggio Imperiale, which crowns the hill of the same name outside the *Porta Romana*, and every one has sauntered up the broad avenue of mighty cypress and ilex trees that leads to it, between whose knotty trunks towards sunset time such beautiful glimpses may be caught of the Val d'Arno away towards Prato, swimming in warm golden haze with scattered villas like seed-pearls afloat in it, and wavy, lilac Apennine slopes inclosing the distance. The palace of Poggio Imperiale is that alluded to in Dall' Ongaro's *stornello* of *Il Babbo*, of which I sent a

translation to the *Athenæum* in a former letter, as "the country house" in which the ex-Grand-Duke quartered his white-coat friends during the Austrian occupation of Tuscany. Few who know the drive up to it, are, however, aware that it contains the noblest *locale* for *fête*-giving to be found certainly in Italy, perhaps in Europe. Not one of its advantages in this respect were lost on the occasion of last night's ball, and the guests, to the number of upwards of three thousand, had as little reason to dread a *crush* in the twenty grand saloons, with their fine connecting corridor, which opened to receive them, as to fear the rawness and spacious discomfort of a long-disused palace, which near two hundred workmen have been for the last ten days carpeting, adorning, draping and heating, to the very *acmé* of ball-Elysium.

The ball-rooms were two, sufficiently distant from each other to preclude any danger of a Dutch concert from the clashing strains of their several orchestras. The range of tall windows in the corridor of circulation upon which the saloons open were filled with beautiful transparencies, and the whole adorned with trophies, garlands and banners. The commissariat arrangements were pronounced excellent by the most competent authorities; the lighting of every part of the *suite* (no inconsiderable element of success) was lavish and tasteful, and showed off the rich and delicate stucco-work of walls and ceilings to the best advantage; and though the *fête* was necessarily a popular one, inasmuch as all the officers of the National Guard, with their families, were among the guests, the great majority of the noblest Florentine names might be noted among those present, as well as the dignitaries of the Assembly, the Ministers, the foreign diplomats, and a plentiful sprinkling of titles and diamonds from other lands.

At about one o'clock, when Baron Ricasoli made his appearance at the ball, a vocal and instrumental orchestra of three hundred performers, placed in the central palace-court, with its groups of shrubs and flowers, and the great corridor opening upon it all round, struck up a new national hymn, to 'The Cross of Savoy,' by Signor Carducci, set to music by Signor Carlo Romani, who led the band. The effect of this *coup de théâtre* was very striking, and sent a touch of real national feeling through the sparkling superficialities of the scene, which was as touching as it was graceful. That all might be in keeping (for our old municipalities are not wont to do their hospitalities in thrifty *bourgeois* fashion), the whole of the great avenue was brilliantly lighted in its entire length, from Porta Romana to the palace; and, in short, the *fête* was nobly given, and stamped with that rare good taste which has characterized such doings in Italy from old Capulet's ball downwards. The entire cost, it is said, is not less than forty or fifty thousand Tuscan *lire* (between 1,200*l.* and 1,500*l.*), a large sum for Florentine revelries.

The Government has put in execution the measure of abolishing the Order of St. Stephen, which had for generations been a heavy charge on the Tuscan exchequer. This Order dates from the period when Italy lived in continual fear of a descent upon her coasts by Turkish rovers and pirates, and its object was to encourage and reward maritime enterprise and valour in the work of defending the country against these dreaded depredators. Like so many other similar institutions, it had its real uses, and doubtless did good service as long as its true object continued to exist; but, as in other like cases also, when this, in process of time, was gone and clean wiped out, the now meaningless Order degenerated into a mere courtly machine for jobbing and patronage, and so became more pernicious than it had ever been useful.

Of late years the chief use of the Order, at least, according to the popular notion, has been to contribute to the gala show of the Corpus Domini by the Knights walking in procession close behind the canopied sacrament, in their trailing cloaks of state.

Although the Order has, for a weary length of years, figured for a heavy sum in the Tuscan budget, it was yet exceedingly wealthy, and with every passing generation became more so,—for besides the large grants of property that had been



at various times made to the institution, it was the practice of wealthy families to endow foundations in the Order in this wise. In consideration of a certain sum paid into the treasury of the Order, the title of Prior or Knight of St. Stephen, together with a stipend consisting of the interest of the sum so paid, was assured to any male descendant of the founder. Failing such male descendant, however, the original sum reverted entirely to the treasury of the Order, and as the gradual impoverishment of noble families has been but too much the rule in Tuscany, it has frequently occurred that the stipends attached to the titles so founded have come to be almost the sole remaining property of the incumbent of them. And in many cases, still more pitifully, the daughters of a family have been left entirely destitute from the dropping-in of the fund in the absence of any male heir to hold the title. It may easily be supposed, therefore, how great a boon to families so circumstanced will be the decree which abolishes the Order, and restores the money expended in these foundations to the family in every case where the legal claimant is yet alive.

The national feeling among the peasantry is steadily on the increase; and I heard it even asserted the other day, by one well qualified to give judgment on the subject, that the city of Florence itself is now the most *codino* part of the Duchy, which, if true, reduces the retrograde party to very humble proportions indeed. A great deal of this growth in liberal sentiment is owing to the wholesome teaching disseminated among the working-classes in the form of familiar dialogues on political subjects, which have a large circulation throughout Tuscany. The newest of these useful little class-books of patriotism is 'La Pianeta de' Morti'—'The Funeral Chasuble; or, the Evening Gossip of Parson Luke with his Parishioners.' The dictionary gives the words cope and chasuble as the meanings of *Pianeta*, from lack of ecclesiastical lore, I suppose, in the vocabulary maker, since the two church vestments are totally different, and used on different occasions. The quaint name of the book conveys a double allusion to the mixed black and yellow of the vestments always used in funeral services, and the well-known colours of the hated Austrian banner; and it is the more appropriate inasmuch as it sets forth the malpractices of the *dead-and-gone* dynasty. The work, which has already, in a fortnight after publication, run through a second edition, is a series of conversations, though not partitioned into formal dialogue, between a good old priest, late a staunch *codino* and upholder of divine right, but now a convert to liberalism, by honest examination of the actual state of things, and his flock, who eagerly question their pastor as to the change in his political creed. The style is simplicity itself, shrewd though familiar, sometimes humorous, and rich in the proverbial sayings which the Tuscan peasant loves. The way in which Parson Luke describes the difficult process of his own conversion, and answers the objections, and strikes into the tone of thought of his parishioners, displays a very considerable degree of skill and vigour as well as of right feeling.

TH. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A few weeks ago, the British Association for the Advancement of Science passed a resolution praying the Board of Trade to consider the possibility of watching the rise, force, and direction of storms, and the means for sending, in case of sudden danger, a series of warning telegrams along the coast. A few days ago, at a meeting of the Council of the Association at Buckingham Palace, the Prince Consort in the chair, this resolution was again brought forward, and, after some debate, was referred as a special recommendation to the care of the Board of Trade. The wreck of the Royal Charter has quickened public interest in a topic always of vast importance to a maritime people. That unreadiness at Margate, to which life was sacrificed off the North Foreland, shows—though some very serious difficulties may stand in the way of our doing all that is theoretically desirable—how much might be done with comparative swiftness, certainty, and ease. The recommenda-

tions of science, backed by the influence of the Prince Consort and the eagerness of the public, is now before the Board of Trade. Many points have to be weighed—millions of figures to be consulted—all that is known of the set of the prevailing winds, the rise and fall of temperature round our shores, the rain-fall in various months and at various points, considered—so we do not hope to see the result in a day. Yet we trust and believe that in a case so urgent, for Royal Charters are going down and even Channel Fleets in peril while the gentlemen of the Board of Trade compare and deliberate, no time will be lost. As the need is pressing, the action should be swift, as well as sure.

We announce with great satisfaction that the Trustees of the British Museum have at length taken into serious consideration the difficulties in which they are placed by our vast accumulation of literary and scientific treasures. Something will now, we trust, be done. At a very full meeting of the Board—after considerable discussion as to the principle of separation—the Trustees have appointed a Sub-Committee to consider and report on the subject. The Speaker of the House of Commons, as representative of the powers that pay, is to act as Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The public will wait its Report with not less confidence than interest.

Here is good news for boys and girls of all ages. During the Christmas holidays Prof. Faraday will deliver, in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, six lectures on 'Various Forces of Matter,' in the style of Christmas, and to the capacities of a juvenile audience.

Mr. Christopher Dresser, the Lecturer on Botany to the Department of Science and Art of the Privy Council for Education, South Kensington Museum, has been presented with the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for his botanical discoveries, by the University of Jena, at which Schleiden fills the Botanical Chair.

A droll incident has arisen out of the celebration of the Schiller Festival at Weimar. On the 25th of November the *Kölnische Zeitung* announced that the Grand-Duke of Saxe Weimar had conferred the Order of the White Falcon upon the following persons, viz., the Baron von Münch-Bellinghausen of Vienna; Baron von Cotta, of Stuttgart; Mr. Thomas Carlyle, of Edinburgh; Prof. Gervinus, of Heidelberg; M. Regnier, of Paris; Herr Palleske, and Herr Viehoff. On the 30th ult., however, the same journal states that, though the Order was intended for Mr. Thomas Carlyle, the author of a 'Life of Schiller,' who resides at Chelsea, it would be forwarded to Mr. Thomas Carlyle of Edinburgh, author of a work entitled 'Moral Phenomena of Germany,' and a member of the sect called Irvingites. This, the writer says, must be particularly vexatious, since the Irvingite press throughout Germany had done its utmost to throw discredit on the Schiller celebration. We were not aware that the Irvingites had any followers in Germany, far less that they had any organs of the press at their command. Let us hope, however, that by this time the real Thomas Carlyle has received the decoration awarded to him.

Sir John Herschel has deposited with the Astronomical Society three manuscript volumes of observations of the solar spots, made by the late M. Pastorff. These volumes were originally presented by the author to Sir John Herschel. They are now transferred to the Society, on the understanding that they shall be considered as belonging to Sir John Herschel during his lifetime; but after his decease shall become the property of the Society. In the mean time, Fellows of the Society interested in the subject of those observations will always have the opportunity of consulting them.

The death of John Fincham, author of several works in the literature of the dockyard, is announced in the papers. For many years Mr. Fincham was the Superintendent of the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth. His principal works are, a 'History of Naval Architecture,' 'Outlines of Ship-building,' a 'Treatise on Laying-off Ships,' and an essay on 'Masting Ships.' All these books have a certain professional value.

To the illustrated gift-books formerly announced,

we must add another 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with forty illustrations, by John Gilbert, from the press of Messrs. Nisbet & Co.; a volume clever beyond the average of Mr. Gilbert's recent doings, — 'Sacred Poems,' by N. P. Willis, from the New York house of Clark, Austin & Smith, with designs by unnamed artists, pretty and showy, but wanting in strength and nature; designs that look like forgotten things by our third-rate illustrators, — 'Shakespeare's Household Words,' illuminated by Mr. Stanesby, from the press of Messrs. Griffith & Farran, a jewel-casket of gold and colour, glistening like the missal of an ancient archbishop. —To these pretty things, let us add 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages.' The contents of this splendid illustration of the men and women of our time are given away with a weekly newspaper—*The Illustrated News of the World*—which paper seems to have taken up a bold line for itself, and worked at its idea steadily and well. The volume will interest by its variety and its beauty.

We are obliged to Mr. Woodward for a letter of explanation and specimen numbers of his forthcoming History of Hampshire, which we immediately submitted to our Correspondent, and have received from him the following reply:—

"I thank you for your courtesy in forwarding to me Mr. Woodward's letter, and two numbers of his forthcoming work, which I return. When I wrote on the subject of a county history I was thinking of such works as Dugdale's Warwickshire, Ormerod's Cheshire, Nichols's Leicestershire, Dallaway's Sussex, and not of a picture-book to be published in half-crown numbers, and, as Mr. Woodward says, 'planned so as to be remunerative.' I have nothing to do with remuneration; my concern is with a work professing to be a county history; although I am of opinion that a true county history would be remunerative, for I believe that to such a work the gentlemen of the county would not only subscribe liberally, but would contribute one-half or more of the needful illustrations, as the gentlemen of Sussex did to Dallaway's History. In so doing they would testify to the interest they took in the work, and thus ensure to the subscribers that the treasures now buried in their muniment rooms would be opened to the historian. If, however, Mr. Woodward hopes for remuneration from a sale rivaling in extent the serials of our popular novelists, he may be quite right in preparing a cheap popular picture-book, 'illustrated with steel engravings,' such as we have had for these twenty years left at our doors by tramping book-pedlars, and lumbering the servants' hall. I still hold that a 'general history' is not a county history; and that county histories are a distinct class of literature, of which we have many excellent examples; that, though such subjects are of course included, they are not made up of treatises on Geology, Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, and so forth, but are histories of the men, the families, the descent of the families and of the properties within the county. It is true that in the voluminous Syllabus which accompanies Mr. Woodward's Prospectus these and all other subjects are included; but when he tells me that the notices of Hampshire families will be included in a general appendix, he has said quite enough to satisfy me that his county history is not the county history I want; and I have only to wish him success, with an earnest hope, that his pretty picture serial will not stand in the way of a true county history.

A HAMPSHIRE MAN."

At a recent meeting of the Manchester Philosophical Society, Mr. F. O. Ward laid before the Society an instrument termed a "Pseudodiascope," and read a paper, setting forth its construction and use, and the principle it is designed to illustrate. By means of this instrument an aperture transmitting light is made to produce on one eye an isolated impression, while the other eye is directed to an opaque body, such as the hand held before it. The image of the aperture is then found to be transposed, and its perception ceases to be assigned to the eye by which it is really seen; the effect being, that a perforation appears in the opaque body, through which the light seems to shine upon the eye by which this is viewed. The principle illustrated by this instrument, according



to the author's view, is the essentially geometrical and deductive nature of the visual act, whenever the distances of bodies are perceived, and their relative positions in space assigned. A "Pseudo-diascope" was presented to the Society by the author, and the singular illusion produced by it was verified by the members present.

Some time ago we threw out a suggestion to makers of stereoscopes for a new instrument, in which the focus should be regulated by a screw. Messrs. Smith, Beck & Co. have produced a work on this principle; with some noticeable improvements on our suggestion. The instrument is open, and is applicable to book or slide, to transparencies and opaques. The lens is achromatic. A mirror, inserted in the back, throws the direct rays on to the pictures, giving them a peculiar brilliancy and sharpness. Shadows are abolished. The adjustment for vision, by means of the screw, is excellent. If the instrument could be made to fold, so as to go into the pocket without inconvenience, it would be perfect.

The celebrated collection of mediæval costumes, 'Habiti Antichi e Moderni di tutto il Mondo di Cesare Vecellio,' has appeared lately in a new edition, from the pen of the brothers Firmin Didot, Paris. One of the firm, M. Ambroise F. Didot, is the editor of the work. The former editions had become very rare, and fetched large sums at sales and auctions. Several of the drawings are attributed to Titian, who was a relation of Vecellio. The work contains more than 600 finely-executed woodcuts, with Italian and French letter-press.

A very curious paper has been issued by the French Government to its chief spies in the provinces. It is in the shape of a printed circular, and is entitled 'Situation Politique, Morale, Religieuse et Matérielle de l'Empire.' It is issued officially by the French Government to some one, not named, in each of the departments; and contains a series of inquiries into the political tendencies, form of creed, and nature of the occupation of all classes of the inhabitants. Some of these inquiries are as follows:—

—"What is the political spirit of the department?"  
—"What are the political tendencies of the workmen, the farmers, the traders, and other classes?"

—"What is the numerical force of each of these parties—the Orleanist party, the Legitimist, the Republican, the Socialist, the Imperialist?"

—"Which is the dominant party?" "Mention the names of the leading persons in each principal town, specifying the political party to which they belong."

—"What are the names of the men of action belonging to each party?"—"What manœuvres are employed by the Orleanists, the Legitimists, the Republicans, the Socialists?"

—"What is the force of the Imperialist party? and mention the families that are noted for their traditional attachment to the Imperial Government."

—"Mention the names of such devoted, worthy, and honourable men as deserve to receive favour with the Government, and which of them are capable of discharging high public functions."

—"Name those functions, also honorary distinctions, and specify those who aspire to them."

—"According to the various classes of society, what opinions are held on the proceedings of Government? what do they praise, blame, or criticize? and, in particular, what is their opinion with respect to *parliamentary freedom, liberty of the press, and trial by jury?*"

—"Of the different public functionaries, as Prefect, First President, Procureur-Général, Mayor, &c., what is the morality, capacity, experience, consideration, political opinion, political conduct, influence, *entourage?*" &c.—

—"Which of these would it be expedient to change, to maintain in his office, to dismiss, to promote?"

Such are a few of the inquiries contained in this document, sufficient space being, in each instance, left for the reply.

And now arises the question, to whom are these circulars addressed, as they are simply endorsed—"Département de —"?

Clearly not to the *Préfet*, or other public functionary in the department, for the *Préfet* himself is one of those whose opinions and conduct are set down for investigation.

As it appears to us, it must be to the head spy or secret agent of the Government in each department; in which case the document is highly curious, as revealing some of the secret machinery

by means of which the Imperial Government is carried on.

The St. Cyriaci Church at Gernrode, one of the oldest churches in Germany, is being restored; for which purpose the Anhalt-Bernburg Government has granted the sum of 60,000 thalers.

A collection of the principal poems, prologues and addresses that have appeared on the occasion of the Schiller Festival is being made at Munich. The first number has appeared already, and seven more numbers are expected to follow.

The jubilee of the 450 years' existence of the Leipzig University was celebrated there on the 2nd inst., with all the solemnities usual on such occasions. The King of Saxony, the heir to the throne, and Prince George were present; the King delivered an address. A few historical notes on the origin of the Leipzig University may not be unwelcome:—In the year 1408 a violent contest raged among the four nations of which the University at Prague was composed. Huss stood at the head of the Bohemian nation; he appealed to King Wenzel for his party, who decided in favour of the Bohemians. On the 9th of May 1409 the last German Rector, Henning Bolderhagen, delivered up the academical insignia and resigned his office. Teachers and students, about 20,000 in number, left Prague. About 2,000 students, with many of the masters, went to Saxony, and settled at Leipzig. Margraf Frederic and his brother Wilhelm received the emigrants kindly; and, as the records in old German have it,—"Vergünt den ausgetriebenen Künsten Herbrige" (granted to the exiled Arts an asylum). Pope Alexander, from his then residence at Pisa, confirmed the new University, and approved of the choice of the city of Leipzig,—"which, as a populous town, pleasantly situated in a fruitful country, was blessed with everything, like an acre of the Lord; likewise were the inhabitants known as cultivated and well-behaved people." On the 2nd of December 1409 the inauguration of the new University took place; M. Otto, from Münsterberg, was elected first Rector.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 129, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

### *A Familiar History of the British Fishes.* (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

Ill-natured persons may inquire what concern the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has with British fishes! We, on the other hand, think the Society does well in promoting the knowledge of fishes, for the more we know about fishes the more we are disposed to conclude that many fishes are better than some men; and that the former set a highly commendable example to some of the latter in such Christian virtues as peaceableness, contentment, quiet dutifulness, parental watchfulness, and brotherly love and charity with all fish-kind. What the sins of too large a portion of the human race are we well know; but we never heard any sin laid to the charge of fishes, except that some of them are rather unscrupulous at dinner-time; a charge, however, which they might forcibly retort upon their accusers in relation to themselves, and to the first course upon the tables even of bishops. The whole race of salmon, turbot and cod might bring heavy indictments even against the most exemplary dignitaries of the Church; and the most liberal patrons of the Christian Knowledge Society might feel themselves deeply aggrieved if the British fishes were to publish "a familiar history" of their dinner-tables. It is far more edifying, therefore, that Christians

should promote a knowledge of fishes than that fishes should found a submarine society for promoting a knowledge of Christians. It is a very merciful provision that fishes are denied the power of speech; if they had that power, it is to be presumed that they would not be "afraid to speak evil of dignities."

The principal objection we have to the 'Familiar History of Fishes' is, that it is too familiar, and the whole matter is stale as stale fish. True, it is constructed quite after the fashion of the Christian Society's little books—and probably quite comes up to its mark and model. All the principal British fishes are duly named, labelled, and illustrated with neat woodcuts. Every parish scholar may understand it; and the careful piecing together of extracts from Yarrell's 'British Fishes,' with additions of interspersed anecdotes from Couch and Jesse, and such scarce publications as the *Illustrated London News*, may command the approbation and secure the reward of the respectable Committee. Extracts from sermons are very limited, and the book is readable and instructive to many; yet it only lacks spirit and originality, and in no instance that we can see adds a single previously unknown fact to our knowledge of British fishes.

The Christian Knowledge Society might produce a much more interesting book on this subject if it would only collect from its clerical supporters who live near sea-coasts all that they themselves could gather from old fishermen respecting the peculiar habits of fishes. Men who have been all their lives busy with nets and with netting the inhabitants of the deep, accumulate a store of facts which generally die with them for want of record. To none would the old fishermen communicate their observations more readily than to the clergy, whom they know and respect. The clergy could put all such relations into proper literary shape, and thus by a little pleasant occupation of their leisure contribute abundant illustrative facts, all credible and well authenticated. How far superior would such a work be to all the compilations of industrious ladies who know nothing of fishes but from books and cooks and a parlour vivarium! Here is a compiler, for instance, who is ignorant of the name which a Cornish pilchard-fisherman gives to his large net, viz., a "seine." This writer tells us (p. 163) that when a shoal of pilchards was desecrated "the sieve was shot in a muddy part of the bay." From this mistake we infer that the copyist considered the word *seine* in the original to be a misprint for *sieve*, and rectified it accordingly! But did he or she really imagine that the Cornish pilchard-fishermen fished with sieves? Conceive this book bestowed as a high prize by the clergy of St. Ives, and the happy prizeholder reading to an evening party of worthy fishermen snugly seated in their coast cottage—that upon the sieve being shot into the sea the final take of fish amounted to 1,200 hogsheads, for such is the conclusion of the sieve story! Do you not hear a peal of laughter louder than the neighbouring billows ringing through the little cottage? 1,200 hogsheads of pilchards caught in a sieve; was there ever such a miraculous draught of fishes as this?

Had the Christian Knowledge compiler ever been in Cornwall he or she might have added a really interesting and striking chapter to this 'Familiar History' by describing the beginning and end of a pilchard capture. We give it in outline for a future edition.

On an eminence above the sea, and probably on a narrow path, paces a strong, rough Cornishman, in apparently meditative mood. He carries a branch of a tree or of furze in his hand. He carefully scrutinizes the sea, and now and



then shades his eyes with his large hand, as if he would descry a far sail. A well-laden boat now shoots out to sea, and at this the solitary watcher gazes. Does it hold his son or his daughter? Is he full of fatherly anxiety for his son as he is about to emigrate? Mark him! He now frantically waves his branch and his arm in one wide sweep. The folks in the boat see this; and, strange to say, are swayed by this mad motion. He again sweeps round the branch, and they look up to him. He directs their course by it, as if it were their compass. What can all this mean? Why, the supposed madman is sane and sagacious enough. He sees a faint, blueish line on the surface of the waters, and there are the pilchards in one fluctuating, changeful, life-abounding shoal. See how they leap, they play, they shift, they sink, they rise again! Swiftly row the oarsmen,—down bend the *seiners*,—in less time than common men would think possible,—down goes fathom after fathom, and heap after heap, of the seine,—up float the bordering corks,—clash, splash, go the long oars again. The cliff-watcher is now doubly frantic. He waves and raves, and runs and stamps and jumps,—the shoal is shifting, warping, eluding,—the boat is turned, the telegraphic branch is again eyed and obeyed,—and now the cliff-watcher is satisfied. He lowers his branch, he nods, he assents by every primitive symbol and significant action that can be imagined. The entire seine is gradually lowered into the sea,—the men bend over, and you dread a capsize,—and even more and more when you see their motions reversed. Now, they no longer let down, but haul up. A hearty shore-resounding and echo-waking shout is their mutual encouragement. Up comes bit by bit of the seine. How heavy! how joyfully full! Fishermen's heads almost touch the brine,—their backs alone are broadly apparent. Now, one strong, combined haul, and nearer together is the seine drawn. What hundreds of glancing, leaping, struggling fish spring up from within that spot! The shore is soon lined with assistants. Some row off with "tuck-nets" to the great boat; and let the said small "tucks" down inside the large seine. The waters are beaten with oars and loaded ropes, and thus the fish are frightened into a narrower space. Listen to the discordant noises on the shore! Boys shout shrilly; dogs bark loudly, and women chatter; and all these sounds mingle with the deep-toned nautical "Yo—heave—ho;—yo—ho—yo—ho—yo!" at sea. Though yourself a calm, reticent student when in London, you catch the Cornish enthusiasm; and as if your whole venture were in pilchards, you yourself shout and shriek, and jump and rave. Never mind: all is right. To shore comes the little crowd of boats,—and out on the bare beach is poured one teeming, struggling, leaping, panting mass of silvery scales!

Now for another and last scene:—A set of men, redolent of pilchards for at least one mile off, rush down with capacious wooden shovels; others convey huge hand-barrows, which are speedily filled with shovelled pilchards, and then carried off in unpausing succession to the salting-house. A crowd of on-lookers lines the track, from salting-house to beach and boat:—barrow after barrow passes by them. If the take be large, night comes on before the salting-house is filled and the beach emptied. Then torches are kindled, and lanterns throw red flashes on glaring fishes as they seem to leap from shovel to barrow. The solemn darkness is illuminated. The voice of the ocean is lost in the louder voices of human beings. But why tarry longer? Retire, repose, and dream of pilchards and seines, and busy fishermen and flashing lanterns,—dream of pilchards at night,

and breakfast on them in the morning. Not many such scenes are to be witnessed on our coasts.

One parting word to the Committee: accept a respectful suggestion. Do not send a single copy of this little book to Cornwall until you exclude the *sieve*; and employ the sieve to sift the compilations which may be laid upon your committee-room table by some of your Natural-History copyists. We heartily wish you well in all these Natural-History attempts, and freely forgive you the sin of the sieve. Perhaps, however, it is a lady's sin—in which case we hope she will freely forgive us—especially when we inform her that her imaginary sieve, when rightly understood, measures about 190 fathoms in length and a dozen fathoms in breadth.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—Nov. 23.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Capt. H. H. G. Austen, Capt. the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, R.N., Lieut.-Col. C. L. Cocks, Major W. E. Hay, Capt. A. C. Key, R.N., the Earl of Lichfield, Col. W. Pinney, M.P., Sir E. Perry, the Rev. F. Silver, Capt. C. Sim, R.E., Capt. W. Strutt, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, R. E. Alison, P. W. Braybrooke, R. Cull, G. W. Digby, R. H. W. Dunlop, J. P. Gassiot, jun., I. Gerstenberg, H. H. Gibbs, H. H. Horwood, C. W. Hoskyns, L. Levensohn, J. C. McGrath, T. Maclear, G. M'Leay, G. S. D. Pennant, W. Perry, C. Philimore, W. H. Purdon, E. G. Ravenstein, E. H. Rickards, C. Sykes, J. M. Tronson and W. Westgarth, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The Chairman announced that he had that day received from the Duke of Newcastle a notification of the safe arrival of the British North American Expedition, under Capt. Palliser, at Fort Colville.—The papers read were:—'Sun Signals for the Use of Travellers,' by Mr. Francis Galton.—'Latest Accounts from the Central Africa Expedition,' from Dr. Livingstone, with illustrations.

**ASTRONOMICAL.**—Nov. 11.—The Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—A circular from the Astronomer Royal was read.—'Measures of Saturn and his Rings,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Measures of the Satellites of Saturn with the Madras Equatorial,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Measures of Saturn and his Satellites,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Measures of Jupiter and his Satellites, taken with the Madras Equatorial,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Occultations of Stars, observed at Madras,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Notes on the Zodiacal Light, as observed at Madras in the Years 1856-8, also on the Brightness of certain Stars,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Observations of Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Observations of Comet VIII., 1858, Iris, Lutetia, and Mne-mosyne,' by Norman Pogson.—'On some lately discovered Double Stars,' by M. Otto Struve.—'Description of a Singular Appearance seen in the Sun on September 1, 1859,' by R. C. Carrington, Esq.—'On a curious Appearance seen in the Sun,' by R. Hodgson, Esq.—'Results of the Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultations of Stars by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites, observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,' communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Catalogue of Multiple Stars observed in Upper India in 1855-6,' by Charles Gubbins, Esq.—'Two Letters from the Rev. J. B. Kearney, of King's School, Canterbury, to Sir John Herschel, were read.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Nov. 30.—Prof. John Phillips, President, in the chair.—Sir W. James, G. Dawes, Esq., the Rev. J. E. Woods, B. Smith, Esq., Capt. H. Hicks, L. Brough, Esq., J. S. Leigh, Esq., and J. P. Hennessy, Esq., M.P., were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On some Bronze Relics from an Auriferous Sand in Siberia,' by T. W. Atkinson, Esq.—'On the Volcanic Country of Auckland, New Zealand,' by C. Heaphy, Esq.—'On the Geology of a part of South

Australia,' by T. Burr, Esq.—'On some Tertiary Deposits in South Australia,' by the Rev. J. E. Woods.

**ASIATIC.**—Dec. 3.—Col. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.—Major J. R. Garden, J. A. Mann, Esq., and A. Tien, Esq., were elected.—Dr. R. G. Latham read a paper 'On the Date and Personality of Priyadarsi.'

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Dec. 1.—O. Morgan, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—Mr. Franks presented a copy of the Arundel Society's recently issued portrait of Dante.—Mr. Hart exhibited and described a sepulchral brass from the church of Weybridge in Surrey, representing three skeletons, accompanied by inscriptions.—The Rev. F. W. Russell presented to the Society rubbings from a series of Brasses existing in churches in the Isle of Thanet, upon which he read remarks.—Mr. Charles Percival presented a sketch of what appeared to be the head of a Jester, in mediæval pottery, found at Bridstow, in Herefordshire.—The Rev. R. S. Ellis communicated an account of the Earl of Bothwell's sojourn and ultimate imprisonment in Denmark. This account concluded with a description of what was supposed to have been Bothwell's Tomb, which contained a skeleton, the head being separated from the body, but not by decapitation. The skeleton was that of a man of small stature but of robust frame. No relic was discovered that might assist in the identification of these remains.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Nov. 23.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—Thirty-three Associates added to the list since June last were announced, including the Bishop of Oxford, J. Walter, M.P., J. H. Markland, D.C.L., Drs. Palmer, T. Read, C. Rooke, Rev. Messrs. Jackson, Levy, Ridley, Messrs. Benyon, Jortin, Madden, Godwin, Hughes, Hodson, Kears, Alexander, &c.—The Mayor of Reading exhibited two pommels of swords found at Silchester, one globular, gilt, and ornamented with silver, similar to two in the Faussett Collection found in Saxon graves, but considered to belong to the Renaissance period; the other presenting a singular head-dress, and filled with lead.—Mr. Wright exhibited several casts from the impressions of the feet of dogs on Roman tiles, made before the tiles were hardened, obtained from Wroxeter; also a small Roman painter's palette, in alabaster, with the name either of the maker or of the painter to whom it belonged incised in small characters on the back; and a small iron box of Roman workmanship, with its cover on, and hermetically sealed by the progress of decomposition, but through an accidental fracture at one edge the interior appears to have been fitted with some kind of wood.—Mr. Bateman forwarded an account, together with drawings of several Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, preserved by him from a spot near Caistor, in Lincolnshire.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading and discussion of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins's paper 'On Cæsar's Passage of the Thames, and his Route afterwards.'

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—Nov. 16.—T. Sopwith, Esq., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members:—E. Balm, Esq., C. Brumell, Esq., C.E., E. Potter, Esq., Dr. R. C. Vachell, and Rev. Sir H. H. Molesworth, Bart.—A paper was then read by the President.

**CHEMICAL.**—Dec. 1.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—W. Smith, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—Messrs. Perkin and Duppa read a paper 'On the Action of Pentachloride of Phosphorus upon Tartaric Acid.'

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Dec. 7.—J. B. Lawes, Esq., in the chair.—Messrs. G. Baxter, Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N., W. Browne, John Cliff, J. H. Dallmeyer, Sir T. Deane, J. Geddes, D. Kingman, E. Rose, George Veale, and H. R. Williams, were elected Members.—The paper read was 'On the Forces used in Agriculture,' by Mr. J. C. Morton.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Nov. 22.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—



The whole of the evening was occupied by the discussion, commenced at the last meeting, upon Mr. Anos's paper 'On the Government Water-works, Trafalgar Square.'

Nov. 29.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls,' by Mr. R. B. Grantham.

Dec. 6.—Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The discussion upon Mr. Grantham's paper, 'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls,' was continued throughout the evening.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. A. C. Crosse, W. H. Purdon, and W. Stanley, jun., as Members; Messrs. J. Aird, jun., E. Cottam, W. H. R. Curl, J. B. Dunn, I. Evans, J. Fisher, jun., F. Jenkin, J. Kimber, I. H. Latham, J. F. Stokes, J. Taylor, and I. Thwaites, as Associates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Dec. 5.—W. Pole, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. T. R. Andrews, G. M. Harrison, A. H. Knight, Hon. A. H. Vernon, L. M. Rate, A. Smea, and W. Swann, were elected Members.—The Secretary announced that the following arrangements had been made for the lectures before Easter, 1860:—six lectures 'On the various Forces of Matter (adapted to a juvenile auditory),' by Prof. Faraday, —twelve lectures 'On Fossil Birds and Reptiles,' by Prof. Owen, —twelve lectures 'On Light, including its Higher Phenomena,' by Prof. Tyndall, —and ten lectures 'On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man,' by Dr. E. Lankester.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Nov. 28.—W. B. Hodge, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Jellicoe read a paper, 'On the Rationale of certain Actuarial Estimates.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge. Geographical, 8½.—'On the Physical Configuration of the Valley of Kashmir,' by Mr. Purdon.—'On Journeys in the Districts bordering on the Thompson, Fraser, and Harrison Rivers,' by Lieuts. Mayne and Palmer and Chief-Justice M. Begbie.
- TUES. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.—'On the Natural History of Dragons,' by Mr. Ainsworth.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual General.
- Zoological, 8.—'On New Genera of the Family Gorgoniidae,' by Dr. Gray.—'On the Food and Structure of the Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*),' by Mr. Gould.—'On Birds collected during the late North American Exploring Expedition,' by Capt. Blakiston.
- WED. Graphic, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Great Eastern,' by Mr. Hawes.
- Geological, 8.—'On some Bones of Polytychodon, from the Chalk,' by Prof. Owen.—'On some New Reptilian Remains, with Shells of Pupa, and an Iulus, from the Coal-Measures of Nova Scotia,' by Dr. Dawson.—'On some Fossils from Bahia,' by Mr. Allport.—'On some Cheirotherian Tracks in the Upper Keuper of Warwickshire,' by the Rev. F. B. Brodie.
- Microscopical, 8.
- THURS. Numismatic, 7.
- Linnean, 8.—'On the Genus Spatheodon,' by Dr. Seemann.—'On the Mode of Branching of Amazon Trees,' by Mr. Spruce.—'On the Society's British Hieracium,' by Mr. Oliver.—'On Indian Hepatics,' by Mr. Mitten.—'On the Flora of Paramatta,' by Mr. Wools.
- Chemical, 8.—'On the Production of Starch,' by Dr. Moldenhauer.—'On the Application of Electrolysis for the Detection of the Poisonous Metals in Mixtures containing Organic Matter,' by Prof. Blosian.—'On the Carbonates of Alumina and the Sesqui-Oxides of Iron and Chrome,' by Mr. Barratt.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- ROYAL, 8½.—'Note Relative à la Circulation des Mollusques Gasteropodes, et au prétendu Appareil acquire dans le Mollusques Lamellibranches,' by M. Lacaze-Duthiers.—'On the Repair of Tendons after their Subcutaneous Division,' by Mr. Brodhurst.—'On the Curvature of the Indian Arc,' by Archdeacon Pratt.—'Comparison of some recently-determined Refractive Indices with Theory,' by the Rev. B. Powell.

#### FINE ARTS

##### FRESCO AT LINCOLN'S INN.

THE critic's hardest task is when it is necessary to condemn, and even to hold up to reproach, a painter whose genius he has hitherto admired, and whose works he has praised. It is such difficulty we find in condemning Mr. Watts, whose talent is undoubted, and who is a ripe and skilful artist of long promise, not altogether unfulfilled, for his female portrait a year and a half ago, though extravagantly overpraised by one ihapsodical authority, displayed extreme patience, and a subtle intricacy of colour and arrangement highly commendable. Flat it might have been, and affectedly simple, as the manner of the sect is; but certainly, for solidity and thought, it cut its way through the flashy, seven-foot-high por-

traits just as clean as our Life Guards drove through the French lines on a certain not unknown plain near Brussels, called Waterloo. It was, therefore, with pride and rejoicing that we have for years heard that Mr. Watts was busy, with full force of brain and heart, on a great gratuitous fresco, filling the whole of one of the end walls of Lincoln's Inn Dining Hall. It might not be a Last Judgment, said the partisans, but it would be a special great work—a milestone of the century. All great works, we were told, had been gratuitous, and labours of love; and therefore Mr. Watts's, being gratuitous (such was their logic), would be great indeed—thirty feet or so high. That sort of greatness, thought we, is at least certain. Years passed on, and chilling rumours reached us from habitual cynics, from briefless critics, who hate a world that does not send briefs, that the work was snowed up, and advanced not an inch; that, indeed the Benchers, vexed at the tardy progress of the great gratuitous labour of love, had, over much port, written to the recalcitrant artist, threatening, if the great work were not at once completed, to cover the figures already done with a kindly coat of whitewash, to preserve them (as you spread silver-paper over jam), till the embryo great thoughts matured in the rich but slow soil of the author's brain. The result of this impulse may be "better imagined than described." One result was, at least, the instant completion of the work. As the butler, who acted as cicerone to us, observed admiringly, "Mr. Watts, he do work so rapid." Brain slow, hand quick—that is the old receipt of great men past, and is so still. Mr. Watts's work is one of "the great opportunities" of a life lost, hopelessly lost; and what is worse, it is a splendid surface of canvas wall, in the fine public building of a rich and learned company, spoiled for ever. It represents a gateway shut for other men; it is a great idea spoiled for others, yet not elaborated well or wisely.

Mr. Watts's fresco—to come out of generalities—is intended to represent a sort of Wittenagemot, or "Grand Palaver," as the Indians say, of the lawgivers of the world—no very deep thought, yet in its very simplicity dangerously full of difficulties to the cabinet painter. Raphael's Consistorial pictures of the Saints and the Early Coronations of the Virgin—and last, but not least of all, Delaroche's admirable and artful 'Hemicycle of the Painters'—had to be competed with, avoided, and, if possible, surpassed. Mr. Watts competed with them, borrowed (sectarianly) from the boldest and earliest of them, but is surpassed by all. His composition is as crude as it is bald. He has striped his frozen-looking fresco into three benches, putting Justinian of the Pandects, and his infamous wife Theodora, in the centre, as the axis of all law; leaving for the lower row some dummy Norman barons; and putting Edward the First up in a heap alone in the left-hand corner, as if he had been put there as a sulky "naughty boy." Nor while we condemn the pale, feeble colour, and the bald, sprinkly, monotonous composition, can we praise the expression or attitude of the different figures. Sesostris, that mythical Egyptian, looks like a mummy; Mahomet, in green, is a puppet; and as for the Hindoo Menu, or somebody, he is stretched out like a drunken Lascar street-sweeper. One of the Norman barons has an arm two feet wide, and Edward the First is a melodramatic ruffian just beaten on one knee by the invincible sword of Mr. Hicks. There is an utter want of understanding between the lawgivers, though one or two of them do nod together like pompous jurymen, and the perspective of the great gratuitous picture is also sadly out. Seen from the groaning tables of the Benchers, snowy with damask, and glittering with plate, the picture goes to pieces, and the floor on which the figures stand seems all awry. But from the music gallery (where nobody but the beadle and chorister boys ever go) the picture resumes its proper proportions. This is a singular instance of the utter want of practice in large paintings and large perspective effects that has dwarfed and debilitated our clever modern painters. They do not think large, because they do not paint large; they do not paint large, because they do not think

large: so evil breeds evil in ever-concentric circles. A mean and impoverished character of thought pervades the whole work. There is a gratuitous look about it, a poor, ostentatious pedantry as ridiculous as it is transparent. The faults of commission are so numerous in this piece, that it seems almost a work of supererogation to point out the even more flagrant faults of omission. This is no fit epitome, Mr. Watts, of the lawgivers of the world, though you do put in Solon and King Alfred, and Mahomet and Justinian, and the Sibyl and a great conglomery of real and imaginary persons. Why mix up Moses and the Sibyls, Sesostris and Menu with Edward the First and the Barons, who gave no new laws at all, only enforced the just old ones. Why give a silly insular preference to English lawgivers? Why leave out the greatest of all codifiers, Napoleon? Why not in the background have fattened your lean canvas with some of the great lawyers—Selden and Grotius, Vattel and Blackstone? Why lose so fine an opportunity, too, Mr. Watts, of paying just compliments to living legal celebrities, as Raphael and all the great men did, and so giving life-blood to your stony wall, and stamping an epoch on its sepulchral surface? Why not have brought in Brougham behind Theodora and Lord Campbell by the side of Moses—Sir Fitzroy Kelly earwigging Justinian and Sir Frederick Thesiger bowing to Edward the First. We regret, not so much Mr. Watts's failure, though it be great, for he is young and mentally robust enough, we dare say, to retrieve this defeat by a round dozen of intellectual victories,—but we regret the good wall spoiled and hidden for some century at least,—till Benchers arise who "knew not Joseph," and once more purge the port-wine sanctuary. All we have to do now is to pity the Benchers and elect men, who, daily seated at those long glistening tables, will have their eyes tormented till their life's end by such an eyesore.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Great Reform of the Royal Academy has begun steadily and well. An unusually large body of Academicians, we hear, met on Monday to receive and debate Mr. Cope's proposition to throw open the walls of the institution to the genius of the country. About thirty members gathered. As yet, the chairs of Leslie, Smirke, and Ward are empty, so that only six or seven men were absent from this most important meeting. Sir Charles Eastlake took the chair. Around him sat the great painters and sculptors who represent English Art, not only in Trafalgar Square, but in the big world beyond. After some merely formal business had been transacted—the election of officers for the year—the drawing of lots for the rotation of visitors—the rejection of Mr. Doo's motion to add an engraver to the Building Committee as useless or ill-timed, there being as yet no site for a Palace of Art in prospect—Mr. Cope rose. In a very able speech, and in the midst of applause and adhesions which cheered his task, Mr. Cope reviewed the history of the Royal Academy, and while claiming, and most justly, full credit for all that it has done in past time for Art—giving it a centre, an organization, and a home—schools, teachers, prestige in the world—proclaimed the necessity under which Royal Academicians lie of advancing with the public, and of extending its benefits to the new ranks of artists who have sprung into existence since the age in which the Society was founded. Mr. Redgrave and Mr. Westmacott, in earnest and telling speeches, seconded Mr. Cope's proposal. Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. Baily, Mr. David Roberts, Mr. E. M. Ward, Mr. Hart, and several other Academicians of the highest eminence, evinced their adhesion. The public will learn with pleasure—and perhaps with surprise—that *not one word was said against the reform*. The whole body seemed to be inspired with a generous and noble spirit. The proposition, as to its main principle of an increase in the number of the Associates, may be considered as carried. The details of the measure have still to be considered. Some members were of opinion that the number of Associates ought to be fixed, as heretofore, though at a higher figure. Others, again, were of opinion



that the Associateship of the Royal Academy should be open to every man of genius, on proof of his ability being given, and that Raffaele the Younger should not be kept waiting on the stones at Charing Cross for Brown the Elder to die, before he can take officially the rank he may have artistically won. These latter members think the number should be left indefinite, and within the discretion of the Forty to enlarge or reduce according to the circumstances of the time, the growth of artistic feeling in the public, and the appearance of artistic knowledge in the schools. This, as we have said a thousand times, is the true theory for the Royal Academy; and we hope to see it finally accepted as its new law. Meantime, in accordance with usage in such cases, Sir Charles Eastlake suggested a reference to the Council, which very proper suggestion was taken by unanimous consent. In the hands of the Council, therefore, the matter now rests. Report will be made to a general meeting of the Academicians, so soon as the nine gentlemen of the Council shall have framed their decision in some set proposal.

The two pictures by Ruysdael, recently purchased for the Gallery in Germany, have arrived in England, but are not yet exhibited.

The Orleans Giulio Romano of 'The Infancy of Jupiter' is now displayed in the National Gallery, and forms a striking feature in the small room to the left on ascending the staircase. Those who remember the picture in Lord Northwick's collection would hardly know it again. The repulsive crude cold tints have acquired a charming mellowness of tone which, even if super-imposed, enables the spectator more advantageously to consider the high merits of the drawing and composition. Not a little remarkable is the minute and careful manner in which the leaves and vegetation that rise above the cradle in the centre of the picture are studied and elaborated. The landscape is conjecturally attributed in the official Catalogue to Giambattista Dossi. The two rows of corymbants in the distance, with musical instruments, are less martial in their character than classic art portrayed. The picture belonged at one time to Erard, the celebrated collector, in Paris. At the sale of the Orleans Gallery it was valued at 200 guineas, and realized only 38 guineas. At Lord Northwick's dispersion, the other day, it commanded 929l.

The National Gallery of the British School, at South Kensington, was opened to the general public on Monday last. The following regulations have been arranged by the Committee of Council on Education and the Trustees of the National Gallery:—1. The separate entrance to the National Gallery, British School, provided at the request of the Trustees of the National Gallery, will be open for the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and for students on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the daytime only. 2. The public will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, also through the Museum every day, and on those nights when the Museum is open, according to the regulations of the Museum. On those nights the National Gallery, British School, will be lighted by the Department. 3. Wednesday, being a public day at the National Gallery, and a students' day at the South Kensington Museum, will hereafter be a students' day at the National Gallery, British School, and the public admitted on payment (6d.) to the South Kensington Museum will be admitted also to the National Gallery, British School, through the Museum only, the National Gallery students being admissible by the separate entrance. 4. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when only students are admitted to the National Gallery, British School, the public admitted by payment (6d.) to the South Kensington Museum will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, through the Museum only.

Mr. Mitchell has just published, for fashionable customers, some clever lithographs by Mr. Lowe, deduced from pictures by Winterhalter. That German artist is no great favourite of ours, with his dull faded grace, low tone of colour, and general monotonous mannerism. His tameness comes out very remarkably in the portrait of the Princess Alice, where the rich folding turban of brown hair

is rendered totally ineffective by the feeble middle tint into which it is thrown. Mr. Lowe's stone-drawing of Prince Arthur, after a photograph by Bembidge, is very poor and bald; but that of Prince Leopold is worse still, and is utterly inartistical.

Mr. Schenck's Edinburgh lithographs go on vigorously and well. To us it seems rather like twisting a rope of sand to attempt to infuse any fresh life into a dead art like lithography; but it has some advantages, for it is cheap, and is capable of strong and coarse black-and-white effects. But for photography killing it in its infancy, it might have claimed some place in future Art; though its middle tint was always muddy or woolly, and it always, from a sort of innate vulgarity, lent itself more readily to shop puff and circus advertisement than to higher and more intellectual purposes. Compared with photography, it is the Art of children; and its mannerism of treatment is especially mean and small. What has pointed out these Scotch worthies, as especially suitable for cheap pictorial immortality, we do not know. Every one to his taste, —some pine to be cheaply lithographed, and sold at sixpence,—others desire Westminster Abbey and the stone allegories. One would really think, from this pictorial craving, that rank implied intellect, and being an M.P. proved that a man had brains; or that ours was the handsomest age that ever lived, and that it was a sin and a shame to keep private the fac-similes of such intellectual Adonises. Though well modelled, these gay lithographs, on their tinted, gilt-circled paper, are not well drawn. The Earl of Elgin has the body of a giant,—the M.P. for Clackever is too brigandish in expression, and is very coarsely limbed. Mr. Baxter is treated with dull, sober truth. The Right Hon. James Moncreiffe's brow is high as a wall, which it cannot be,—ditto to Sir J. Marjoribanks. We are afraid Art is at rather a low ebb in Scotland. There was once a Wilkie; and ever since that time Wilkieism has been an incubus on Scotch Art. As for colour, it seems impossible that a Scotchman can understand it.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY, December 23, will be repeated Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolhy, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Fyde and Mr. W. Harrison.—LAST TWO WEEKS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.—Monday, Dec. 12th, and Saturday, Dec. 17th, positively the Last Two Nights of SATANELIA.—Tuesday, 13th, and Thursday, 15th, the last representations this season of DINORAH.—Wednesday, 14th, CROWN OF MONDS.—Friday, 16th, THE ELVES OF CASTLE.—To conclude each Evening with LA FLANÇÉE.—Conductor, Alfred Mellon.—Private Boxes, 4l. 4s., 3l. 3s., 2l. 2s. 6d., 1l. 5s., 1l. 1s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for Booking.—Will be produced, MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 19th, a New Opera, entitled VICTORINE, Music by Alfred Mellon. Supported by Messrs. Santley, Henry, Haigh, H. Corri, G. Honey, Walworth, Bartleman, Serrot, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parépa.—In preparation for Christmas, A COMIC PANTOMIME on a Popular Fairy Subject. Commence at 8.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—FIRST CONCERT of the Fifth Season, THURSDAY EVENING, December 15. Stalls for the Season, One Guinea; Unserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, Stalls, 4s., or Six for One Guinea; Gallery, 2s.; Area, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Hall; Keith, Frowse & Co., 48, Chapside; and at Addison, Hollier & Lucas's, 210, Regent Street, W.

MEINDELSSOHN.—Miss ARABELLA GODDARD and Herr BEEKER at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 13, on which occasion the instrumental portion of the Programme will be selected from the works of Mendelssohn.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Every Evening at Eight. Extra Morning Performances on Wednesday and Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls may be secured at the Ticket-Office, 28, Piccadilly, and at Messrs. Chappell & Co.'s, 29, New Bond Street.

MACKNEY and the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—In consequence of the very great success which has attended the engagement of the justly-popular and inimitable MACKNEY during the past week, the Management have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in securing his services for ONE WEEK LONGER. He will therefore appear in conjunction with the Campbell Minstrels every evening during the present week, and on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, at Three.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### NEW SONGS.

HAVING treated many of the questions, the right understanding of which we hold essential to the making of a good song, at no remote period

of time, it is a relief to be spared the necessity of returning to them, especially seeing the voluminous mass of vocal music to be mentioned. We shall take it as it lies, this time, without attempt at lecture or classification.

*O Doubting Heart!* is a delightful lyric, by Miss Procter (one of her most delightful ones), set by Mr. Hullah (Addison & Co.), and set by him with great expression. The burden, if not wholly natural, is ingenious and elegant. But it was originally written for a high tenor voice, and thus loses much effect by the transposed key in which, for the sake of sale, we imagine, it is published.—*The Sublime War Song*, by Brinley Richards (Davison & Co.), is a spirited *polacca* in B minor, for a high bass voice.—*Let me lay me down* (Cocks & Co.) is a smooth ballad for a mezzo-soprano, by J. M'Murdie.—*Voice of the Summer Wind*, by Mr. G. Macfarren (Cramer & Co.), is a shade better in quality.—*Six Songs, with English and German Words*, composed by C. A. Barry, M.A., Op. 2 (Ewer & Co.), claim a transposition on the title-page, being composed in the foreign style to foreign lyrics, subsequently translated. If we were to say why we like No. 3, *Des Knaben Berglied*, the best of the collection (which is altogether a creditable one), we should inevitably be led back into those speculations and definitions from which we are bound over to forbear on the present occasion.—*Come to me in my Dreams*, same composer (Cramer & Co.), is a thoughtful canonized with graceful words by the present Oxford Professor of Poetry.—*Though thou art far*, by W. S. Smith (Peachey), and *The May is come*, by Mrs. Sampson (Addison & Co.), come next;—then several songs by Walter Maynard:—*The Open Window*,—*The Bride of Lammermoor* (a scena rather than a song),—*Why did we meet?*—*'Twas but a word*,—*Meditation*—to our thinking the best of the collection (Cramer & Co.).—After these, we have *The Music of the Sea*, by Marianne Walsh (Cramer),—Mrs. Hemans's stirring ballad of *Casabianca*, set by Mr. West (Shepherd), and *My winsome lady, never frown*, by Jessica Rankin (Cramer & Co.),—*Leave us not*, and *There is a happy land*, by Annie Coyne (Ollivier), are more distinct in their melody—if we may say so without discourtesy—than the generality of songs by lady-writers.—*When I am gone*, by Mrs. Gabriel Davis (Schott & Co.), and *Eugenie's Parting*, by Mrs. Robert Cartwright—the latter a rather tawdry *pièce d'occasion*—would suffice to prove our praise.—*Six Songs*, by Maria Tiddeman (Addison & Co.), have more pretension; being an attempt—and not an unsuccessful one—at the foreign style. The best, perhaps, is the setting of Professor Longfellow's genial lyric, 'Oliver Basselin.'—Nos. 152 to 161 of the *Lieder Repertorium* (Lonsdale & Co.), continue without flagging the collection of songs by known German writers. Among others laid under contribution are Schubert (whose setting of the Italian words, "*Presso a te*," is new to us), Herren A. Fesca and Kücken.—Two songs, *Mein Leib braucht nicht Perlen*, and *Du bist fern*, by Bernard Althaus (Ewer & Co.), may be described as less important relations of the same family.—We have an odd thing here, "*Greeting*," *alla polacca*, for four voices, with a dashing accompaniment for the pianoforte, by Borschitzky (published by the author). Any party desiring to organize a *Polonoise*, which is to thread and unthread its mazes, to a part song of difficult vocal music, and the accompaniment of an exercised solo pianist, may try this.—*The Standard Bearer*, Lindpaintner's spirited *Lied* done into Spanish, and arranged with guitar accompaniment, is here published by Mr. Lonsdale; and, lastly, from the Genoa press, arrives *Il Babbo*, one of the bitter Italian satires for the moment, alluded to by our Florentine Correspondent, which possesses no musical value.

PRINCESS'S.—The manager is diligent in providing novelty, and has added to his *répertoire* a spectacle derived from '*Le Grand Pas du Dervish Faust*,' originally forming part of a fantastic drama at the Porte St.-Martin, founded on the German 'Faust.' M. Espinosa and Mlle. Mariquita are the artists to whom this difficult *pas* is confided. The



former is in his way a marvel. Gifted by Nature with a remarkable "prominent feature," he looks demoniac enough; but when he giddily whirls his partner round and round in enlarging circles, until the whole stage forms the arena of his terrible gyrations, he displays the sort of power which most would readily acknowledge to be supernatural, but that they know it to be acting. The popularity of M. Espinosa is as secure as his merits are undoubtedly extraordinary.

LYCEUM.—Madame Celeste has thought it prudent to strengthen her opening piece by another new drama, which we fear will go but little way in serving the intended purpose. It is entitled 'The Key under the Door-mat,' a feeble version, in fact, of 'Le Clé sous le Paillason,' which, in some other shape, if we recollect rightly, has already been placed on our boards. Each gentleman falls in love with the other's wife,—a subject not at all likely to be popular with us. Mr. Rouse had, however, an opportunity for comic singing; and Miss Julia St. George was allowed to exercise her vocal talents with advantage; but the success of the piece was limited to their efforts.

SURREY.—During the last two weeks 'Othello,' 'Richelieu,' and 'The Stranger,' have been played with remarkable success. Mr. Creswick, as the hero of each, has demonstrated a variety of talent, the acceptance of which by the public may encourage him further in the assumption of legitimate parts, and the performance of the higher drama. The *Emilia* and *Mrs. Haller* of Miss Edith Heraud were both effective impersonations, and greatly applauded by the audience. The house has been well attended.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—*M. Halle's* Concerts at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, are assuming a prominence among our musical entertainments, which may, at no distant period, make that Lancashire town looked to as a centre of enterprise, skill, revival and creation. Last week, the entire music of Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' was sung through there to the complete satisfaction of a large audience, with its English text. The principal singers were Madame Rüdersdorff, the Misses Banks, Palmer and Martin, Messrs. Perren, Montem Smith and Thomas. In the present state of the story, the music of this opera is almost as acceptable to see as to hear.

Within almost a stone's throw of each other, two popular musical manifestations were to be heard yesterday week, which no magic could have ensured for London twenty years ago; sixteen hundred voices belonging to the *Festival Choral Society*, singing Mozart's 'Ave Verum' (among other music), under the presidency of Signor Costa, in Exeter Hall.—Beethoven's violin *Concerto* (a long *Concerto* it is), played by Herr Wieniawski to a crowded audience of promenaders at Drury Lane,—and not only played, but listened to also, and applauded.—The *Festival Choral Society* met for the first time this season on the occasion, and (the fact considered) showed increasing progress, increasing richness of tone, precision of accent, and clearness of articulation.—It was to be felt, in Herr Wieniawski's performance of Beethoven's *Concerto*, that, great though he be as an executant, he stops still a little short of being a great player. The composition, in spite of its magnificence of scale, and the beauty of subjects in its first two movements (that of the *allegro* comes as near to vulgarity as Beethoven ever came), ranks with us in the second class of its writer's works. It is harassed with difficulties, which produce no commensurate effects. A great player, however, such as Herr Joachim or Herr Ernst, can, by grasping the whole as a whole, give a semblance of nature and spontaneous brilliancy to the individual passages, which, when they are treated bit by bit, escapes. But we have rambled away from the theme of this paragraph,—which is, the enormous extension and variety of the musical public in England. There is progress everywhere.

At Monday's *Popular Concert* the music was selected from Mozart's works. The instrumental

portion of the programme was miscellaneous. The pianist was Miss A. Goddard.

Mr. Hullah's Wednesday oratorio was 'Elijah,' with Mr. Weiss, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Miss Fanny Huddart as principal singers.

'Un Curioso Accidente,' the *pasticcio* from Signor Rossini's works, so often talked about (and, let it be noted, not protested against till the eleventh hour by the *maestro*), died, at the Italian Theatre of Paris, on its first night.—Signor Giuglini, we believe, is about to appear there.—Mdlle. Vestvali has appeared at the *Grand Opéra*, as the Pagan Queen in 'Herculanum,'—and amusing it is to see how our French contemporaries, who apparently are retained to laud her, avoid the subject of her singing, in favour of her tall stature and the many languages she speaks.—M. Limnander's 'Yvonne,' a Vendéan story, in which M. Scribe has used again the mother and son of 'Le Prophète' in rustic array, has been produced at the *Opéra Comique*. The value of the music is not, for the moment, easy to ascertain from the printed criticisms.—M. Limnander's cleverness and ambition are not unknown to us, but we have missed "style" in the works by him which we have heard,—and by this, as a consequence of "school," are we more than ever convinced are composers to be rated.—Mdlle. Wertheimer, as the *Fides* of the domestic tragi-comedy (for the opera ends happily), is extolled to the utmost, both as a singer and as an actress, in the *Gazette Musicale*. But how odd is an announcement of another novelty shortly coming there,—absolutely a version of Mozart's 'Don Juan,' with M. Faure for the libertine *hidalgo*. Is this in rivalry of the *Théâtre Lyrique*, so judicious and successful in its revivals,—or are there no rising French composers (M. Gounod excepted) who can amuse or interest a musical audience?—or has the Lord of Misrule taken the management of the subsidized theatres of Paris?

Music is encouraged to flourish in Russia under the auspices of a Society protected by Government. One or two of the laws of this institution, which have been promulgated, are worth citing.—Ten Symphonic Evening Concerts are to be given annually for the execution of the best music,—special facilities will be afforded to Russian composers for the production of their works,—and, in proportion to its resources, the Society undertakes to give prizes to persons of merit, whether as executants, vocal or instrumental, or composers. Among the directors of this Society are M. Rubinstein and Count Matthew Wielhorsky, famed throughout Europe as an amateur. We know too little what passes in the Muscovite musical world. The capital has always been able to gather to itself some of Europe's best men,—to name, at random, Sarti, Romberg, Field (the one original English composer for the pianoforte prior to the appearance of Dr. Bennett). It now possesses that great *virtuoso* Herr Henselt. The Russian amateurs, as a group, too, are very remarkable. Colonel Lvoff, to whom the Czar is indebted for his National Hymn, could hold the cards against most of the professional quartett-players in Europe. The nobleman whom we have just mentioned is little less strong on his instrument; and what pianist has not heard of, and what frequenter of Baden-Baden has not seen the magnificent and queenly Madame Kalergis née Nesselrode, as they say in France? But the amount of creative talent which has crossed the barriers of frost and snow has been singularly small antecedent to the appearance of M. Rubinstein. Him we hold in high value. The injudicious praise and unmerited attacks of which he has been the object in England are alike to be deprecated;—that his talent has yet found completeness of expression we do not pretend to maintain; but that as a *virtuoso* of the grand class, and a composer of boldness and ambition, rising very near originality, he will make a Russian mark in the world's book of music we do not doubt. For the present, however, M. Rubinstein is the only artist of his class that occurs to us; since the opera of M. Glinka, however national, can hardly be accepted as that regular music which is universal in appeal. From a country so orientally rich in patronage, and whose natives are so apt at accom-

plishments, something more ought to come. Perhaps this new Society will do its part in bringing out talent.

'Le Père Prodigue,' the new comedy, by M. A. Dumas the younger, so long expected at the *Théâtre Gymnase*, has been produced; and, according to M. Janin, has succeeded beyond expectation, though that was raised to no common height. The agreeable old spendthrift father is personated by M. Lafont; and among his other sins figures a *Camellia* lady to a very high amount,—since this time, by way of variety, Impropriety is shown up as grasping, economizing, making up a purse, "feathering a nest,"—in which, at the end of the play, a mate fit for such a harpy is invited to sit. This creature, as odious as if she had walked on the stage from one of De Balzac's novels, is presented by Madame Rose-Chéri,—who manages, says M. Janin, to invest the character with a certain "strange charm."

## MISCELLANEA.

*Australian Facts and Fancies.*—Touching the issue between Mr. Horne and myself, I wish to say, that throughout 'Australian Facts and Prospects' my remarks are either grossly garbled or completely corroborated. I shall give but one instance under each head; but, at the same time, I forward you Mr. Horne's book and mine, with such marginal references as will serve to prove to you (if you care to look into the volumes) how unfairly I have been treated at the hands of my critic. First, as touching the garbles:—

From 'Facts and Prospects.'

"He says, at the opening of his book, that 'in less than a fortnight after his arrival he was running through the country, sometimes two hundred miles in the interior.' The only means of really seeing the country are by means of horses or on foot. The flighty term of 'running' is used to cover up from your London critics the fact that the only opportunity he had of seeing the interior was when he was sent up the Hunter River by the Empire newspaper to report some election proceedings."

Here are my own words regarding my connexion with the press deliberately suppressed, in order that I may be castigated for the omission! Is this fair? Does it—or does it not—show the animus of the book? With respect to the *corroboration* of my statements, I shall take my example from the most important part of Mr. Horne's book,—namely, that portion of it which deals with the position of the literary profession in the colony:

From 'Southern Lights.' "One gentleman I conversed with in Sydney told me, as he sat basting a snipe before the fire of his bachelor snuggery, he was making 35*l.* a week by writing for the press. In New South Wales I earned myself 1,000*l.* a year as journalist and booksellers' hack; but such a rate of payment is rare at Sydney, while at Melbourne, if not usual, it is, at all events, far from uncommon."

From 'Southern Lights.'

"An engagement on a Sydney journal offering itself at the moment, I at once settled on New South Wales, and in less than a fortnight, after bidding good bye to the vessel which had brought me to El Dorado, was running through the country, sometimes two hundred miles in the interior, discharging the functions of newspaper correspondent."

Mr. Horne's Corroboration. "Of course, I know pretty well who the scribe must have been who was 'basting the snipe' (it was not myself); and I freely admit the truth of his statement as to the weekly amount he was making by writing for the press. It should be understood that besides the daily and weekly papers of Melbourne, there are a great many papers in the gold-fields, and in other townships of the bush; and the same materials which have formed the basis of a Melbourne 'leader' will be equally good and new—or as good as new—for the paper at a distance."

This setting out of *processes* does not in the least—as Mr. Horne should see—alter the results.

FRANK FOWLER.

London, Dec. 1.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.O.  
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANKS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 10, 1859.



# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1677.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.

SESSION 1860.

The following LECTURES and MEETING will take place on  
WEDNESDAY EVENINGS:—  
Jan. 11.—'On Canterbury Cathedral.' By Sir Walter James,  
Bart.  
Jan. 25.—'On Records of Workmen.' By George Godwin, Esq.  
Feb. 8.—'On Architectural Uniformity.' By B. W. White, Esq.  
Feb. 22.—'On Civil Architecture.' By E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C.  
March 7.—'Presentation of Prizes.'  
March 28.—'On Architecture as Developed by the Various Races  
of Man.' By E. H. Smith, Esq.  
April 4.—'On the Union of Sculpture with Architecture.' By  
John Bell, Esq.  
Cards will shortly be issued to Subscribers, and further par-  
ticulars announced.

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A., Treasurer.  
JOSEPH CLARKE, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. FARADAY will DELIVER, during the Christmas Vac-  
ation, a course of SIX LECTURES, consisting of Illustrations of  
the various forces of Matter—i.e., of such as are called the Physical  
or Inorganic Forces, including an account of their relations to  
each other, intended for a juvenile audience, on the following days,  
at three o'clock:—Tuesday, 27th; Thursday, 29th; Saturday, 31st;  
of December; Tuesday, 3rd; Thursday, 5th; Saturday, 7th of  
January, 1860. Non-subscribers to the Royal Institution are ad-  
mitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each; and  
children under 16 years of age, Half-a-guinea. A Syllabus may be  
obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the courses  
of lectures delivered in the session pay Two Guineas.

JOHN BARLOW, M.A., V.P., and Sec. R.I.

Dec. 8, 1859.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., being the Ninety-first Ann- iversary of the Foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, at a General Assembly of the Academicians, GOLD MEDALS WERE AWARDED

To Samuel Lynn, for the best Historical Group in Sculpture;  
To Ernest George, for the best Architectural Design.

SILVER MEDALS WERE ALSO AWARDED

To Alexander Glasgow, for the best Painting from the Life;  
To Richard Sithney James, for the best Drawing from the Life;  
To George Augustus Freezer, for the next best Drawing from the  
Life.

To Wm. Henry O'Connor, for the next best Drawing from the  
Life;

To Charles Bell Birch, for the best Model from the Life;

To Thomas Powke, for the next best Model from the Life;

To Edward Mennell, for the next best Model from the Life;  
To George Augustus Freezer, for the best Painting from the  
Living Draped Model.

To A. B. Donaldson, for the best Drawing from the Antique;  
To Wm. Blake Richmond, for the next best Drawing from the  
Antique.

To Robert Standland West, for the best Model from the Antique;  
To George Slater, for the next best Model from the Antique;  
To Henry M. Byron, for a specimen of Sculpture.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

## NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AT KENSINGTON GORE.

THE COUNCIL of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY give  
notice, that the Fellows of the Society and their friends having  
already offered the Council more money on Debenture loan than  
the Council anticipate will be required, the Debenture List has  
been closed. The List for Donations and Life Memberships is still  
open.

## HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are GREATLY NEEDED to MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no endowment.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.— The following is the proposed SCHEME for the PROCEED- INGS of the SOCIETY, Session 1860:—

Jan. 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st, Choral Practice. Jan. 18th, CON-  
VERSATION. Feb. 1st, Ordinary General Meeting of Fellows  
and of Society (Fellows and Associates). Feb. 7th, 14th, 21st,  
28th, Choral Practice. Feb. 29th, ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.  
March 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, Choral Practice. March 7th, Fellows'  
Meeting for Discussion, &c. March 21st, VOCAL and INSTRU-  
MENTAL CONCERT. April 4th, Trial of New Chamber Com-  
positions. April 17th, 24th, Choral Practice. April 25th, ORCHESTRAL  
CONCERT. May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, Choral Practice.  
May 2nd, Fellows' Meeting for Discussion, &c. May 9th,  
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. June 5th, Choral Practice. June  
6th, Fellows' Meeting for Discussion, &c. June 13th, ORCHESTRAL  
CONCERT. July 4th, CONVERSATION. July 11th,  
Trial of New Chamber Compositions. Nov. 7th, Fellows' Meeting  
for Discussion, &c.

N.B. The Choral Practices on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8  
o'clock, at the Marylebone Institution. The Concerts and Con-  
versations on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at half-past 8, at  
St. James's Hall. The Fellows' Meetings at the Society's Rooms.  
Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. Director  
of the Choral Practice, Mr. HENRY MART.

N.B. On and after Dec. 1st, 1859, Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201,  
Regent-street, will be prepared to receive the Subscriptions of  
QUINQUE for the year 1860, from Fellows, Associates, Lady  
Associates, and Annual Subscribers nominated by Lady Asso-  
ciates; and on and after Jan. 1st, 1860, also from Subscribers to  
the Series of Concerts; and at the same time such persons will be  
entitled to select a RESERVED NUMBERED SEAT for the  
Series of FIVE CONCERTS; and will be furnished with a  
voucher for the same on payment of an extra sum of 10s. 6d.

N.B. For the convenience of Members, the Council intend, on  
the first day of every month during the year 1860, to advertise in  
the Times newspaper the proposed proceedings of the Society  
during such month.

Necessary Forms of Nomination, Lists of Members, and  
Prospectuses may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary, and of  
Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201, Regent-street.

CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec.,  
36, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.  
St. James's Hall 28, Piccadilly, W.

NOTICE.—T. ROSS, Son and Successor of the  
late Andrew Ross, Optician, begs to intimate that, from  
long practical devotion to the Construction of the Microscope and  
the Telescope, and the recent Improvements he has effected in  
Microscope Object-glasses of high power and in Photographic  
Lenses,—he hopes to maintain the reputation his Father so justly  
acquired.—2, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. H.  
DALLMEYER, Optician, Son-in-Law of, and Successor  
in the Astronomical Telescope Department to, the late Mr. AN-  
DREW ROSS, begs to announce that he has REMOVED,  
from 2, Featherstone-buildings, TO No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-  
STREET, W.C.

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LIAM CROOKES. Price 3d.—Published every Saturday,  
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## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

APPOINTMENT OF EDITOR.  
The Council have resolved to APPOINT an EDITOR of the  
SOCIETY'S JOURNAL, and other Publications, at a salary of  
500l. per annum.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the above  
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of the Society, 12, Hanover-square, London, from whom full par-  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Civil Correspondence and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G.* Edited by his Son, the Duke of Wellington, K.G. Ireland: [From March 30th, 1807, to April, 1809.] (Murray.)

THE Duke of Wellington performed in various characters upon the historical stage. We saw him administering the justice of Brutus and wearing the crown of Cæsar. We saw him triumphing as a soldier and failing as a statesman. We saw his chariot rolling through a turbulence of patriotic enthusiasm, and his windows broken by the same vociferous multitude. But he now appears, for the first time, as a magnificent Man in the Moon, a majestic electioneering agent, a trafficker in Parliamentary seats and Treasury offices. His son, in editing this volume of 'Civil Correspondence and Memoranda,' had some perplexities to overcome. Primarily, there were names to suppress, and it may be well for the reputation of certain families that this discretion has been observed; but, upon the whole, notwithstanding a per-centage of obliterations, the Despatches from Ireland are published freely, and throw a strange light upon the administrative policy of the Portland Cabinet. There are nearly seven hundred documents in the Irish archives of Arthur Wellesley, then Baronet. By far the larger proportion of these refer to tamperings with the electors of Ireland, to gifts of place and salary, or to projects for the extirpation of Catholic malecontents. It is curious to note how Wellington, after his Indian campaigns, threw himself heart and soul into the froth and foam of Parliamentary politics; how he knew every one, and had an answer for all petitioners; how he valued men at their market-price, and fenced with the importunities of shameless dowagers. It might have been thought that he had burnt up his imagination under Eastern suns; that he knew too much of Durbars to be familiar with the scandals of Dublin; that he had suffered too grievously from the hypocritical courtesies of Oriental princes to appreciate the fantastic intrigues of political jealousy at home; but Arthur Wellesley, in spite of his military genius, was of versatile talent, and the Despatches now produced demonstrate that, as a partisan, he was not inferior in energy to the most unscrupulous and indefatigable tide-waiters of hereditary Toryism. There are those living who remember how he came to be Irish Secretary. He arrived in London from India in September, 1805, with the honours of a major-general in the army, and reputation on account of more than one feat of arms. Appointed on the staff in Great Britain, he followed General Don to Hanover; and, in 1806, was stationed with an infantry brigade on the coast of Sussex, in readiness for the vanguard of Napoleon Bonaparte. Many of his letters, published in this volume, refer to the invading project, and some of them show that the contingency was anticipated from hour to hour. In April of that year, however, he was incited to seat himself in Parliament, chiefly in order to defend his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, against the criminations of that unhappy Mr. Paull who, in April, 1808, cut his throat, and left an impeachment to flicker out like a lamp in a vault, and a name which Lord Wellesley slurred, by saying that "Mr. Paull could not have died by a more ignoble hand." The son of Wellington takes a family view of the matter, which is best left in obscurity; but these circumstances were collateral with the

appointment of Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. It was then that the Roman Catholics of that island had begun to agitate for a removal of their political disabilities; their petitions had grown into menaces; dragoon law had been enforced; the King had stammered through sundry self-stultifications; in one word, Lord Grenville was preparing to vacate office in favour of the Duke of Portland. This, as the diarists of the age have a hundred times chronicled, often in language befitting the apotheosis of small beer, introduced Sir Arthur Wellesley as the confidant of Dublin Castle in the administration of Ireland. He went in pledged to resist the Roman Catholic claims, but prepared to temporize; he went in with ample licence to beg, buy and sell; he went in to do what he could for the Government, and, to judge from his correspondence, the duty of a Chief Secretary seems then to have been the conciliation of countesses in their own right, squires, tax-collectors and the priesthood; for it was an element in the ministerial tactics to humour the general enemy. Under such influences did Wellington assume, virtually, the government of Ireland, for the Duke nominated above his head was practically a marionnette. Wellesley had but to say, and Richmond acquiesced.

The earlier labours of Sir Arthur Wellesley, as we have suggested, were those of an electioneering agent. His very first letter, dated from London in March, 1807, was an attempt to wheedle from the Opposition the vote of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, whose return for county Kerry he afterwards strenuously opposed. Immediately following we have a communication addressed to a lady, name not stated, indicating the terms upon which the Duke of Portland was eager to purchase Irish influence. Certain Prussian ships had been captured, and condemned for sale by the Treasury Lords. It was necessary that an agent should be employed,—an opportunity, of course, for patronage. Therefore, Sir Arthur Wellesley, upon the eve of an election, wrote to "My Dear Madam" to say how obliged he should be if she would name the person to be recommended for the performance of this service, adding, "I cannot avoid again expressing my anxious hope that the King's Government may receive your support in the critical circumstances in which it is placed. You must be convinced of my desire to forward your views on every occasion, and I have to mention that I think I have it in my power to make such an arrangement in relation to the interests of your family and those of one of the King's Ministers, as will be satisfactory to you and honourable to —." To this a tart and peremptory reply was written by the unidentified lady, who declared that her house would accept nothing less than unqualified restitution, while, as to the Governmental appeal for support, she would invariably "act in such a manner as circumstances may require for the benefit of the empire." It is, perhaps, a pity that the name of the woman who held this high language is concealed. At all events, Sir Arthur Wellesley was no sooner Chief Secretary for Ireland than he was up to the neck in a morass of petitions for personal favour. He had to promise one gentleman a legal office; he had to qualify the promise of a peerage; he had to hint at the appointment of new Privy Councillors; he had to talk ambiguously about pensions and staff appointments, for the general election was at hand, and what was a Chief Secretary in that epoch, if not a Government middleman, weighing influence in the balance of salary? But the future conqueror of

Waterloo looked grimly across the Channel while he thus managed the political business of his patrons. There was a strange fleet seen off the Irish coast in April, 1807, and he was much disquieted to know whether it meant an accumulation of homeward-bound West Indians or a hostile demonstration, for in those days serious men thought of the French landing at Bantry Bay. But this alarm did not interrupt the campaign on behalf of the Portland Cabinet, which stood in need of a parliamentary majority. In days of Reform agitation, it may be instructive to note what a general election was in the olden time, before the green mound of Sarum and the mouldering niches of Gattin had been disfranchised. What could be more flagrant than this letter, addressed to the Right Hon. Charles Long?—

"Pennefather has promised us the refusal of Cashell; but he has not stated his terms. We shall have Athlone, I believe; but we have not yet seen Justice Day. Wynne has arranged for Sligo with Canning; I don't know whether it is the Secretary of State or not. Lord Portarlington is in England, and the agent who settled for that borough upon the last general election was Mr. Parnell. We have no chance with him, and it would be best to arrange the matter with Lord Portarlington. I heard here that he had sold the return for six years at the last election, and if that should be true, of course we shall not get it now. I have written to Roden, and have desired Henry to settle with Enniskillen. The former is in Scotland, the latter in London. I have desired Lord H. to send to Lord Charleville about Carlow. Tell Henry to make me acquainted with the price of the day."

We have here only a prelude. The historical statement is to come. "I have written to Henry about a seat for myself. Of course I should not wish to pay much money for one"; but he was then absorbed in his attentions to the general returns. "A man has offered me a seat for Wallingford," he wrote in April, 1807, "let me know who shall be returned for it. \* \* Names for the following boroughs,—Cashell, Tralee, Enniskillen; Athlone, possibly." And, in the same despatch, "Tell Lord Palmerston to give me his interest for Sligo, and desire his agent, Henry Stewart, to do as I order him." This is a calm and lucid illustration of political manners in the pre-Reform era; but it was Sir Arthur Wellesley's function to gratify wishes, or, at any rate, to excite hopes. What could be more seductive or less compromising than his method of dealing with —?

"If I should see — while I shall remain in Ireland, I will tell him how anxious Government are to forward his wishes. I imagine a peerage is out of the question; but I am endeavouring to form a party in his favour in the county of —."

— plays a conspicuous part. From this date nearly the entire Correspondence is absorbed by answers to demands for colonelcies, bishopricks, canonical stalls, envoyed commissions, clerkships, and other plums to be picked from the Portland pudding. Still, the salient point brought out is the admitted venality and dependence of parliamentary boroughs. Take the following, addressed to the Hon. Henry Wellesley:—

"I have seen Roden this day about his borough. It is engaged for one more session to Lord Stair, under an old sale for years, and he must return Lord Stair's friend, unless Lord Stair should consent to sell his interest in the borough for the session which remains, upon which subject he has written to him. \* \* Portarlington was sold at the late general election for a term of years, as I understand, so that we have the returns of Tralee, Cashell and Enniskillen, as I informed you in a former letter."

It is interesting, at this distance of time, to mark how Wellington was engaged simulta-



neously in purchasing the boroughs and planning defences for the coasts of Ireland; he feared at once the Opposition and Bonaparte, and, in the year 1807, recommended, as a necessity for all time, the establishment of a great naval station at Bantry Bay. Here is a fact worth remembering; but the opinion collaterally expressed appears, in our times, somewhat startling:—

"I lay it down as decided that Ireland, in a view to military operations, must be considered as an enemy's country, and this view of our situation will point out what we ought to have for our security."

The whole of the memorandum on the defences of Ireland is masterly and luminous; but Wellesley could not absorb himself in patriotic diagrams; he was compelled to watch the elections. "I have thought it advisable to encourage Mr. Croker to persevere at Downpatrick. He has promised allegiance, and all that he required was a sum of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* to carry on the contest, and I have, by the Duke's advice, promised to supply it." There was one volunteer sharpshooter enlisted. So runs the tale for weeks together. It is an entanglement of county and borough intrigue, blended with refusals of preposterous applications and epigrammatic rebukes to inordinate suitors. Women stand forward at every step, pressing the views of their happy clients upon the Chief Secretary, whose urbanity in reply occasionally takes the form of satire. Thus, to Lady ——. June 8, 1807:—

"I had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's letter of the first instant, and I have to assure you that it would give me great satisfaction to be in any degree instrumental in forwarding your Ladyship's views. But the means which the Government of this country possesses of making provision for a person of your Ladyship's family, rank and situation in life, are very limited; and the demands and claims upon those means so very extensive, that I should not act fairly by your Ladyship if I were to hold out to you any hope that this Government could be enabled to make the provision for you to which you have a claim."

We trace in this Civil Correspondence, dated from Dublin, exactly the same inventive and combining spirit, the same exhaustless sagacity, the same hard, shrewd, penetrating, and even callous intellect which marks the Wellington Correspondence indited under the shadow of Indian fortresses or in the sunlight of victorious fields in Spain, and, as already noted, in his "answers to correspondents" Wellesley is not seldom ironical. For example—to his sister:—

"I have received your letter respecting the appointment of Mr. Marshall to command a Dublin packet. There is no vacancy in a packet, and I cannot pretend to make an engagement to dispose in any particular manner of a vacancy which may occur. If a vacancy should occur, I think it may be expected that the Duke of Richmond or I, who have been all over the world, have naval friends of merit, but not rich, to whom we may be desirous of giving such a provision."

In reference to the electioneering history of the period, we select one more of the Wellington memorabilia:—

"I propose to vacate my seat for Tralee this day, and to move for a new writ for that borough; and I request you to desire Mr. Justice Day to have *Evan Foulkes, Esq., of Southampton Street, London*, returned for that borough. I request you also to desire Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Handcock and Mr. Pennefather to draw upon Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross, London, for 5,000*l.* British cash, at ten days' sight. This is as good as cash, but it will be very convenient to us here if you can delay to give them these directions.—Ever, my dear Sir, yours most sincerely, ARTHUR WELLESLEY.—*Evan Foulkes, Esq., of Southampton Street, London*, to be the member for Tralee."

And, to show how the Chief Secretary was

pestered, his note to a reverend playwright, Mr. Isaac Ashe:—

"I have received and perused your play. I will send and recommend it to the manager of the playhouse, but you must be aware that no recommendation of that sort can ensure it success."

In a more serious and deliberate mood, Wellington explains the grounds of his opposition to large and rapid reforms for Ireland. The document is of historical importance as contributing to the biography of a great man, and as throwing light upon the motives which influenced English statesmen during the earlier period of that agitation which culminated in the emancipation of the Roman Catholics from their civil and political disabilities:—

"The misfortune of Ireland is, that the existing evils are so great and so obvious that everybody sees them, and it is easy to find out how things ought to be by adverting to England. The difficulty is to bring them from the state in which they are in this country to that in which they are in England, and I have not yet seen any practical solution for this difficulty. I am convinced that all sudden and hurried reforms fail, and I think I could prove, by adverting to the history of the last twenty years in this country, that they have invariably ended by making matters worse than they were. This is, however, no reason for not making a beginning to reform abuses, and I hope that we have not only made a beginning in that good work, but some effectual progress in every department of the State. I wish that I could agree in opinion with Lord Redesdale, and could think that the law was better obeyed in Ireland than it was before the Union and the Rebellion. I long for the period when I shall be able to say that any one law is carried into execution strictly and is obeyed in Ireland; and when I shall witness that period, I shall believe that we can carry into execution in Ireland the system of the British Constitution as it ought to be carried into execution without the aid of general officers and bayonets."

The following are rather exemplifications of Wellington himself than of Ireland, general history, or the vicissitudes of the British authorities. He is, in accordance with a strongly-developed habit, laughing at Irishmen:—

"Don't press Denis Browne to come over. In fact I see no necessity for bringing over any of them; but the gentlemen on this side of the water consider a strong majority in the House to be of the utmost and paramount importance; and I know that it will end in the want of the services of the Irish members at the close of the session, when no power on earth will be able to detain them in London."

He is pressed to nominate a sheriff for the county of Donegal:—

"Take the person as sheriff of the county of Donegal who stands first upon the return, provided he be not the one recommended by either of the parties."

He wants to put off the inconvenient Mr. Isaac Ashe, the playwright heretofore alluded to:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and I can assure you that it is a leading principle of the Duke of Richmond's government to render justice to the fair claims of every one as far as the means within his Grace's power will enable him to do so."

Could anything be more evasively polite? Some Mr. Smith writes a tremendous document; answer:—

"Mr. Smith's letter does not much signify."

He is obliged to forward a recommendation for commuting the punishment of a rebel:—

"I return Baron Smith's papers, and, very much against my inclination, I request you to recommend the Lord Lieutenant to give Collins a pardon on condition of transportation for life. It is unnecessary, and indeed I have not now time, to enter into a discussion on the question; but I am almost certain that the proper thing to do would be to

execute Collins, and the next would be to give him a free pardon."

In the course of one letter, otherwise tedious, Wellington affirms that *law* may answer very well for ordinary persons, but that soldiers must have *justice*. All this adds to the genuine Wellingtoniana.

The volume of 'Civil Correspondence and Memoranda,' edited by the present Duke, abounds in materials at once valuable and interesting. It contains only the record of two years of official life, cut short by the expedition to Portugal; but it reflects, nevertheless, an important light upon the history of the Portland Administration, and is among the most singular of the collections published in illustration of the Duke's character and policy as a public man. Subsequent volumes will be occupied by Despatches connected with the expeditions to Copenhagen in 1807, and to Portugal in 1808, with details of projected enterprises of Spanish America, and events relating to the Peninsular War and the swift, brilliant, incomparable Campaign of 1815.

*The Autobiography of a Seaman.* By Thomas, Tenth Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, &c. Vol. I. (Bentley.)

OUR venerable Earl is writing the history of his life as another famous Scotsman wrote the History of England—backwards. He began with the interesting volume which we had the honour to review about his South American services. He now takes up the earlier period, and tells us of his first adventures, when he was the famous and dashing Lord Cochrane, so much admired by our grandfathers. We need not say that we are too glad and proud that there should be such a man surviving to tell us such a story, to be critical as to the order in which the narrative appears.

Everything about Lord Dundonald's biography is strange and romantic. His ancient family was ruined by an alternate course of Jacobitism and Whiggism,—winding up with unappreciated scientific discovery in the person of the last Earl. He inherited an earldom—and a gold watch. As a lad, his name was borne at the same time on the books of a ship and a regiment, yet he did not go afloat till he was seventeen. He was liker Nelson than any officer of his generation, but never had the luck to serve under him. He performed brilliant exploits and acquired celebrity and friends, but failed to obtain command of a squadron, however small. Ruined for a time by a trial, owing to the faults of others, he recovered all his honours and outlived all his enemies. He has freed republics, captured frigates, driven a French fleet ashore, been taken and retaken,—and is still writing lucidly and admirably, at eighty-five years of age. It is a career—for Lord Dundonald is also a man of science and speculation and study—which recalls that of a far older breed of men: the Raleighs, Willoughbys, and Herberts of Cherbury. Our ancestors would have handed him down to us in a ballad, a stately portrait, and a folio; and here are we occupied with his adventures, in a smart blue octavo, for the pages of a review.

Nevertheless, we must catch the spirit of the old gallantry breathing through his book, and show our contemporaries of the new generation what kind of man still survives amongst them. First, then, be it said, that Lord Cochrane went afloat, *et al.* 17, in 1793. His first vessel was the *Hind*, in which he cruised in the North Sea, and which carried (can we believe it after seeing H.M.S. *Mersey* at Spithead this



summer?) an armament of *nine-pounders*. From the North Sea he went to the North American Station—becoming acting Lieutenant in eighteen months—and there he remained five years. This was the period when Lord Cochrane laid the foundation of his seamanship, which he began to master so early as to favour the notion that one is born a seaman, as one is born a poet.

At the close of 1798, Lord Keith went to the Mediterranean Station, where he was to relieve Lord St. Vincent, and took Cochrane with him. St. Vincent sent the new Admiral to blockade Cadiz,—which was followed by a curious chapter in our naval history, re-written here by Lord Cochrane at full length. We allude to the escape of the French fleet from Lord Keith, in May, 1799. They had got out of Toulon and were making for Italy; Lord Keith chased and managed to sight them, when he was balked in a way which Lord Dundonald describes, and which clears his old patron and friend from blame in the matter of the escape; but as we are told that St. Vincent did not know the destination of the French fleet, we must not be too ready to blame him.

In June of that year, Lord St. Vincent went home, and Lord Keith took command of the Station. Lord Cochrane had a glimpse of Nelson that year too, who gave him a characteristic bit of advice—"Never mind manœuvres, always go at them." He relished the counsel,—and took it.

The new century found Cochrane in his first independent command, in command of the little *Speedy*. Some men—markedly, we think, his Lordship—do better when left to themselves than at any other time. The *Speedy* was a mere boat. She crowded eighty-four men and six officers into 158 tons room of space. She was armed with fourteen four-pounders. Her gallant young commander could walk about with a broadside in his great-coat pockets; and when he wanted to shave in the cabin, had to perform that operation with his head reaching up through the skylight.

But it is not bulk that carries the day in this world. The little *Speedy* flew about the sea like a high-bred hawk. Dashing right and left at bigger birds of less heart, she became quite famous on the Spanish coast; and at last she performed the astounding feat of capturing a Spanish frigate. As this was the first exploit which displayed Lord Dundonald's peculiar genius—a mixture of rapid calculation with supreme daring—and as it will always be quoted among the glories of our navy, we give the reader the opportunity of learning what it was from the Admiral's own words. We like the lion to turn painter sometimes, and this is a lion that knows how to paint:—

"We made towards the frigate, which was now coming down under steering sails. At 9-30 A.M., she fired a gun and hoisted Spanish colours, which the *Speedy* acknowledged by hoisting American colours, our object being, as we were now exposed to her full broadside, to puzzle her, till we got on the other tack, when we ran up the English ensign, and immediately afterwards encountered her broadside without damage. Shortly afterwards she gave us another broadside, also without effect. My orders were not to fire a gun till we were close to her; when, running under her lee, we locked our yards amongst her rigging, and in this position returned our broadside, such as it was. To have fired our popgun four-pounders at a distance would have been to throw away the ammunition; but the guns being doubly, and, as I afterwards learned, trebly shotted, and being elevated, they told admirably upon her main deck; the first discharge, as was subsequently ascertained, killing the Spanish captain and the boatswain. My reason for locking our small craft in the enemy's rigging was the one upon which I mainly relied for victory, viz. that from the height of the frigate out of the water, the

whole of her shot must necessarily go over our heads, whilst our guns, being elevated, would blow up her main deck. The Spaniards speedily found out the disadvantage under which they were fighting, and gave the order to board the *Speedy*; but as this order was as distinctly heard by us as by them, we avoided it at the moment of execution by sheering off sufficiently to prevent the movement, giving them a volley of musketry and a broadside before they could recover themselves. Twice was this manœuvre repeated, and twice thus averted. The Spaniards, finding that they were only punishing themselves, gave up further attempts to board, and stood to their guns, which were cutting up our rigging from stem to stern, but doing little farther damage; for after the lapse of an hour the loss to the *Speedy* was only two men killed and four wounded. This kind of combat, however, could not last. Our rigging being cut up and the *Speedy*'s sails riddled with shot, I told the men that they must either take the frigate or be themselves taken, in which case the Spaniards would give no quarter—whilst a few minutes energetically employed on their part would decide the matter in their own favour. The doctor, Mr. Guthrie, who, I am happy to say, is still living to peruse this record of his gallantry, volunteered to take the helm; leaving him therefore for the time both commander and crew of the *Speedy*, the order was given to board, and in a few seconds every man was on the enemy's deck—a feat rendered the more easy as the doctor placed the *Speedy* close alongside with admirable skill. For a moment the Spaniards seemed taken by surprise, as though unwilling to believe that so small a crew would have the audacity to board them; but soon recovering themselves, they made a rush to the waist of the frigate, where the fight was for some minutes gallantly carried on. Observing the enemy's colours still flying, I directed one of our men immediately to haul them down, when the Spanish crew, without pausing to consider by whose orders the colours had been struck, and naturally believing it the act of their own officers, gave in, and we were in possession of the *Gamo* frigate of thirty-two heavy guns and 319 men, who an hour and a half before had looked upon us as a certain if not an easy prey. Our loss in boarding was Lieutenant Parker, severely wounded in several places, one seaman killed and three wounded, which with those previously killed and wounded gave a total of three seamen killed, and one officer and seventeen men wounded. The *Gamo*'s loss was Captain de Torres—the boatswain—and thirteen seamen killed, together with forty-one wounded; her casualties thus exceeding the whole number of officers and crew on board the *Speedy*."

Lord Cochrane has humour, which Dr. Arnold thought to be the case with most really great men,—so, afterwards, when "Don Francisco de Torres" asked him "for a certificate that he had done his duty during the action," he gave him one to the effect that "he had conducted himself like a true Spaniard."

The little *Speedy* was afterwards captured by three French line-of-battle ships, having made such a defence against such odds that the French captain was "*trop bon gentilhomme*" to accept Cochrane's sword. But he did not remain a prisoner long.

Another importance given to the cruise of the *Speedy* in our hero's career by circumstances was the misunderstanding it gave rise to between him and Lord St. Vincent, who was by this time at the head of the Admiralty. Here we touch upon delicate questions of naval history, still overhauled and criticized by the survivors of that early day. Lord St. Vincent showed no eagerness to promote Lord Cochrane:—

"Brenton, in his Life of Lord St. Vincent, thus alludes to the delay in my promotion: 'Lord St. Vincent was so much pressed on the subject of Lord Cochrane's promotion for taking the *Gamo*, that it became almost a point of etiquette with the earl not to make him a captain! An illustrious person is reported to have said, 'My Lord, we must make

Lord Cochrane 'post,'" to which Lord St. Vincent replied, "The First Lord of the Admiralty knows no *must*." There is no doubt that Captain Brenton received this account from Lord St. Vincent himself, and as the object of his book was to shield his lordship in questionable matters, we may receive this version as it was given to his biographer."

We cannot admire this kind of "etiquette,"—but the affair grew worse.

There was a "mark" (to adopt a well-known naval phrase—still used we hear) against the name of Cochrane after this at head-quarters. And, to the prejudice which his determination to see himself righted created amidst the powerful and their hangers-on, we must attribute the fact that England did not get still greater services out of Lord Cochrane.

We do not think it necessary, in the case of a man so well known and a book so sure to be read, to tell everything in detail. We wish to seize the most striking, important and interesting points of this good narrative of a great career. We pass to the political phase of Lord Cochrane's life,—and then to the story of Basque and Aix roads.

For gentlemen in the bad graces of the Admiralty a ship is as unattainable as a place on the "line" to an artist similarly related to the Academy. Lord Cochrane on shore now turned his attention to study and to naval questions. He brooded over scientific inventions of a professional character, and the ripe abuses of the dockyards and naval hospitals. The renewal of war with France in 1803 found him reading at Edinburgh and gave him a cruise in an *ex-collier*, inappropriately called the *Arab*. We are not surprised to learn that such experience made him more alert than ever in the notion that "reforms" were necessary,—as they assuredly were. Naval men's politics (when they have any) generally take a professional hue, and associate them with such ways of thinking as seem likeliest to ameliorate the state of the profession. So, Lord Cochrane entered Parliament,—after another—more satisfactory—cruise in the *Pallas*,—as a professed Reformer. It will be news to most of our readers,—and curious to those who have ever traced Lord Cochrane's parliamentary career in 'Hansard,' to learn that his Lordship was once a personal friend of the late Mr. Wilson Croker.

It was in May 1807 that Lord Cochrane was returned for Westminster, having previously sat for Honiton. He soon began to show the old activity in a new shape, and made a formal motion on the subject of "naval abuses," the effect of which was that he was despatched forthwith to Lord Collingwood's fleet in the Mediterranean. His services in the *Impérieuse* at this time were valuable; and it is pleasant to find that he met with appreciation and kindness from the great man whom it was now his good fortune to have to deal with; though the Admiralty showed no more disposition to treat him generously than ever. They had sent him to get him out of the way. He had gone to do his duty! There was some difference in their respective points of view!

Lord Cochrane, then, finding no rewards forthcoming for the *Impérieuse* business, was surprised on arriving in England, in the spring of 1809, to be summoned by the Admiralty to concert an expedition against Rochefort. Lord Gambier had been sent to blockade the French fleet in Brest earlier that year. The French fleet had escaped that tract-distributing and "molly-coddling" old gentleman; and after joining the Rochefort squadron, had made for the Isle St. Aix, there to reinforce themselves, before starting to harass our West Indian colonies. Admiral Stopford had spoilt that part of their project. They had gone into Aix Roads,



where, in the beginning of March, they were being blockaded by Stopford and Gambier, jointly, with a superior force.

The Admiralty, at the head of which Lord Mulgrave now was, desired to do something decisive against this French fleet, and Lord Mulgrave spoke to Cochrane on the subject. It is painful to read the old Admiral's account of the communications between them, and to see how he was haunted throughout his brilliant scheme by a presentiment that his genius and courage would not get fair play—a presentiment which came so true. We take some significant passages here:—

“‘You see,’ said Lord Mulgrave, ‘that Lord Gambier will not take upon himself the responsibility of attack, and the Admiralty is not disposed to bear the *onus* of failure by means of an attack by fire-ships, however desirous they may be that such attack should be made.’ It was now clear to me why I had been sent for to the Admiralty, where not a word of approbation of my previous services was uttered. The Channel fleet had been doing worse than nothing. The nation was dissatisfied, and even the existence of the Ministry was at stake. They wanted a victory, and the admiral commanding plainly told them he would not willingly risk a defeat. Other naval officers had been consulted, who had disapproved of the use of fire-ships, and, as a last resource, I had been sent for, in the hope that I would undertake the enterprise. If this were successful, the fleet would get the credit, which would be thus reflected on the Ministry; and if it failed, the consequence would be the loss of my individual reputation, as both Ministry and Commander-in-Chief would lay the blame on me. I had, however, no fear of failure in the plans at that moment uppermost in my mind, but from the way in which my co-operation was asked, I determined to have nothing to do with the execution of the plans, believing that I should have to deal with some who would rather rejoice at their failure than their success. My reply to Lord Mulgrave, therefore, was, that ‘the opinion of Lord Gambier, and the naval officers consulted by the Admiralty, as to the use of fire-ships, coincided with my own; for if any such attempt were made upon the enemy's squadron, the result would in all probability be, that the fire-ships would be boarded by the numerous row-boats on guard, the crews murdered, and the vessels turned in a harmless direction. But that if, together with the fire-ships, a plan were combined which I would propose for his Lordship's consideration, it would not be difficult to sink or scatter the guard-boats, and afterwards destroy the enemy's squadron, despite any amount of opposition that might be offered.’”

Lord Cochrane was much pressed to go through with the scheme which had suggested itself to him; and he was not the kind of man to let *any* sort of probable difficulty appal him. So, he sailed for Basque Roads, in which he arrived on the 3rd of April,—to find almost as warm a reception from his own country's squadron, as he ought to have found from the enemy:—

“‘Every captain was my senior, and the moment my plans were made known, all regarded me as an interloper, sent to take the credit from those to whom it was now considered legitimately to belong. ‘Why could we not have done this as well as Lord Cochrane?’ was the general cry of the fleet, and the question was reasonable; for the means once devised, there could be no difficulty in carrying them out. Others asked, ‘Why did not Lord Gambier permit us to do this before?’ the second query taking much of the sting from the first, as regarded myself, by laying the blame on the commander-in-chief. The ill-humour of the fleet found an exponent in the person of Admiral Harvey, a brave Trafalgar officer, whose abuse of Lord Gambier to his face was such as I had never before witnessed from a subordinate. I should even now hesitate to record it as incredible, were it not officially known by the minutes of the court-martial in which it some time afterwards resulted.’”

The “scheme” above mentioned was for an attack on the French fleet, by means, chiefly, of “explosion-vessels” or naval mines;—floating volcanoes, in fact, of immense power, in one of which Cochrane himself proceeded to the attack. The French fleet, meanwhile,—besides other precautions,—had fortified itself by an immense boom. The night of the 11th of April 1809 was windy and the sea light, when, accompanied by Lieut. Bissel and a volunteer crew of four men, Cochrane led this perilous attack. He went, first, in the largest explosion-vessel, the fire-ships following through the solemn darkness, in the rising gale:—

“‘The night was dark, and as the wind was fair, though blowing hard, we soon neared the estimated position of the advanced French ships, for it was too dark to discern them. Judging our distance, therefore, as well as we could, with regard to the time the fuse was calculated to burn, the crew of four men entered the gig, under the direction of Lieut. Bissel, whilst I kindled the port fires; and then, descending into the boat, urged the men to pull for their lives, which they did with a will, though, as wind and sea were strong against us, without making the progress calculated. To our consternation, the fuses, which had been constructed to burn fifteen minutes, lasted little more than half that time, when the vessel blew up, filling the air with shells, grenades, and rockets; whilst the downward and lateral force of the explosion raised a solitary mountain of water, from the breaking of which in all directions our little boat narrowly escaped being swamped. In one respect it was, perhaps, fortunate for us that the fuses did not burn the time calculated, as, from the little way we had made against the strong head-wind and tide, the rockets and shells from the exploded vessel went over us. Had we been in the line of their descent, at the moment of explosion, our destruction, from the shower of broken shells and other missiles, would have been inevitable. The explosion vessel did her work well, the effect constituting one of the grandest artificial spectacles imaginable. For a moment, the sky was red with the lurid glare arising from the simultaneous ignition of 1,500 barrels of powder. On this gigantic flash subsiding, the air seemed alive with shells, grenades, rockets, and masses of timber, the wreck of the shattered vessel; whilst the water was strewn with spars, shaken out of the enormous boom, on which, according to the subsequent testimony of Capt. Proteau, whose frigate lay just within the boom, the vessel had brought up, before she exploded. The sea was convulsed as by an earthquake, rising, as has been said, in a huge wave, on whose crest our boat was lifted like a cork, and as suddenly dropped into a vast trough, out of which, as it closed upon us with a rush of a whirlpool, none expected to emerge. The skill of the boat's crew, however, overcame the threatened danger, which passed away as suddenly as it had arisen, and in a few minutes nothing but a heavy rolling sea had to be encountered, all having again become silence and darkness.’”

The boom was thus burst,—and though every other part of the business was not equally well done (for of twenty-five ships only four reached the enemy's position)—a perfect panic seized the enemy. They cut their cables, and drove, broadside on, ashore, with wind and tide beating them downwards to it! A few made sail. Such was the position on which the grey daylight rose, and Lord Cochrane's anxiety to take advantage of his success was intense:—

“‘At 7 A.M. we signalled again, ‘*All the enemy's ships, except two, are on shore*’; this signal, as well as the former one, being merely acknowledged by the answering pennant; but, to our surprise, no movement was visible in any part of the fleet indicating an intention to take advantage of the success gained. Reflecting that, from the distance of the British force from the stranded enemy's ships, viz., from twelve to fourteen miles, the commander-in-chief could not clearly be acquainted with their helpless condition, I directed the signal

to be run up, ‘*The enemy's ships can be destroyed*’; this also meeting with the same cool acknowledgment of the answering pennant. Not knowing what to make of such a reply, another signal was hoisted, ‘*Half the fleet can destroy the enemy*.’ This signal was again acknowledged by the answering pennant, the whole fleet still remaining motionless as before. On this I made several telegraph signals, one of which was probably regarded as impertinent, viz., ‘*The frigates alone can destroy the enemy*’; though it was true enough, their ships aground being perfectly helpless. To my astonishment, the answering pennant was still the only reply vouchsafed!”

Signalling was useless with an admiral like Gambier to deal with. He was utterly without the zeal for the occasion, and ultimately Cochrane had to return, leaving his splendid and dashing enterprise incomplete. It is not possible to read the old Earl's narrative of this affair without indignation fifty years after the event; and we can only say, with regard to his subsequent resolution to oppose the parliamentary vote of thanks to Gambier (the upshot of which was a court-martial on that officer), that it showed equal sense and spirit. That it also made Lord Cochrane enemies—and that his fortunes felt that enmity afterwards—was only to be expected. There is courage required for other parts of an officer's duty than war, and it is, perhaps, a rarer courage than the more strictly professional sort.

The present volume closes with this glorious yet melancholy episode in our veteran's life. We trust to see it followed by another; but whether it be so or no, it will take its place on the shelf along with Collingwood's Letters and with our best naval histories,—some of which it will correct and check by its original authority.

#### *New Exegesis of Shakespeare; Interpretation of his Principal Characters and Plays on the Principle of Races.* (Black.)

SHAKESPEARE was a Celt! Here is the prime and comical result of a new study of the Plays. Shakspeare a Celt! Maps, families, localities, traditions, are to count for nothing in the new interpretation by the principles of Race. These are capable of being misconceived. Nature cannot err. Find the Celtic soul in a man, and you may conclude he has Celtic blood in his veins, all proofs by dates, times, circumstances, to the contrary notwithstanding. Logic has value only when it is rightly used; and the writers on Shakspeare up to this moment have had no sense of the true use of logic. They begin wrong, and they go wrong to the last. They start at the beginning: they should start at the end. If you want to know a man, it is ridiculous to run down to his place of living, and, note-book in hand, begin to scrape up facts as to his name, his family, his place of birth, his school and college, his career in the world, all the accidents and commonplaces of his life. Facts only mislead. You should go into your study, shut the door, and with a spasm and travail of thought bring forth his image, as the Berlin philosopher brought forth the camel, from the depths of your moral consciousness. We are not quizzing. This is the way proposed and followed in the new Interpretation, not only as regards Shakspeare, but the nations of which his characters are said to be types. The writer begins at the end—with Iago; and shows you at once his mode of procedure and the conclusions to which it may lead. Iago is the Romano-Italian type. That is his first proposition. Perhaps you start. Remembering what Iago is, and what he does, you may, perhaps, object to receive him in the lump as a perfect embodiment of the virtue and vice, the



intellect and the crimes, of a race which gave to the world Cesar and Borromeo, Dante and Columbus, Buonarrotti and Napoleon. The writer is ready for you. "My foolish friend," says he, in substance, "your objection is commonplace and silly. Iago does not strike you as a perfect type of the Romano-Italian race. That is because you have never understood Iago or the Italians. I will set you right." He draws a picture of the Italian character; he draws another of Iago's character. They are like as the two Dromios. You see the resemblance at a wink. If the one happens to be unlike anything beyond the Alps, the other to be unlike anything in the play of 'Othello,' so much the worse for Italy and for Shakspeare. The interpreter sees the resemblance. He says it. The demonstration is complete.

This principle of inferring everything from the nature of things, instead of from the facts, allows the interpreter to establish that Shakspeare was a Celt. A foolish race of blending Saxons and Normans, men of the same unpoetical stock, many object that Warwickshire is one of the Midland shires, and William Shakspeare a thoroughly English name. Pshaw! This only shows that your Saxon is a very dull dog. Look at the spiritual evidence of Shakspeare's genius. It is wholly and solely Celtic. The English blood is thick, the English pulse slow. Shakspeare's pulse has the abounding vivacity, his blood the passion and brightness of the Celt. His genius has the fire, the reach, the gloom, the imagination, of the Celt. English genius, good only for the multiplication-table, knows nothing of fire, and gloom, and magnificence, and melancholy. Its capacity lies with figures, and even then only in a dry mechanical style. It cannot count two and two into nine. It has no power of fancy. Therefore, Shakspeare was a Celt!

More may be shown if more be needed. The English race could not produce a dramatic poet. Shakspeare was a dramatic poet: therefore Shakspeare was not English. We must quote:—

"This public could not well have produced Shakspeare, but the race has not produced one first-class actor of his drama, any more than it has done, it is submitted, a worthy critic. Garrick, who was born in the west of England (of which more, presently), was the most Celtic of men, down to even his silly vanity. The names of Kean, Macready, and several others, speak their Irish origin. The glorious Mrs. Siddons and her Kemble family were Welsh. It is now seen, perhaps, why her masterpiece was *Lady Macbeth*; a character, in fact, which could no more be entered into by a Teutonic woman than by a Chinese. And the argument applies of course *à multo fortiori* against its composition or conception in that race."

Shakspeare had not only the affectionate and imaginative nature of the Celt, but likewise his undying antipathy to the Sassenach as the subjugator of the Celt. Hence, while in his works he never drops one good word for the English, he is for ever lauding the wisdom and genius of the Celt. We must present this singular argument in quotation:—

"What really Saxon Englishman with half his opportunities, beside the vital exigence of courting public favour, had not been lavish in laudation, sincere or otherwise, of his countrymen? Yet nothing of the kind is ever once observed in Shakspeare. A recent editor remarks it as a singular exception to the universal custom of the writers of that age, that Shakspeare had ever made a personal appeal, through the actors, or directly, to the public of his audience, except on two occasions, and there by mere allusion. He seems as one who felt himself among a foreign people, of whom he had his own, and no very high opinion, but from whom he was determined to earn his bread, and

to retire upon the earliest convenient opportunity."

A Saxon, in whose nature it lies to hate fuss and to despise self-laudation, might turn this argument round the other side. A true-born Englishman would not be expected to tell his countrymen that they were the finest fellows in the universe. A Goldsmith might be. But, seriousness apart, Shakspeare has twice, the writer thinks, portrayed the English character in types—by name and peculiarity, in Bottom and in Caliban! To wit:—

"Who can doubt of the original, for instance, of 'Bully Bottom'? who browbeats his fellows, arrogates all parts however incongruous, pretends to know all without having learned any, but prefers 'the 'Erles' vein, the tyrant's vein.' The reader will remark the clinching hint of the form 'Erles, the metropolitan pronunciation of the name of the god of muscle. The rash wit attains the climax of his daring in Caliban; this queer personage, who has been hitherto so inexplicable to the critics, but whose specific traits of 'eating,' 'cursing,' and 'carousing,' with his 'navvie'-like laboriousness, might well have prompted men less partial. Accordingly, the poet, as if to jog this obtuse bias—which he must have well known, as the stalking-horse to his shafts—is found, as in respect to 'Erles, to throw in indirectly, but also unmistakably, a guiding intimation. He makes Trinculo say naively, in allusion to the strange islander—'In England, the monster would make a man; any strange beast there makes a man.' In short, it could perhaps be shewn that the history of the British island is enveloped in the mystery of this island of the Tempest."

In this way, out of the depths of the moral consciousness came forth the camel. But when the figure of a Celtic Shakspeare is fixed on its own ground, the writer has no objection to look at the facts; and these he very naturally finds to be conformable when they are rightly set down. Again, we must quote:—

"Shakspeare, were he born in the heart of Saxony, could be no Teuton; and he must have been a Celt, though his birth-place were Tartary. But his actual place of birth was, on the contrary, conformable. It was not, even in Britain, in the Saxon east or south: but in the west, on the border-land of Wales and the British Channel, on the banks of a river whose sweetly Celtic name had remained as if to vindicate the kinship of his genius. It is farther worth remarking, on this topic of locality, and as bearing on the specialty of the drama to the Celts, that most of the English playwrights before and at the time of Shakspeare, of any talent or distinction, were from the Celtic north and west. Such were Green, Peel, Nash, Ford, Massinger, &c.; Ben Jonson himself was of Scotch descent, as his wit and his tenacity of the unities would countenance. It would be silly to object, that the interior of Wales and Scotland, where the race was unequivocal, produced, however, no such writers. The answer is, that they had not the language of the metropolis; and if they had, that their confessedly belonging to a despised race would have opposed an equal barrier to their access to patronage."

Thus we see established the new and wonderful fact, that "the poet was by blood as well as by genius a Welshman."

And what does the reader fancy is the drift of all this nonsense? Just this: that as a stupid English race has for centuries past headed and governed a people far superior and more imaginative than itself, the time has now come for the Celt, wherever found, whether in the Welsh hills, the Munster bogs, or the Castilian plains, to join with Louis Napoleon in giving battle to the old Teutonic foe—in making England once more a Celtic nation, so as to cut it off from sympathy with the Northern world, and arming it as the sword of Rome.

The volume is a sad craze.

### *Shooting and Fishing in Lower Brittany: a Complete and Practical Guide to Sportsmen.*

By John Kemp, Esq. (Longman & Co.)

THE sportsman who in these days of high rents for moderately stocked preserves goes forth rod in hand and gun on shoulder, and tells from actual experience what sport is to be had in foreign lands, is a benefactor to his brother sportsmen. Such a man is Mr. Kemp, who is anxious to do for sportsmen what Murray does for tourists generally. Indeed, his ambition is evidently to compile a sporting 'Murray,' and here is his first instalment.

We confess that we opened Mr. Kemp's book with considerable curiosity. For, having had the good fortune to be one of the early explorers of Brittany with an eye to the sporting capabilities of the country, as well as to its picturesque features, we came to the conclusion that Brittany is not a sportsman's paradise. There are certainly few sporting disappointments greater than to have been at the pains of conveying to a distant country guns, rods and other sporting requisites, on the hearsay evidence that game is plentiful, and to find the land absolutely gameless. Equally disappointing, however, is it to be in a country well stocked with fish and fowl where preserves and keepers are alike unknown, and to have left all your sporting implements at home. Henceforth no man need go to Brittany ignorant of these things. For with rare frankness Mr. Kemp tells us where you will find game and fish, and where you may tramp for miles and swish the rivers from dawn to dusk without seeing a feather or a fin. The time was, when Brittany might be called a good sporting country. During late years, however, the love of sporting has become developed in the Breton, and it is only in remote and thinly inhabited districts that game abounds. It cannot be otherwise when preserving is the rare exception, and every one shoots or fishes:—shoots, too, in a most unsportsman-like manner; and as for fishing, you would suppose all Brittany was intent on the extermination of everything that swims, so numerous and destructive are the methods employed to capture fish. Hear Mr. Kemp on this subject. He is at Lannion, and fondly hopes that the river, which is in prime fishing order from recent rains, will afford excellent sport:—

"After a walk of three miles, we arrived at the pool that was supposed to offer the best chance. But we were by no means the first arrivals, for already, the professionals and other renters of the water were on the opposite banks, or on their way to favourite spots higher up. Very little rain had previously fallen this season, and this was the first spate of any consequence, so, the exodus from Lannion was remarkable, and might be compared to the departure of bees from a hive after a shower, or to a cloud of white butterflies just emerging from their chrysalis state, on a bright summer morning. Here we saw some purveyor of cutlery, exchanging a quiet joke with the confectioner, who, poor soul, was vainly endeavouring to extricate his fly from a stiff oak bough. Further on, we met some vendor of mackerel or other fish of the sea to the inhabitants of Lannion, bearing on his shoulder his linen bag and gaff, and casting his line with a precision that I should like to attain. Next passed with quiet and stealthy step the real professional angler, who was shaking off the crowd as he would dust from his feet, and, with his rod in its case, was making his way to some well-known haunt. At another place we found a fisherman munching his homely crust and slice of bacon, who scowling at us as we passed, did not deign to exchange a syllable, or even the accustomed '*Don jour*' of the inhabitants of La Belle France. In us he recognized the *mauvais Anglais*, who rented the best parts of his river, which if he could have fished this morning, he would not have been so unsuc-



cessful as he had been up to the present moment. Anon, we stumbled on a miller's boy, who had made hay while the sun shone, and had secured in his own pool a salmon of ten pounds weight, by means of that irresistible worm-bait. It was, in fact, a perfect Derby day on the river, the like of which I have never seen before or since."

And this is preserved water. Where rivers are not preserved and are accessible, the fish are caught by hand-nets and day and night lines, and the fly-fisher will see how small is his chance of success. As for salmon fishing, our author thinks that "it is almost a farce for a stranger to attempt it."

The shooting prospects are not much more hopeful:—

"After the 10th of November partridge shooting is but of secondary consideration. As near as possible to that day the first grand flight of woodcocks visits the interior (of course, in the woods near the sea, they are found earlier); and then my system has always been as follows. I take the wind, having first selected the best woods, according to the state of the weather. I then shoot my way across country, and, with luck, pick up some birds and snipe. Having beaten the woods selected, I return by some other way. Not that I have ever managed to bag more than three couple of cock in one day; but I always find that two or three woodcocks and a happy balance of birds and snipe are quite sufficient to give me ample amusement. At all events, it is quite enough to carry; for this constitutes my chief difficulty. If I take a man with me, nothing can prevent him bragging and talking about what his master has done in every Inn in the country. This has done me so much harm, and at times rendered the native *chasseurs* so jealous, that I now never take any one with me, but just dispose of the game about my person as best I can. I must add a few words about the different kinds of game that are to be found throughout the country. There are three kinds of partridge,—the red, the grey, and the rocket: The red birds, detested in Norfolk, but loved in France, as commanding a higher price, do not increase in the same proportion as in England. There is, however, a fair sprinkling of them, and they exercise their running tactics after the manner of their English brethren. The common grey bird is found everywhere. The rocket is nothing more than the mountain partridge; and its race, from some unaccountable reason, seems to be gradually dying out. Carhaix was once a good quarter for them; there they are now nearly extinct."

But even woodcocks, formerly abundant in Brittany, have during late years become very scarce. Mr. Kemp states that everywhere he heard complaints of the serious diminution of the "illustrious strangers." And his own game book shows how rare they are, for in a list of several best days' shootings only five woodcocks fell to his gun.

To sum up. The keen sportsman who can cross a country abounding with tremendous ditches and fences—nowhere more difficult of passage than in Brittany—will be able by working hard to make a tolerably fair bag of game or pannier of fish; but in a country open to all sportsmen it would be absurd to expect the same good shooting and fishing as where preserving is the rule. Let it be remembered, too, that the iron horse is going rapidly ahead in Brittany, and that where railways penetrate, game, when not preserved, is scarce. Mr. Kemp, indeed, strongly advises the sportsman ambitious to do great execution to live a tent life, camping where game is to be found. If he be also an angler, he is further advised to be provided with an India-rubber boat, by which means he will be enabled to fish water inaccessible to the farmers and peasants. But a tent and a boat are expensive sporting luxuries, and cost much to move from place to place, and whoever can indulge in such things could afford to rent preserves in England or Scotland. We

must not omit to state that Mr. Kemp has greatly increased the value of his book by the addition of an excellent Map of Lower Brittany.

*Original Papers illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Milton.* Collected and Edited by W. Douglas Hamilton. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

EVERY document which a patient research brings forth respecting John Milton only serves to increase our admiration and respect. Passages of his personal history wear a very different hue, as we shake the dust off deeds which for 150 years an interested malice has only succeeded in concealing; and every act of his public life becomes radiant and famous as we interpret it now by the light of papers surreptitiously obtained, treatises suppressed, and—by some unaccountable misadventure or hesitation of his enemies, for which we cannot be too grateful—not burnt. What England—nay, what Protestant liberty, wherever it is yet found unblighted in Europe—owes to Milton any reader may discover who will take the trouble to read over the correspondence which Mr. Hamilton has carefully arranged, filled up with proper dates, and portions of which, hitherto unknown to exist, he has rescued from the ordinary oblivion of State Papers. No one who reads them will undergo the surprise Whitelock tells us the Swedish Ambassador, who waited for the ratification of the Treaty of 1656, experienced,—“That there should be only one man in England, and that man blind, capable of putting a few articles into Latin.” Visible throughout is the genius which at that time directed the foreign policy of England, and gained for the country that immediate respect it ought to command at every foreign Court, and which it had not, nor was likely to have, under the feeble or corrupt councillors of the Stuarts. England, with Milton as Latin Secretary, was paramount by land and sea, powerful with Catholic and Protestant. A Louis the Fourteenth, a Grand-Duke of Tuscany, a King of Spain listened to the remonstrance of a simple straightforward Englishman,—the country was prosperous internally as well as externally,—the inhabitants of the coast feared no piratical descent, nor had a moment's uneasiness from the thought that they might be carried off to slavery in Algiers or Sallee,—English merchants and their ships sailed the seas adventurously, confident of their country's protection,—Englishmen travelled into all lands, fearless of molestation under Cromwell's safe conduct, assured, in case of detention, everywhere of speedy redress,—close alliances were made with Sweden and with the free Protestant German towns, and when made honourably kept,—wars, the vastness of which “somewhat troubled and dejected the best principled and most conscientious commanders,” were courteously explained,—and at home and abroad national faith was unblemished. If other evidence were wanting, abundant proof is afforded in these letters now published by Mr. Hamilton, and which have escaped previous editors from want of knowledge or opportunity. A collection by him of Milton's Despatches discovered in 1823, with a volume of defective transcripts, surreptitiously obtained and first published in 1676, has brought to light a number of letters not contained in the printed editions. They reappeared under the sanction of the Camden Society, with many original and personal documents relating to Milton. The first letter is a worthy pendant to that famous Sonnet and equally famous Despatch on the Massacre in Piedmont, which made the Duke of Savoy

tremble. It is addressed to Louis the Fourteenth, dated the 22nd of May, 1655, in a tone of sharp and dignified rebuke. The wail of the Protestants of Savoy, says the writer, who have been pillaged, banished, slaughtered, has come ruefully to England,—though Englishmen, till now, did not know, or could not rashly suppose, that the French King's troops had any part in the deed. How could they suppose it, knowing, as they did, that such an act was equally irreconcilable with the conduct of a good sovereign and with the prudential policy of the French King's predecessors,—a policy which, for the interest of peace no less than of Christianity, leaves their subjects alone and inviolate in the enjoyment of their religion, for that so gracious and right royal an act had often induced the subject, in time of war and peace, to do good service to the realm? There is little doubt that the French King has influence enough with the Duke of Savoy to restore the exiles to favour, and to procure them a restitution of their ancient liberty. Such an act will be the best means of strengthening the alliance with England,—for, being a Protestant power, she naturally sympathizes with Protestantism, and she will value it far more deeply than any prospective advantage which England can promise herself as likely to arise to the country from the friendship of His Majesty the French King. The next letter is addressed to Louis in the following January, demanding satisfaction for a breach of the treaty by the Governor of Belle Isle, an extremely ignorant person, who has apparently given aid to the pirate Dillon, and who does not know that treaties are religiously to be kept. Then follow two commendatory letters or passports from Cromwell on behalf of our beloved Ronswinckel, a German divine and refugee, who, out of reach of priestly craft and insult, took shelter in England, “the sure home of liberty for all Christians, wherever enslaved and oppressed”; but on his return to Germany requires a letter, and hence these two addressed to all Protestant Kings, states and towns, and to Charles the Tenth of Sweden. Then we have two letters respecting the surrender of Dunkirk, one addressed to Louis the Fourteenth and the other to Mazarin,—that to the French minister taking the bold position that the realm of France is not injured, but, as everybody sees, ennobled and advantaged by an alliance with England. Then follow letters to the King of Spain respecting the Algerine pirates, and five letters to the Dukes of Savoy and Tuscany, demanding the restoration of the goods of English merchants,—after which we have two letters of extreme interest. The first has been identified as Milton's by means of the entries in the Order-books of the Council of State. It is dated March, 1648-9, and is “probably the first written by Milton in his official capacity.” It is a letter sent by Mr. Isaac Lee to Hamburg, in behalf of “the company of Merchant Adventurers,” but not delivered, and possibly omitted from Skinner's Collection as not being official. In it the Speaker of the House of Commons recounts the political troubles England has passed through, and her desire, above all things, for justice and, if possible, for peace, ending with a courteous remembrance of the old amity existing between England and the free German merchant-city. None of Milton's writings are second in eloquence to the following Despatch, addressed to the Duke of Savoy, and intended to be delivered by Sir Samuel Morland, in the hearing of the Duke:—

My most serene master, Oliver, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, has sent me to your Royal Highness, to whom he



bids all health, life, and a long and prosperous reign, which he trusts you may enjoy, amid the greetings and good wishes of a hearty and well-affected people. He is encouraged to hope this by merits of your own—regarding the noble disposition of your Royal Highness—your birth—the high expectation formed of you, no less than the old historical amity existing between the old kings of this realm and the house of Savoy, which he calls to mind. My most serene and good master it has pleased to send me on a mission of importance, though I am but a youth, unripe and unpractised, yet devoted to your Royal Highness, and a hearty friend to the interests of Italy. King Croesus, according to the old story, had a son who was born dumb; yet he, the moment he saw a soldier aiming a wound at his father, recovered his tongue. Even so it is with me. My tongue this day is unloosened by those cruel wounds dealt at our mother the Church,—unloosened to plead a cause on which the safety and all the hopes of many turn, trusting, as they do, by loyalty, obedience, and lowliest prayers, to pacify the heart of your Royal Highness, now turned against them. In the cause of these distressed people—if even pity may improve their plight—his Highness the Protector of England comes forward as a suitor, and earnestly prays and beseeches your Royal Highness to vouchsafe to grant mercy to these poor and exiled subjects, who, dwelling at the roots of the Alps, in certain vales under your rule, have given their name to the religion of Protestants. He has heard a fact—no one will dare to say was done by consent of your Royal Highness—that these wretched people have been, some of them, cruelly slaughtered by your troops,—some of them, driven out by force, thrust out from their dwelling-place and country, homeless, houseless, penniless, utterly destitute, have gone over rough and inhospitable tracts, over hills heaped high with snow—gone as vagrants with their wives and children. If there be any truth in the report everywhere heard—would, indeed, it were a false report!—what deed of horror was not done or unattempted during those days;—everywhere was the sight of smoking houses, mutilated limbs, and the earth reeking with blood; nay, maidens expired in wretched agony, after being atrociously violated—even the aged and the sick were burnt with fire, infants were dashed on the rocks, and the brains of others cooked and eaten,—horrible wickedness, and unheard-of before, and a cruelty, O good God! such as the heroes of all times and ages, if they were to come to life this very day, would have been ashamed of, seeing that they had never invented aught so inhuman. Nay, even angels shudder—mortals are amazed; the very heaven itself seems astonished at these outrages, and the earth blushes at the blood of so many innocent persons overspreading it. Do not thou, O God, Most High!—do not thou require the vengeance due to this deed! Wash out, O Christ! with thy blood this stain. Nay, I will not tell them in order, nor dwell longer on these details; and what my serene master asks, you will better learn from his letters.

A treatise on the persecution of the Vaudois, says Mr. Hamilton, exists among the King's Pamphlets in the Museum, dedicated to the Protector, which contains some portion of Milton's writing, if it be not his composition. All these papers are in Latin,—the men of Milton's day "considering the universal spread of the French tongue as paving the way for French domination." From first to last, these papers prove Milton's disinterestedness. In the service of the people of England he grew blind, and he was too noble to take even the hundred pounds their generosity voted him. As far as his private life goes, the charge of being "harsh and choleric" falls now to the ground. The State Paper Office is not rich in illustration of the latter period of Milton's life. Mr. Hamilton gives the Proclamation of the 13th of August, 1660, against his books. He was arrested by command of the Parliament, and detained for six months, "his offence" being "that he

had written too ably in the Commonwealth cause."

*Bibliographical Pamphlets of Joseph Molini—  
[Operette Bibliografiche del Cav. Giuseppe Molini].* (Florence.)

THE name of Molini is a well-known name in the bookselling world, not only of Italy, but of France and England, and the portrait of the head of the Florentine firm which fronts the title-page to this volume, will at once recall to English amateurs the familiar features of his kinsman of King William Street. The Molinis of Florence and London were the chief agents of the literary intercourse between the two countries in the palmy times not far from the commencement of the present century, before it had become the constant complaint of Italian teachers and Italian booksellers in England, that the language of Schiller was driving the language of Tasso out of the field.

Giuseppe Molini, of Florence,—the "Cavaliere Molini," as he is styled in the title-page,—the son of the original founder of the Florence house, was, however, not a bookseller and publisher only, but the librarian of a great public library, an editor, a commentator and an author. His care was given to many of the well-edited volumes that form the collection of his "Biblioteca Portatile" or "Portable Library" of the Italian Classics, commenced in 1820,—a collection which was modelled, as his biographer tells us, on the Elzevir edition of the English Classics by Walker, the good old series still so dear to many of us, the series in which Uwins won his first, though not his freshest laurels. The Elzevir form has somehow ceased to be a favourite, and for editions of the classics the size seems now to be almost everywhere preferred which is adopted by Bohn, in London, and by Le Monnier, at Florence. Molini's collection had among other merits that of judicious limitation—it was comprised in twenty-six volumes; the great collection of so-called Italian classics, the Milanese "library edition," overflowed to three hundred and seventy-four.

The Molini set was very successful in its time, and the publisher's establishment at Florence was frequented by persons of every nation, and especially we are told by English "distinguished for wealth and education as well as for attachment to Italian literature and all things Italian." Their patronage was attracted by the remarkable skill of Giuseppe Molini in the French and English languages, which he spoke "with the same readiness and correctness as his mother-tongue, so that he might have been supposed to be born and bred on the banks of the Seine or the Thames." All his commercial advantages, however, did not save him from twice stopping payment, but under circumstances which left his character surrounded with respect, though his biographer cannot acquit him of an inordinate attachment to Paris, a city he never liked to leave, and his long stay at which led to the second failure of the firm.

The Grand-Duke of Tuscany, who had long before appointed him one of the Librarians of the Palatine Library, did not withdraw his countenance and support; and, in 1844, Molini received the honour of being summoned from another visit to Paris to take part in the deliberations of a commission for the re-arrangement of the public libraries of Florence. Molini, who was born in December, 1772, was, in 1844, in his seventy-second year; but he entered into the business with surprising vigour, opposed the plan already drawn up, and laid before the commission a plan of his own, which, after much discussion, was approved of, submitted to the Government, and ordered

to be carried into execution. This plan was to take the contents of the five public libraries of Florence already existing, four of which are of a varied and of a miscellaneous character, to concentrate in one collection, already rich in Medicine and Natural History, all the works on those subjects to be found in the others,—to combine, in another collection, which was to be placed in juxtaposition with the courts of law, all the works on jurisprudence,—and to amalgamate all the remaining volumes into one great library, which was to embrace all the miscellaneous literature at the disposal of the Florentine public.

The proposal is, in some respects, similar to that at Oxford, to combine all the books of Natural History in the Radcliffe Library, and to add the general stock of the Radcliffe Library to the Bodleian. The advantages are obvious; and it is no less obvious that if all the books in the college libraries, of which a duplicate did not exist in the Bodleian, were transferred to that collection, either by gift or on loan, an immense amount of literary wealth would be placed, without the least possible delay or a shilling of expense, at the disposal of an Oxford reader; while, at the same time, the duplicates retained in the college libraries would still afford peculiar advantages to the members of each society, and Christ Church, for example, might still look down upon Oriel. If to give up the actual property were a stretch of disinterested virtue beyond the reach of a college, the insertion of the volumes belonging to the colleges in the same catalogue as the Bodleian, and the privilege to readers at the Bodleian of sending for these volumes when required, to be used in the Bodleian reading-room, and not taken out of it, would still be a very important boon to study.

But to return from Oxford to Florence. When Molini's project was approved of, a commencement was made by transferring 1,800 volumes from the Riccardi Library—one of those to be absorbed—to the Magliabecchian, which was to form the great central collection. Molini had the task of examining the volumes, and, in the case of duplicates, of deciding which was to be kept and which was to be sold, part of the plan being that duplicates were to be disposed of to establish a fund for purchases. While the proposal had merely been a proposal, little, had been said against it; when it began to be put in operation, attacks on the plan and its execution began to pour in from all sides. Molini was assailed as a wrong-headed man and a bungler. The Grand-Duke conferred on him a gold medal, and created him Cavalier of the Order of Merit; but the opposition had its effect, the plan went no further, and the libraries of Florence remain as they were. While the affair was still in doubt, Molini, though above the age of eighty, commenced the Catalogue of the Magliabecchi Library, and, according to his anonymous biographer in this volume, wrote in the course of four years no less than 100,000 title-slips, as well as 2,395 elaborate descriptions of works printed in the fifteenth century. These labours, interrupted by a serious accident which confined him for four months to his bed, were resumed with eagerness on his recovery, and they continued to occupy him till within a few days of his death, on the 20th of December, 1856.

These are the main facts of his career. Little remains to be added, but that his 'Documenti di Storia Italiana,' published in 1836, is his most important separate publication, and consists of an interesting collection of unpublished documents on the history of Italy, selected from the ample stores of the public libraries of



his favourite Paris. The biography contains some minor details, which are of some personal interest, and might also serve as curious illustrations of national character. What could be found in the life of a respectable English bookseller and bibliographer to parallel the exploits of Giuseppe Molini in carnival time, when he was especially fond of making his appearance, on lofty stilts, in the costume and character of Punch, and suddenly presenting himself at the first-floor windows of the nuns of Camaldoli?

The chief contents of the volume before us after the biography are a collection of letters to Molini,—some of which, inserted, we presume, for the sake of the names of the writers, are merely the most commonplace letters of business conceivable,—and some bibliographical notices of books drawn up by him as supplementary to Panzer and Brunet. They show painstaking industry, and are not without points of interest, but present nothing striking. The most noteworthy piece of bibliographical information we have met with, is in a note to the biography respecting a copy of the edition of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' printed in 1483, at the printing-press—strange to relate—of the nuns of Ripoli, which was bought by Molini for the Palatine Library at the sale of the collection of Prof. Libri. "This copy," says the biographer, "presents a singular monument of extraordinary skill and diligence in caligraphy. Fifteen leaves were wanting, which Prof. Libri caused to be copied in fac-simile from the complete copy in the Spencer Library, by Mr. Harris, who imitated the original characters to such perfection, that the most practised eye might be challenged to distinguish between the false pages and the true, if the artist had not affixed his name in microscopic characters at the foot of each page. To have this restoration made cost the possessor of the volume almost the same amount that he derived from the sale." We believe it is now generally acknowledged by the best bibliographers of France and Italy that no artist of his kind in either country ever equalled the excellence of an English artist still living, but, alas! no longer practising his art. The exercise of his skill drew after it a heavy penalty, and a subscription was recently set on foot to provide for the support of Mr. Harris, the matchless restorer, in a condition of total blindness.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.* By Samuel Greene Arnold. Vol. I. 1636-1700. (Trübner & Co.)—The history of Rhode Island, founded as it is on original documents, is exceedingly interesting as bearing upon the subject of toleration and religion no less than civil freedom, little understood even by the Puritans. Roger Williams is, of course, the main figure, and the founding of Providence the chief scene of the story. "Government," say the orderly inhabitants met in General Assembly, "derives all its just powers from the consent of the Governor"; and provided that men keep the laws passed by common consent, "all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God." Some of the rules and orders of the Assembly will excite a smile:—"He that shall not return to his place at the time appointed, shall forfeit sixpence. That they that whisper or disturb the court, or use nipping terms, shall forfeit sixpence for every fault." An excellent Index is attached to the work.

*The South of France: Notices, General and Medical, of Hyères, Cannes, Pau, and the Pyrenean Baths.* By Edwin Lee, M.D. (Adams.)—A pleasantly-written *vade mecum* to a district, the enchantments of which may be said to be only opening on the generality of English tourists. Invalids and their physicians have, of course, known and studied and selected the different

*Bethshas* of the South of France; but the more happily circumstanced, who travel for scenery and manners and costume, have visited that part of the Continent less than we imagine may be the case in future. The Rhine and its *Brunnen* have had "the lion's share" of foreign rivers and valleys. It may be now the turn of the streams of France; and every year our tourists are picking out bits and incidents of scenery, new baths and bathing-places, in a manner which seems to be urging curiosity down a new channel. Dr. Lee's book, though ostensibly medical, is one which the traveller, who is not an invalid, may wisely pack up in his wallet. There is general information in it, agreeably communicated;—and its bulk is small.

*The Lady's Own Book: an Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Monitor.* (M'Phun.)—We are irresistibly reminded in this volume of the *Dorcas* sermon, reported by Miss Martineau in one of her records of American travel. "Who were last at the Cross?—*Ladies*. Who were first at the Sepulchre?—*Ladies*."—"To Lady Alison, of Possil, 'The Ladies' Own Book' is, with her Ladyship's kind permission, respectfully dedicated."—The preface is addressed to "all young ladies about passing out of their teens."—The homily was written, says the writer, "from the results of an experience, and of a long life not spent in the idle lap of luxury;" and is written, we are assured, "in plain Saxon language, without gloss or gilding of any kind,"—also "because no such books existed when we would have been glad of such faithful monitors." In short, there were then no Dr. Fordyce, no Mrs. Trimmer, no Mrs. Ord, no Mrs. Chapone. The Lady who has concocted it is somewhat of an ambitious lady, however plain a Saxon she may be. She shall not teach our daughters. She does not wish to teach them much beyond theology, Hebrew, spelling, mathematics, moral philosophy, casting up accounts, and plain sewing. Her model "lady" is neither to be cook—still less modern linguist, because French, German, Spanish, Italian literatures contain nothing worth her notice. The pupil will be demoralized by novels—still more by plays; but she is instructed to *knap* doctrine, and to discourse on the secrets which every honest and reverent person not professedly a teacher should keep within the secret of its own heart—with the argumentative felicity of *Jenny Geddes*. The assumptions of such a book as this, thrust out at a time when, be it right, be it wrong, so many women are endeavouring honestly to do good to women,—its utter want of acquaintance with what is abroad, in every religious sect, in every private community, at the hearth and at the heart of every good woman,—justify any amount of critical severity.

*Wedded Love.* By James Cargill Guthrie. (Part-ridge & Co.)—Mr. Guthrie may possibly have thought of 'The Angel in the House,' when he began his lay of 'Wedded Love.' The model, we apprehend, might have been more wisely chosen, but the copy (if copy it be) is weak, and not very wise.

*Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier.* By Merideth Johnes. With Eight Illustrations, by M. S. Morgan. (Kent & Co.)—'The Young Chevalier' is just the book to suit the boys. It is a record of the insurrections of 1715 and 1745,—the account of the former being merely a preliminary to that under Prince Charlie. The style is concise and graphic, and any terms which might perplex the young reader are familiarly explained. But a map of the Prince's wanderings might accompany the volume.

*Above her Station: the Story of a Young Woman's Life.* By Mrs. Herman Philip. From the Original of Maria Nathusius. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—'Above her Station,' as the name implies, is a protest against youthful vanity and love of frippery. Of the two characters which are here governed by this weakness, we dislike most that of the mother of the heroine. Vanity and frivolity may be pardoned in a girl, but become odious in a parent. Maternity generally purifies the nature from selfishness, and carries a woman out of the small world of pride and worldliness into a higher moral condition. But Mrs. Krauter is more culpable than her child. The tale is only

the old, old story of a young beauty, giddy with vanity and ambition, who desires to become a great lady. There is, of course, an honest lover slighted, and a "genteel" vagabond preferred. Then repentance and remorse follow suit, when the game is almost played out; but fortunately a good heart is found to be the winning card and saves the holder at the last round.

*Nursery Poetry.* By Mrs. Motherly. (Bell & Dalby.)—Mrs. Motherly's rhymes are more poetical than those that generally go into the nursery. The illustrations are graceful and life-like, and one, of a lady and child, has set us thinking that bachelor chambers, though cosy and quiet, are nevertheless dull and monastic.

*The Boy Voyagers; or, the Pirates of the East.* By Anne Bowman. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. (Routledge & Co.)—Miss Bowman has here fitted out a smart little vessel called 'The Boy Voyagers.' It is capably manned and womaned, and carries stores sufficient to serve for one of the Grandison build. It is chartered in the service of British Boys, and though the superabundant cargo might offend elderly shins, we doubt not but the lads will think it rather "jolly" in spite of all disasters; especially as the little craft crowds all sail, and runs into danger with the spirit of a Don. Care has been taken with the rigging and other fittings, for which good authorities have been duly consulted, so that we may welcome 'The Boy Voyagers' as an auxiliary to our young English Fleet.

*Punctuality.* By Sarah Jane Stansfield. (Thickbroom Brothers.)—Thirty-eight chapters on Punctuality, cold and dry. A score of folio volumes on the subject would be useless for the purpose of preaching an unpunctual man into punctuality. Punctuality may rank as a virtue, but it is a constitutional virtue, not an acquired one, and can no more be engrafted on a character than the Scot can exchange his shrewdness for the impulsiveness of the Celt.

*Ernest Bracebridge; or, School-boy Days.* By W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated with Sixteen Engravings. (Low & Co.)—These 'School-boy Days' have a degree of *good-boyism* in their tone, and are more didactic than is quite pleasant; but notwithstanding the slight stiffness of style, there is enough spirit and life—school-boy life especially—to make it interesting to young readers.

*The Human Face Divine, and other Tales.* By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Illustrated by Clara S. Lane. (Bell & Daldy.)—This is hardly a book for young persons. Mrs. Gatty has always some meaning which she wishes to convey, but her style is often entangled where it should be the clearest, and not seldom are we teased by more attempt at subtlety than results. Each of the three small stories assembled here has its share of good thoughts and gentle feelings.

*Blind Man's Holiday; or, Short Stories for the Nursery.* by the Author of 'Mia and Charlie,' &c., with Illustrations by John Absolon (Griffith & Farran),—*Tuppy; or, the Autobiography of a Donkey*, by the Author of 'Triumphs of Steam,' &c., illustrated by Harrison Weir (same publishers),—*Charlie and Ernest; or, Play and Work: a Story of Hazlehurst School*, by M. Betham Edwards, illustrated by J. D. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)—The dull days, which are the un-failing heralds of parties, puddings and pantomimes, are materially enlivened to little people by being also the birthdays of story-books—story-books resplendent in blue and gold—which present tempting exteriors and *picturesque* interiors to fond papas and bachelor uncles. Here are three of the volumes in question, exhibiting the usual attraction in the way of nursery legends. They are sufficiently amusing to perplex the choice of tiny readers—for, after sundry deliberations, they have come to the conclusion that they "prefer all."

*The Voyage of the Constance: a Tale of the Polar Seas*, by Mary Gillies (Low & Son), is a narrative of Arctic discovery—a story over which, let it be told ever so often, boys will hang enthralled so long as boyhood lasts.—The ship's name, by the way, has a melancholy coincidence with that of the Dutch vessel, whose wreck has been among the most moving tales of terror during this year



of sea-disaster. Who that read the newspaper details of the wreck of the *Constance* will ever forget the heroism of that poor black man who, when lots had to be drawn for lives (the Captain's excepted), quietly said, that "he should be the least missed, for there was nobody in the world to care for him," and settled the question by stabbing himself? But this recollection of one of the most affecting passages of self-devotion on record is drawing us away from this English Christmas-book, which we can heartily recommend to young readers. It is the fault of life, with its annealing experiences such as the above, if mature readers seek less thrilling scenes and painful emotions for their fireside pleasure.—*Chronicles of an Old English Oak*, by Emily Taylor (Groombridge & Sons) is a book of another quality. Mr. Tennyson's conversable forester has set other ancients a-babbling—but Miss Taylor's Oak, in place of the graceful love-making betwixt youth and maid, which makes the Laureate's lyric so charming, discourses pleasantly of times and manners, and their changes; showing, as every wise old tree should do, a fair amount of English antiquarian knowledge; and if sometimes a little prosy, is prosy in character. Perhaps the brother and sister to whom the Oak talks ask too many leading questions; but when to elicit information is the object, this is hardly to be avoided.—Thirdly, after a plain piece of tragedy and an instructive *fantasia*, comes *Ulf, the Minstrel, &c.: a Dragon Story for Christmas*, by Robert B. Brough (Houlston & Wright), a piece of as broad farce as ever brought shrieks of laughter from the little ones on that pleasant "Boxing-night," when our theatres are really merry. We dare not say that 'Ulf' ranks as high among such draconian mysteries as the never-to-be-forgotten 'Rose and Ring' of Mr. Thackeray; but we think it stands in the next rank. The Dragon is as marvellous a person, in his way, as the "Worme" of Wantley, and in some respects civiler. There is, here and there, a touch too much of the stage in Mr. Brough's language, but this is no more, perhaps, than was to be expected.—Next to the above trefoil come sundry other books not without merit. Arctic discovery is naturally the fireside theme for the winter. Here is another tale, *The World of Ice*, by Robert Michael Ballantyne (Nelson & Sons), a tale told with spirit, handsomely printed, and with some clever illustrations—by no means to be despised as a Christmas present.—*Out and About*, by Hain Friswell (Groombridge & Sons), will hardly pass its examination so well. The tale-teller has overlooked the fact, that "pluck" need not imply brutality. His book for boys begins with a boxing-match, carried on scientifically, at a school. There is no need of putting forward such an incident by way of exciting sympathy and emulation; and (O, temperance!) there was surely no call for that apostle of sobriety, Mr. George Cruikshank, to illustrate a story thus cast on.—*Idols in the Heart*, by A. L. O. E. (Nelson & Sons), appears to be meant for the gentler sex, and might have been more properly entitled 'Trials of a Stepmother.' The author goes over much the same ground as that more romantically trodden by Madame Dudevant in her 'Mont Revêché,' with the direct purpose of writing a religious *nouvellette*. She has not succeeded badly.—From the same author (same publishers) we have the *Christian's Mirror; or, Words in Season*—a series of scenes and conversations in which the devotional and doctrinal matter is large, and the thread of incidents more slender than in 'Idols.'

There are still many children's books waiting for the tree and the Twelfth-night drawing of prizes. Messrs. Routledge publish a very good book of "babe-reading," in *Popular Nursery Tales and Rhymes, Illustrated*. This contains much of the dear old nonsense which never will, never could be made now-a-days, but goes down from generation to generation like a carol or a cradle tune,—many of the best approved fairy tales, too. The illustrations, by some six hands, are numerous, and most of them very good. It is no mean praise to say that *The Nine Lives of a Cat: a Tale of Wonder*, by Charles Bennett (Griffith & Farran), is a piece of new nursery nonsense so good in quality, and so full of fun in its illustrations, as

almost to tempt us to reconsider our assertion that the cap-and-bells do not exist, save traditionally.—*The Children's Pilgrim's Progress* (Bell & Daldy), illustrated by Edward Wehnert, is an abridged edition of Bunyan's admirable parable, with only (to trust the author's preface) "the repetitions and long conversations about questions of doctrine" left out. The book is a good school reward-book.—*The Children's Picture Book of Scripture Parables, written in Simple Language*, by J. Erskine Clarke, illustrated by Henry Warren (same publishers), is an attempt to re-write Scripture, with morals and observations by the writer interspersed. This we do not like—any "simple language" figuring disadvantageously as compared with that of the New Testament.—*The Giant's Arrow*, by the same Author (same publishers), is put forth as "A Book for the Children of Working People," and has in it a taste and tone too much of the class sermon to be wholly acceptable to us.—*The History of Sir Thomas Thumb*, by the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' illustrated by J. B. (Hamilton & Co.), is a decorated version of the well-known nursery story. The illustrations are graceful.—Last of this paragraph is the *Life of Christopher Columbus, in Short Words*, by Sarah Crompton (Bell & Daldy).—This is put forth as "for the use of schools;" but what a magic there is in the story—every word of which we know by heart, and which we own to having here read once again with almost the old glow of interest.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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## STORM SIGNALS AT SEA.

Mr. John Locke has laid before us, in a circular, some views on the subject which is now engaging the attention of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. Though the matter is in good hands, yet as Mr. Locke's paper may soon be in the newspapers without comment or explanation, so we take the opportunity of making one or two remarks of a wholly practical bearing on the topic. To Capt. Maury's suggestions in the mass, we have no objection to make. We know that storms go on their travels, and we know that they proceed by regulated laws. During the Crimean War everybody knows how frequently the track of the storm was along the line of communication; and with how sharp and rough, but rarely with fallacious inference, the public in London bespoke the coming weather from the readings of the Balaklava barometer. We hope, too, that means may be found ere long for turning all our electric powers to use. But the thing is perhaps less easy than theoretical engineers imagine. "Why," asks Mr. Locke, "should not all our frequented tunnel tracks, and even great ocean routes to (say) forty miles' distance from the principal ports, be indicated at certain intervals by conspicuous buoys, or even by anchored vessels, displaying characteristic symbols of position and contiguity to coast or haven?" The merest tyro in seamanship should be able to tell why not. Buoys are scarcely visible at night; and they would be of little use at the very moment when the distressed ship is at the worst. Even anchored vessels are not so visible as the land itself—especially when the cliff is crowned with a lighthouse. Buoys or anchored vessels would be liable to break adrift—might be run against in fog or rain, for the *lead* would not give warning of a vessel's approach (the bottom being uniform), as it does, invariably, when nearing land, if used properly. If we are to have really useful signals in the deep water of the Channel, we must have light-ships. These vessels, as experience proves, can be safely moored in deep blue water. All experience proves that buoys *cannot* be laid down and maintained at a distance from land—even in comparatively deep waters. The sea very soon breaks them adrift. Any old salt of his acquaintance will tell Mr. Locke that it is extremely difficult to keep buoys on or near even the "Wolf" or the "Manacles" rocks, very near Falmouth. Floating lighthouses can be kept in safe positions and in good order in deep seas. The "Seven Stones" light-ship, lying off the exposed and perilous coast between Cornwall and Scilly, rides at a single anchor, with a very long scope of chain cable (about two hundred fathoms), in forty fathoms of water. She was placed in her present position in 1839, or thereabouts, and during these twenty years of wrack and storm has never gone adrift. No vessel afloat has been exposed to greater trials than the Seven Stones, but she has bravely lived them through. But her case is an isolated case; and the trial of her powers of endurance has been a very expensive one to the Trinity House. Her chain has to be very often renewed, and is of great strength and price. A buoy could not do her work or live in her place. No buoy could float a chain that would stand against the sea-swell of an Atlantic storm. These facts are, of course, well known to the Board of Trade, and they help us to see that provision against storm and wreck is not so easy as some of our land-engineers think.

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

WHEREVER the English language is spoken the announcement that Washington Irving is no more will create a sensation of deep and sincere regret. We ourselves have lost in him a good friend,



and a distinguished contributor to our columns. Born in William Street, New York, on April 3rd, 1783, he had reached the age of seventy-six years. Honoured by the world, as such a man ought to be, and beloved by his friends, as such a one is sure to be, for some time past he had lived in comparative retirement, at his beautiful seat in Irvington, about twenty-five miles from New York, and there he expired on the night of November the 28th last. When a distinguished writer dies the entire civilized world is bereft of a friend; but in most cases the loss especially belongs to the country which gave him birth, the literature of which he enriched. But Washington Irving's achievements have, in a certain sense, made him one of our own countrymen, and England, scarcely less than America, has reason to mourn for him. More than any other of the many distinguished scholars who have raised American literature to its present high position—more than Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Longfellow, or any of the hundred other familiar Transatlantic writers, Washington Irving has become a household friend amongst us. His works are to be found in every English home where literature of any kind is esteemed; and so completely have we adopted him as a compatriot, that we believe many studious inhabitants of our country houses, where living authors are known by their works, and not by meagre sketches in biographical dictionaries, will feel something like a surprise at remembering that the Author of 'Bracebridge Hall,' the 'Sketch-book,' and the 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith,' was born a citizen of the United States.

The son of a New York merchant, Washington Irving was educated for the legal profession, and was admitted to the Bar in 1806; but his delicate health and literary tastes alike impelled him to relinquish that vocation, and in 1810 he entered as a partner into the extensive commercial establishment which his brothers carried on at New York and Liverpool. In taking this step, he hoped to secure, without much expenditure of time, an income that would permit him to direct his energies to the field of literary exertion, in which he had already won his first honours by 'The Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle,' published, in 1802, in the *New York Morning Chronicle*, and the famous 'History of New York,' by Dietrich Knickerbocker, which appeared in 1809. Unfortunately, the house of the Brothers Irving failed in 1817, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, brought about by the treaty of peace between England and the United States. At the time of this catastrophe, Washington Irving was paying his second visit to England; and, encouraged by the reception his writings had met with, he resolved to make literature the business of his life. Acting on this determination, he commenced 'The Sketch-book,' the enlarged edition of which was published by Murray in the July of 1820. The success of these peerless sketches was so great, that the author for his next work, 'Bracebridge Hall,' received from the same publisher 1,000 guineas. From this time, Irving's pen was for many years actively engaged; and everything he wrote was read with avidity, and admired by all who were capable of appreciating literary excellence. 'The Tales of a Traveller,' sold to Murray for 1,500 guineas, appeared in 1824; 'The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus,' for which the author obtained 3,000 guineas, was published in 1828; and these works were followed by 'The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada,' 1829, 'The Voyages of the Companions of Columbus,' 1831, 'The Alhambra,' 1832, 'The Legends of the Conquest of Spain,' 1835, 'Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains,' 1836, 'The Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U.S.A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West,' 1837, 'The Biography and Poetical Remains of Margaret Miller Davidson,' 1841, 'Oliver Goldsmith: a Biography,' 1849, 'Mahomet and his Successors,' 1849-50, and 'The Life of George Washington,' 1855-6. From the time of his second visit to England to the year 1832, a period of no less than seventeen years, Irving resided in Europe, visiting the various Continental capitals in which he was interested, and spending

two years in Spain,—on his return from which country to London, in 1829, he discharged the duties of Secretary to the American Embassy. It is gratifying to us to reflect that in this country honour was paid him ungrudgingly, though not lavishly. Besides being received into the best society, he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals which, under the direction of George the Fourth, were adjudged to the two most distinguished of living historical writers,—the other medal being awarded to Henry Hallam. And the University of Oxford conferred upon the Author of 'The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus' the honorary degree of D.C.L. On his return to New York in 1832, the celebrated man of letters was greeted by his countrymen with enthusiastic acclamations. Grateful to him for the honour he had brought to the entire body of his fellow-citizens, they rightly judged that his services merited no ordinary demonstration of goodwill. In 1842 he was advanced to the high post of United States Ambassador to Spain, and in the efficient discharge of that office he resided at Madrid, into the year 1846, when he returned to his native country, and sought the pleasant retreat in which he breathed his last.

Washington Irving was never married. In early life he was engaged to a lovely girl, who died just as she arrived at the full perfection of her beauty. Sorrowing, but unembittered, he paid her the highest tribute that a man can pay to the memory of a first love. From the time she was taken from him, the only pleasures of his life were those of friendship and literature.

We cannot take leave of this gentle and highly-cultured man without adverting to one of the most agreeable characteristics of his works,—the generous, conciliating, and courageous tone with which on all fit occasions he drew attention to the political animosities which too frequently disturb the intercourse of England and the United States. He did not hesitate to inform us that we cherished most absurd prejudices with regard to his fellow-countrymen, lamented that we should have such imperfect knowledge of their good qualities, and earnestly exhorted both nations, by an exercise of mutual forbearance and charity, to arrive at a better understanding. The recollection of this sound and delicately proffered advice will make all thinking Englishmen regret that it can never again be repeated by "the man of long-enduring fame" who so often gave it.

#### THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

DEATH has brought a close to the sad and almost profitless career of "the English Opium-Eater," removing from the world an intellect that remained active to the last, but had never at any time been of much service to his fellow-men, and giving rest to a frame that had paid the penalty of indulgence in prolonged and acute suffering. For many years Thomas De Quincey had resided in a charming cottage at Lasswade, where Sir Walter Scott passed the first, and perhaps the happiest, portion of his married life; but the concluding months of his existence were spent in Edinburgh, in order that he might more conveniently superintend the passage through the press of the collected edition of his works. Born on the 15th of August, 1785, he reached his seventy-fifth year, having survived the celebrated companions of his earlier days—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Charles Lamb, Prof. Wilson, and Hazlitt, with more than one of whom his name will for long be painfully associated.

There is little that Charity would mention or be silent about with regard to Thomas De Quincey's life with which the public are not already familiar. Those of his writings which are of any value or interest contain the story of his friendships and quarrels, the dreams of his youth, the error of his manhood, and the disappointments of his riper age. In them he held up to public observation his moral infirmities, the pathetic secrets of his home, and the weaknesses of those friends who had cherished him in periods of mental distress and external trouble. As a writer he was an egotist, even more than a mystic. He could never take his pen in his hand without digressing from the subject immediately

under consideration to personal feelings and individual experiences. Unfortunately for his reputation and his friends, with a mind so constituted he lived almost entirely in domestic retirement, and in following the bent of his genius, was guilty of betraying confidences that, as a man of honour, he ought to have held sacred. 'The Confessions,' the 'Suspiria de Profundis,' and his other autobiographical sketches, are at once the materials of his literary fame and the memorials of his life.

By birth De Quincey was favourably placed in the middle rank. His father, Thomas De Quincey, a merchant, who began life with what has been designated "the dangerous fortune" of 6,000*l.*, prospered so well in business that when he died of pulmonary consumption, in his thirty-ninth year, he left to his widow and six young children a fortune of 30,000*l.*, and a pleasant seat on the outskirts of Manchester. Alluding to his father's commercial position, which was highly respectable, and of importance enough to entitle him to the benefit of Cicero's condescending distinction between petty and wholesale trade, De Quincey speaks of him, in 'The Confessions,' as "this imperfectly despicable man." The wealth earned by the father's imperfectly despicable practices bestowed a liberal education on the son, who was a remarkably precocious and sensitive child. In all probability much of the Opium-Eater's recollections of his infancy were imaginary; but for a child only a year-and-a-half to have been so impressed with the death of a little sister that in after-life he both remembered many of the circumstances connected with the event, and reflected on them with deep emotion, is a remarkable, and perhaps unparalleled instance of early sensibility. After receiving instruction from a succession of masters, De Quincey, unable to brook the control of the guardians appointed him under his father's will, and indignant at not being allowed forthwith to enter himself at Oxford, ran away from the Manchester Grammar-School with 12*l.* in his pocket; and, after making a brief excursion in Wales, found himself in London, penniless and without a friend. Though only seventeen years of age he might, without any difficulty, have earned subsistence by his scholarship, for his classical attainments were so great and accurate, that his master had more than a year before with pride pointed him out to a stranger, and said:—"That boy could harangue an Athenian mob better than you or I could address an English one." But it never even occurred to him to get bread by work. The only attempts he made to keep off starvation were fruitless ones to raise money on the property to which he would be entitled on coming of age. What reader of 'The Confessions' has not, when pacing the silent thoroughfares of town after midnight thought of the boy who wandered up and down Oxford Street, looking at the long vistas of lamps, and conversing with the unfortunate creatures who still moved over the cold, hard stones? Who does not remember how, overpowered by the pangs of inanition, he fainted away in Soho Square, and was restored to consciousness by a poor girl, who administered to him a tumbler of spiced wine, bought with the money which destitution had compelled her to earn by sin? When his folly had been amply punished by suffering, the wayward lad was restored to his family; and in the Christmas of 1803, being then only eighteen years of age, he matriculated at Oxford. His University career extended over five years. In 1804 he was introduced to Charles Lamb. Coleridge he did not know till 1807, when he made the poet's acquaintance at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, and contrived to convey to him, through Mr. Cottle's hand, a present of 300*l.* This act of generosity on the part of De Quincey should not be forgotten. It is true that the time came when, reduced in health and circumstances by his pernicious habit of opium-eating, he condescended to accept the charity of others; and it is also true that he had the indecency to allude in his writings to the service he conferred on his friend; but his conduct on this occasion was noble, though unwise. The gift was a considerable part of his small patrimony, which had already been much reduced by the expenses of his Oxford life. From 1808 to 1829 De Quincey passed nine out of every twelve



months in Westmoreland. He took a lease of Wordsworth's cottage, wedded a gentle and affectionate wife,—and amidst the pleasures derived from the Lake scenery, a good library; and his beloved drug, led the life of a scholar, a dreamer, and a voluptuary. From 1804 to 1812 the baneful practice of consuming opium grew upon him by slow degrees; but in 1813 he increased the quantity and frequency of his doses so much, that he took 320 grains of opium, or 8,000 drops of laudanum daily. Prodigious as this quantity is, it is only half what Coleridge was in the habit of taking. But in both men the indulgence produced the same results,—pecuniary embarrassment, bodily decay, and mental debility. De Quincey had been married five years, and had already three children, when, in 1821, he made a strong effort to throw off the indolence which had rendered his youth and early manhood useless, and commenced those literary exertions, by which he contributed in no slight degree to the comfort of those dependent on him, and enabled the world to see how much he might have accomplished if laudanum had not enfeebled his powers. He wrote the first portion of 'The Confessions' for the *London Magazine* in 1821; and from that time he used his pen with great, but fitful, industry on various publications,—such as *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Tait's*, the *North British Review* and 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' In 1832 he permanently took up his residence in Scotland; and there, in the land of his adoption, he expired, on the morning of Thursday, the 8th of this month.

Of all his writings, and all of them are steeped in egotism, 'The Confessions' are the most characteristic. In their elegance of diction, playfulness of style, subdued pedantry, and utter shamelessness, the entire man is made known to the reader. The assurance with which he holds himself up to inspection as an instance of human misery—and not of guilt, at the very time that he explains with analytical exactness how indulgence in opium had robbed him of the energy to use his talents for his own good or that of others, is a marvellous instance of how a mind may by a habit of diseased introspection become so tolerant of its own deformities as to lose all sensitiveness about them. Surely his was the most unhealthy and abnormal mind to be found amongst modern writers. In many respects he resembled Coleridge,—in his love of classic literature and metaphysical inquiry, in the diversity of his intellectual sympathies, and in his habit of minutely dissecting his own emotions; but he lacked the philosophic breadth and genuine Christian goodness of the poet. Coleridge could not reflect without agonies of remorse on the moral infirmities,—which De Quincey, with as much flippancy as wit, wrote of as a condition bordering on jest.

De Quincey has been censured with just severity for want of fidelity to his friends; but the truth is he treated them no worse than he used himself. Indorsing a sentiment of Coleridge's, he has remarked in one of his papers, "Malice is not always of the heart; there is a malice of the understanding and the fancy." It was his misfortune to exhibit in his writings both forms of malevolence; and he displayed them alike to himself and his old friends indiscriminately, and, we believe, at times, unconsciously. Deleterious seclusion from society, continued indulgence in his *φάρμακον νηπινης*, the scarcely less hurtful practice of unceasingly speculating on his own emotions, deprived his heart and intellect of their best qualities. To the last he nursed a hope of writing some great work, which posterity would not willingly lose; but this hope, like many other fair dreams of his imagination, he has left the world without fulfilling. Whether under favourable circumstances he would have given literature anything of great permanent value may be questioned. He possessed taste, but he lacked creative energy; and his subtle and highly-refined intellect was ingenious and acute rather than powerful.

Thomas De Quincey has left behind him five children—three daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter, the wife of Mr. Robert Craig, a farmer in Ireland, and his youngest daughter were present at his death-bed. The second daughter, the wife

of Col. Baird Smith, is with her husband in India. The two sons are absent from the country;—one is in India, a captain in the army; the other is a physician in Brazil.

#### FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT.

Diss, Norfolk, Dec. 10.

THE accompanying note, made in the Hoxne brick-pit, in October 1852, when I was totally ignorant of the existence of Mr. Frere's note in the *Archæologia*, and of the work of M. Boucher de Perthes, may possibly be of service in determining the real position in which the flint implements and mammalian bones have been found in that deposit. I copy it *verbatim* from my commonplace-book, manfully resisting some tempting alterations:—"From personal examination, and from information received on the spot in October 1852, I have gained the following information concerning the brick-earth at Hoxne. Immediately below the surface-soil is a bed, from 6 to 12 feet deep, of red brick-earth; next, a layer, 2 to 3 feet thick, of loose earth; below this, about 5 to 8 feet of white brick-earth; and deeper (according to my informant, Boutman), a layer of decayed vegetable matter, wood, &c., of unascertained thickness. I have some celts—and a great number have been found—coming from the loose soil†, described as lying between the two layers of brick-earth, and several mammalian bones, one evidently the astragalus of some huge animal (the elephant?), which, as far as I can make out, came from the lower brick-earth. Some specimens of wood, too, which under the microscope prove to be coniferous, are in my cabinet. The bones are light and porous, and the wood brittle, light and unfossilized. The characteristic areolated fibre of the latter is most beautifully preserved."

I may observe that Mr. Frere was little likely to be in error concerning the position of these flints, as in his time they were very abundant—"generally at the rate of five or six in a square yard"—and there could have been no difficulty, therefore, in observing their true bed.

About a fortnight since I revisited the pit, and finding a man (Huggins) there, who, with other men, had seen two of the flints *in situ*, and removed them about two years since, I requested him to point out the exact spot they occupied. He led me to the western end of the pit, and marked with his finger a spot about 9 feet from the surface in the upper or red-brick earth. The language of these workmen is even more likely to lead to error than Mr. Prestwich states it to be, for not only do they limit the term *brick-earth* to the lower clay, but the word *earth* is used in a like narrow sense, including, however, the two clays; and a fossil obtained from the gravel or sand, however deep, they would tell you, as they told me, "never came out of the earth at all."

THOMAS E. AMYOT.

#### MORE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

2, Russell Street, South Shields, Dec. 12.

At the last two meetings of the South Shields Literary and Philosophical Society great interest was excited by the exhibition of two flint implements, found some long time ago a little to the south-west of Jarrow Church, in a crack, caused in the surface of a salt grass meadow, through which the narrow stream of the Don finds its way to the Tyne, by the deposition of a large mass of ballast, which, being piled to a height above the level of the meadow, sinks to the depth of about 16 feet, and forces up the silt in waves that break open, exposing to view the under-strata. One of the specimens (an axe) is an exceedingly beautiful one, exhibiting unmistakable marks of human manufacture, while agreeing in every essential particular with the Abbeville and Amiens specimens. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches over the convex surface at the broadest part, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the apex. It tapers thence gradually to the base, which is truncated, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. It has been chipped, by repeated blows,

† A very loose expression; but it probably designates the deposits numbered 3 and 4 in Mr. Frere's note.

so as to form a sharp edge all round, except at the base; and the apex, which is semilunar, has been carefully ground and polished. It thus seems to belong to a middle period, between the rude primitive epoch of the "antediluvian" flints and comparatively modern Celtic implements. All who have seen it pronounce it the finest relique of the kind extant. It was picked up about three years ago by Mr. Thomson, of Lake House, Jarrow, when walking along the edge of the salt marsh. Seeing it sticking in the mud of the *crevasse*, he mistook it at first for a piece of iron; and on pulling it out, and finding it to be flint, he took it home, and kept it amongst other curiosities in his office, till his attention was specially called to it by the exhibition here, and in the neighbouring towns, of the Abbeville, Amiens, and Hoxne flints,—an exhibition, I may remark, that has given a great impetus to the study of archæology and geology in the district. The other specimen, found by the same gentleman, in a similar position, near the ballast heap, about two years ago, is of the same pattern with the first, but rude and unpolished. It is a little sharper at the point, but similarly truncated. It is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and at 2 inches from the point it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, while at the base it is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. No part of it being ground, the natural conchoidal fractures are perfectly visible. Several members of the institution have, within the last fortnight, visited the spot where the flints were found, and where several cracks still appear on the surface of the salt marsh, though the identical ones out of which Mr. Thomson picked the flints are now covered with ballast. It is their impression that the implements must have found their way somehow or other into the mud from the ballast heap, part of which consists of flint gravel, brought from some southern English port, or, it may be, from France; and thus the discovery does not possess that importance which it would have done had the flints lain in the marsh from the period of its formation, when the estuary of the Don was silted up many ages ago. No one, however, who compares these famous specimens with the French ones, can for a moment question that they are of kindred origin, and that both exhibit the results of human design and skill. The fine implement, No. 1, supplies the link that was wanting between the rudely chipped *langue de chat*, and the more elaborate Celtic spear or arrow-head, many interesting specimens of which the members of the Society had an opportunity of inspecting on Saturday last, through the kindness of W. D. Longstaffe, Esq. These flints were found on the estate of Mr. Ord, at Newton Kelton, near Darlington, having been ploughed up from the surface soil, and, consequently, they belong to a more recent period than the Abbeville and Hoxne flints. Some of them, nevertheless, are remarkably like the latter in shape, though smaller.

WILLIAM BROCKLE.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Communications have been received from Paris of a most gratifying and conciliatory kind. An opinion is expressed in favour of a prompt and immediate engagement of England and France in that great work of peace, the Universal Exhibition of 1862, as the surest means of dissipating the present local and transient alarm on both sides of the Channel. This is a proposition to excite our best feelings and our best wishes.

We understand that the contributions to the Scientific Relief Fund, organized by the Royal Society, already exceed 3,000*l.*, and that the amount has been invested in the public securities in such a manner as to form a separate account from that of the Society's other funded property. With her usual liberality, and desire to make her great wealth useful, Miss Coutts has subscribed 100*l.* to this excellent fund.

The labours on which the sub-committee of the British Museum Trustees are now seriously entering, with the hope of one day extricating us from the embarrassment caused by the accumulation of our great literary, artistic and scientific wealth, are not so vast or intricate as some of the public may imagine. We believe the scheme for their



consideration proposes in substance to separate the mass of treasure into two grand divisions,—one literary, one scientific. If the plan be adopted in its present shape, the library, the antiquities, the coins and the prints, would remain in Great Russell Street; the animals, shells, plants, geological and osteological collections, would be sent elsewhere. In this case the building in Bloomsbury would require very few additions for the next hundred years. Is this a possible reform? We think it is; also that the present Board will be inclined to adopt it. True, the Board is composed of the representatives of many interests; on it are to be found Government trustees, church trustees, legal trustees, learned Society trustees, family trustees. Some of these may be supposed to have conflicting views, and even to represent conflicting rights. Some are controlled in their action by personal feeling, some by the written wishes of the dead. The family trustees are especially bound by the terms of the bequests. If the proposition before the Board were to scatter the collections into many different groups, it would be vain indeed to expect unanimity of opinion from a body so constituted and controlled. Happily this is not the case just now. The proposal before the sub-committee only in a slight degree concerns the interests represented by the family trustees.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh has awarded the Neill Medal to W. Lauder Lindsay, M.D., F.L.S., for his 'Memoir on the Spermatogones and Pycnides of Filamentous, Fruticulose and Foliaceous Lichens,' read to the Society during the last session.

Robert Bentley, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been appointed Professor of Botany in King's College, London.

As, before the promulgation of a Royal Speech, rumours are abroad which generally prove not altogether unfounded, so Mr. Thackeray's New Year's appearance in the character of editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* is heralded, of course, by whippers of the contents of No. 1. A new story by the editor, entitled 'Lovell, the Widower,' with illustrations by the writer, and the first of another series of papers by the same hand, are mentioned. Also the commencement of a new story, by Mr. Anthony Trollope; a paper on China, by Sir John Bowring; another by Mr. G. H. Lewes, on Animal Life; a Discourse on our Volunteer Force, by Sir John Burgoyne; and the 'Private Journal of an Officer of the Fox'—all for the starting number.

The Poet-Laureate has composed a new poem, which will appear in the next number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is rather long, occupying eight pages, is in blank verse, like the 'Idylls of the King,' and contains, like them, one of Mr. Tennyson's exquisite little songs.

The talk in favour of Frederic Cort—of his vast service to the iron trade—of the shame of that wealthy trade allowing his children to starve—has ended in a pension of 150*l.* a year being given to them out of the Civil List,—and the consequent abstraction of so much from the State provision for letters and science.—A pension of 125*l.* a year has been given to the sisters of Dionysius Lardner.

Mr. Moxon has produced, as a Christmas-book, the Laureate's 'Princess,' with twenty-six drawings from the hand of Mr. Daniel Maclise—an exquisite medley of imagination, lovingly and thoughtfully illustrated by a poet of form. This will evidently be the Christmas favourite. Under the name of 'The Whiskey Demon,' from the pen of Mr. W. P. Nimmo, has been issued a dashing and dramatic narrative by Dr. Charles Mackay, with illustrations by Mr. Watts Phillips. Some of the plates show signs of dramatic invention in the artist; but the whole thing is frightful and disgusting—worse, even, than Mr. George Cruikshank's 'Bottle.' It was an act of exceeding courtesy in Dr. Mackay to allow his poem to be so disfigured.—'The War in Italy' (Day & Son), illustrated from drawings by Signor Carlo Bossoli, and letter-press from the same hand which described the campaign for the *Times* newspaper, is a splendid pictorial recollection of that brief and brilliant war. This also will enjoy a share of Christmas favour. Mr. Noel Humphreys, who

last year sent out a book of butterflies, now presents his public with 'The Genera of British Moths' (Jerrard). If this volume is less gorgeous in colour than the last, it is because the English Moth is a less pictorial creature than the butterfly.

Among foreign Christmas-books must be numbered those 'Rural Novels,' *Romans Champêtres* of George Sand, illustrated by Tony Johannot. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—We cannot think these among the best designs of this popular French illustrator. It was difficult, no doubt, to avoid monotony in such a series, since the larger number of Madame Dudevant's peasant stories belong to one district, thus making reiteration of a not very marked costume inevitable. Again, in the stories which these two volumes contain there is a like similarity,—in all something gracious, real, and touching,—in most a touch of what is impure, which stands ill in the stead of variety of character.

The Secretary of the Zoological Society writes:—

"11, Hanover Square, Dec. 15.

"With reference to Mr. Lloyd's letter in your last impression, I do not think he has made it sufficiently clear that we are perfectly well aware of the defects of our present building for aquaria, although from various causes, we have hitherto been unable to remedy them. I am, &c.

"PHILIP LUTLEY SOLATER."

M. Castendyk, a native of Breinen, who has qualified himself for the task, has started on an expedition to traverse that portion of Africa which, lying to the west and north-west of Monrovia, has never yet been explored. Having appealed to Sir Roderick Murchison to aid him in obtaining recommendations to the British agents in Central or Northern Africa, we are informed that an application to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has had the desired result, and that Lord Wodehouse has announced that Lord John Russell has caused despatches to be addressed to the British consular representatives at Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, Murzuk and Khartum, instructing them, in the event of M. Castendyk applying to them, to render him such aid as they may be able to afford.

My name is Norval, cries a voice from Paisley. Norval Clyne is such a pretty poetical name, that one fancied it must be a sportive one. It seems, however, that Mr. Norval Clyne has a real existence, and is an advocate at Aberdeen.

Buyers of books very often write to complain of a practice, on the part of some publishing houses, which is said to be on the increase, of announcing works as now ready before they can be actually bought by the public. This always gives the buyer trouble, and sometimes cheats him of his disposition to buy. Three or four cases in kind have been brought under our notice by different Correspondents. We need not specify them.

Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby is preparing for publication a volume of Miltonic illustrations, under the fanciful title of 'Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.' We have seen some of his lithographic specimens, and can pronounce them full of interest.

A decennial prize of a gold medal and 6,000 francs, commencing from the year 1860, has been founded by a family of the name of Dolfus, at Mulhausen, to be awarded to the best essay during the preceding ten years, 'On the Industrial Progress of the Upper Rhine District,' or to the discoverer of the most useful invention.

A friend in Naples says:—"Vesuvius has been tolerably quiet of late; that is to say, it has not been making any great external demonstrations. On the 28th of last month, however, about mid-day, another mouth was opened at the bottom of the crater, whence issued yellow and green circles of fire. The crater of which I speak is the one which is nearest the Hermitage, and is constantly throwing out smoke, ashes and 'lapilli.' 'At the foot of the mountain,' says the old guide, 'where five currents of lava were to be seen, there is a grotto, which I entered, and I could distinctly hear large masses of stone falling, as it were, from the internal summit of the crater to the bottom of it, showing, as it appeared to me, a vacuum, and the not improbable event some time or other of a fall

in of the crust of the cone of the mountain.' The currents of lava which traversed the country are now at rest, and except a batch of fire here and there nothing is to be seen from Naples. It is worthy of notice, that previous to the destruction of Pompeii, Vesuvius was in a state of eruption for seven years; currents of lava spread over the neighbouring lands, and at last the mountain of Souman opened, and separated in two parts, covering Pompeii and Herculaneum, and reducing them outwardly to a vast plain covered over with ashes. Will there be a similar termination to the present long-continued eruption?"

Fair readers may be interested to learn, where, for the most part, the flowers grow, the sweet perfume of which is found in those pretty *façons* on their dressing-tables. The chief places of their growth are the South of France and Piedmont, namely, Montpellier, Grasse, Nîmes, Cannes and Nice; these two last, especially, are the paradise of violets, and furnish a yearly produce of about 13,000 lb. of violet blossoms. Nice produces a harvest of 100,000 lb. of orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again, and of a finer odour. 500 lb. of orange blossoms yield about 2 lb. of pure Neroly oil. At Cannes the acacia thrives particularly well, and produces yearly about 9,000 lb. of acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly about 140,000 lb. of orange blossoms, 20,000 lb. of acacia blossoms (*Acacia Farnesiana*), 140,000 lb. of rose-leaves, 32,000 lb. of jessamine blossoms, 20,000 lb. of violets and 8,000 lb. of tuberoses, together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices that it requires about 600 lb. of rose-leaves to win one ounce of otto of roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French, favoured by their climate, are the most active, although not always the most careful, preparers of perfume; half the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich has recently done an important service in the cause of Geographical Science, by the publication of a work entitled 'Die Entdeckung Amerikas. Nach dem ältesten Quellen geschichtlich dargestellt von Friedrich Kunstmann. Mit einem Atlas alter bisher Unge-druckter Karten' (München). This work forms a part of the series called 'Monumenta Secularia,' issued by the Academy, and contains a most able account of the several discoveries made in America from the time of the Northmen downwards. Its principal attraction, however, lies in the atlas of thirteen maps by which it is illustrated. These are in folio, while the letter-press is in quarto, and contain accurate representations of some of the earliest maps of America existing in the Court and State Library at Munich, the Library of the University and the "Haupt-Conservatorium" of the Bavarian Army. They comprise the maps of Pedro Reinel, of the Viscount De Majolo, of Vaz Dourado and others, besides an English map drawn by one Thomas Hood in 1592, and showing the whole east coast of North America down to the Isthmus of Panama. All these are lithographed in the first style of the art, and handsomely coloured to resemble the originals.

An interesting case of dispute on the copyright of a title has been referred to arbitration and decided. The facts are these. The Photographic Society publishes a journal of its proceedings; this journal, up to the close of last year, appeared under the title of the *Journal of the Photographic Society*; though it advertised itself in the newspapers, and was generally known in the trade, by the briefer designation of the *Photographic Journal*. At the opening of the new year, a Lancashire publisher, who owned a local periodical, entitled the *Liverpool and Manchester Photographic Journal*, wishing to take broader ground for his periodical, proposed to change its name to the *Photographic Journal*, with a sub-line explanatory of its local character and antecedents. The Photographic Society objected; and to guard their right, they put their familiar title on their front page and on their head-lines, and registered their corrected name in the usual way. This act set them on strong legal, as well as moral, ground. The Lan-



cashire proprietor complained of sharp dealing; and, in spite of the precautions taken, brought out his journal. Two Richmonds were in the field. Confusion arose at the post-office, in the trade, and in the editorial departments of the two papers. Law for a time threatened both sides with loss; but good sense at length prevailed so far that the rival editors and proprietors submitted their several claims to the arbitration of Mr. H. G. Bohn. A written statement of the case from both sides was placed in Mr. Bohn's hands; and after consideration of the merits, his verdict has been given in the following terms:—

"*Re the Photographic Journal.*—After reading over all the allegations and replies in this matter, and duly examining and weighing them in connexion with the exhibits, I have arrived at the following conclusion, namely,—That the proprietors of what in 1854–1856 was published at Liverpool under the title of the *Liverpool Photographic Journal*, and 1857–1858 as the *Liverpool and Manchester Photographic Journal*, were not justified, either morally or equitably, in changing their title in January, 1859, to that of the *Photographic Journal*, this being the familiar title of the concurrent *Journal of the Photographic Society of London*, which since its commencement in 1853 has uniformly and officially been superscribed by their own binder as the *Photographic Journal*; and under this condensed name is generally recognized, as well by its proprietors, editors, and correspondents, as by the book trade at large. I am further of opinion that the said title, the *Photographic Journal*, as adopted by the Liverpool proprietors, is in no way altered or qualified by the small lines of type beneath it, which really form no part of the title, and might at any convenient time be omitted. I have no hesitation in deeming the title, though so printed, an infringement on that claimed by the Photographic Society of London, and likely to mislead the public and occasion damage to the plaintiffs. The *Liverpool and Manchester Photographic Journal* is not known to London publishers under any shorter title than the *Liverpool Photographic*, and is never named without its Liverpool prefix, whatever it may be in its own immediate locality. I think the copyright entry of the title the *Photographic Journal*, made by the Photographic Society of London in December, 1858, with the object of securing a title belonging to them, and which they saw was about to be invaded, a justifiable precaution. Finally, I hold that the Liverpool publishers are bound to relinquish the title they have assumed, substituting for it any other which will leave no room for misapprehension as to the distinctness of the two journals.

(Signed) HENRY G. BOHN.

"York Street, Covent Garden, December 3, 1859."

—Thus the matter ends.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

*The Manchester Flora: a Descriptive List of the Plants growing Wild within Eighteen Miles of Manchester, &c. Preceded by an Introduction to Botany.* By Leo H. Grindon. With Woodcuts. (White.)

A temple to Flora in Manchester! Who that calls to mind the long piles of dead, windowless warehouses, and the vast and gloomy-looking factories—blackening the day, or starring the night with a multitude of minor lights flashing through dimmed and diminutive panes, would dream that the goddess had a shrine in the manufacturing metropolis of Lancashire? Yet, in one sense, the whole town is but one huge temple to Flora, if only we accord her provincial name to her. Venus had a dozen synonyms,

and so had Diana. The Manchester synonyme for Flora is *Cottonia*. As *Cottonia*—what man is there that knoweth not that the whole town is composed of worshippers of the great Goddess that came from India? Her temples are in every street, her votaries in every house, her congregations are the most numerous and punctual in the province. The bells of her temples summon both young and old to morning orisons, afternoon devotions, and evening vespers. A thousand fumitories give forth clouds of incense to her. She demands and obtains hecatombs of the fairest and the youngest victims. Her high-priests flourish and grow fat in the far-stretching courts of her temple, and as they roll along in splendid equipages, or build magnificent mansions, or grow pines, cultivate vines, and water flowers, they dedicate sons and daughters to the same worship, and daily cry "Great is *Cottonia* of the Lancastrians."

But what say the common folk of the multitudinous congregation? They amass no wealth. Their health is their only wealth. Perhaps they murmur at the severity of the goddess's demands. They tell you *Cottonia* is a mercileless goddess, and that her high-priests but too faithfully imitate her severity. Daily devotion, hourly attendance, perpetual sacrifice, are the hard necessities of the *Cottonian* idolatry. Yet no worship prospers better, and more rapidly multiplies altars, priests and votaries. Is there no relief, no relaxation in the midst of these tall blackening fumitories, these crowded temples, these densely packed courts and alleys that surround the huge structures? There is,—and it is to be found in the study of wild plants and field-flowers which, despite the *Cottonian* idolatries, spring up fresh and green, innocent and beautiful, graceful and gladdening, around the mansions and cottages of rich and poor. Go forth, ye poor compulsory devotees at the first light of morning, or in the paler yet golden glories of a summer evening, and converse with Nature in the fair fields yet left open to the roughly clad working-classes! What though your masters can put ring-fence after ring-fence round lands once free to every foot; what though the once open Chetham Hill and many another suburban district is rapidly bricked over, and mansioned and gated and barred, nevertheless a little beyond there are numberless meek-eyed daisies and golden buttercups! There are bright, unassuming primroses to announce the spring. There are snowdrops and crocuses, field gentians, harebells and a hundred plants and flowers which, common as they may be to the children of luxury, yet flourish and smile gaily for you, and by their unadorned simplicity rekindle that pure affection for Nature which, thank Heaven, may be cherished in every heart.

It is because the book before us is well adapted to the wants of the merest beginners in Botany, that we readily commend it to the attention of such readers. It speaks simply of simple vegetation, and gives localities which might otherwise remain unknown. It tells the toil-worn artisan that no spectacle is more worthy of his notice than the sandhills at Southport about the end of August, when he may look down into the little valleys that lie between filled with the snow-white flowers of the grass of Parnassus, the purple gentianas and twenty other wild, lively flowering plants. It names the great pyramidal loosestrife common on the wooded banks of the Mersey at Stockport, and especially in suburban gardens, where its tall, solid pyramids of yellow flowers grin defiance through the iron railings to smoke and mud;—and the satin-flower, adorning the hedgebanks anywhere in early summer, and decking them with innumerable white stars, that

from a distance seem like the snowy relics of winter;—and the silverweed, one of the most charming of our native plants, whether in the silvery feathers of its foliage, or in the bright golden lustre of its scented blossoms, which lie close upon the ground (unless the plant becomes a creeper round taller ones) and bear a strong resemblance to buttercups, yet display all their beauties prodigally on the roadsides and in poor, dry waste ground, often, indeed, by heaps of cinders.

Then there are the ferns, our universal companions, and the fashion of the present day. Even Manchester gardens are considered incomplete without ferneries—without rockeries in some special corner, and stoves and greenhouses for the rarer species. Dirty and unsightly Todmorden is redeemed from neglect by a collection of greenhouse and stovehouse ferns abounding in rare and beautiful species,—stretching out their radiating fronds in the most elegant forms, and causing the fresh brightness of their tender green to yield a perennial pleasure. Many such places may be found by a little inquiry and by the use of this book, which teaches Botany plainly and appropriately to those who would be scared by too numerous technicalities and by a more formal arrangement of the facts of the science.

There can be no reason why similar books should not be published for the vicinity of every manufacturing town of magnitude. The inhabitants of such towns are now alive to the importance of schools; but the best, healthiest, freshest, most attractive, and most instructive of all schools is the school of Nature.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 8.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed the following Fellows Vice Presidents:—T. Bell, Esq., Sir R. Murchison, D.C.L., General Sabine, R.A., Rev. Dr. Whewell, Sir W. P. Wood and the Lord Wrottesley.—Notice was given that at the next meeting of the Society the Right Hon. Lord Stanley would be proposed for election.—The following papers were read:—'On the Analytical Theory of Attraction of Solids,' by Prof. Donkin.—Supplement 'On the Thermodynamic Theory of Steam-Engines with Dry Saturated Steam, &c.,' by Prof. Rankine.—'On the Effects produced on Human Blood-Corpuscles by Sherry Wine,' by Dr. W. Addison.—Supplement 'On the Influence of White Light, &c. on the Growth and Nutrition of Animals,' by Mr. H. Dobell.—'Researches on the Phosphorous Bases, No. 7,' by Dr. Hofmann.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Dec. 12.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Capt. G. A. Bedford, R.N., Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Martin, K.C.B., H. Ancell, E. Butler, E. Calvert, W. C. Hood, M.D., H. Raikes, E. Smith, W. C. Smith, R. Todd and J. Watson, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The papers read were:—'On the Trigonometrical Survey and Physical Configuration of the Valley of Kashmir,' by Mr. W. Purdon, Executive Engineer, Punjab.—'British Columbia, Journeys in the Districts bordering on the Fraser, Thompson and Harrison Rivers,' by Lieuts. Mayne, R.N., and Palmer, R.E., and Chief Justice M. Bigbie.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 8.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—R. G. Haliburton, C. Gonzales, C. W. Dilke, B. Leighton, C. C. Babington.—Mr. Clutterbuck exhibited a hooped ring, bearing the device of a crowned heart.—Mr. Woodward presented a fine stone celt, found at Westacre.—Mr. J. B. Barrett exhibited an oval-pointed seal bearing the figure of Our Saviour and the legend SIGILLI FRATER IDONIS.—Mr. Woodward exhibited, by permission of Mr. G. G. Baker, of Bungay, an Anglo-Saxon urn, found on remov-



ing some hillocks on the north side of Earsham Church, near Bungay.—In form and ornamentation it resembles one of the cinerary urns discovered by Mr. Akerman at Long Wittenham.—Mr. Hart communicated an account of expenses of a Masque at the Court of the English Queen in the year 1610.—Mr. G. Scharf, jun. read a communication on the armorial bearings stamped on some of the book-covers in the library of the first Earl Stanhope, at Chevening.—Mr. W. Bollaert read a description of a number of gold objects found in the "Huacas," or Indian tombs, in Chiqui, near Panama, exhibited by permission of Mr. Simons and Mr. Schwarz.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 7.—J. Heywood, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. Murray and Dr. E. Bullock were elected Associates.—Mr. T. N. Brushfield presented a ground-plan of the Circle on Middleton Moor, called Arbor Lowe, taken in 1823, by two careful surveyors of the district.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a large iron key of the fifteenth century, which, together with various Roman and Mediæval coins, had been recently found in digging a sewer in Mercery Lane, Canterbury.—Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., sent a sketch of a purse now in the Canterbury Museum, where it is labelled "Cromwell's purse."—Mr. Thompson exhibited a French purse of the time of Louis XV., in which the form of the earlier *porte-monnaie* is preserved.—Mr. Sherratt exhibited a fine Roman Denarius of the plebeian family of Aelia or Allia: *Obo*. Winged helmeted head of Rome; *Rev.* The Dioscuri on Horseback. Beneath, P(ublius) PAETVS; on the exergue, RoMA.—Mr. Halliwell gave a few particulars in relation to an undescribed British camp at Moelycci, in North Wales.—Mr. Wentworth forwarded transcripts of deeds in his possession relating to Lord Arundell of Wardour, and also orders issued by General Lambert upon the sleighting of Knaresborough Castle in 1648.—Dr. Kendrick and Mr. Cuming exhibited a variety of medals relating to Admiral Vernon and the taking of Porto-Bello and Carthage.—A paper by Mr. Wakeman was read, and drawings exhibited of some curious encaustic tiles, discovered on the site of the Priory of Monmouth, some of which presented heraldic bearings and the date of the thirty-sixth of Henry VI.—The Rev. Beale Poste forwarded observations on Mr. Vere Irving's Paper 'On the Date of the Battle of Klatraez.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 13.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould, in the course of some observations of the Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*), stated, with reference to the charge made against it of destroying fish-spawn, that the contents of the stomachs of six examples lately examined consisted of the larvæ of Phryganea and masses of minute Coleoptera, with, in one instance, a small specimen of the Miller's Thumb (*Coltus gobio*). Mr. Gould also exhibited a series of specimens illustrative of the ten known species of this genus, amongst which were two from Cashmere, which he considered undescribed, and proposed to name *Cinclus Cashmeriensis*, and *Cinclus sordidus*.—Mr. Stewart exhibited specimens of *Corystes Cassinellaunus* and the young of *Comatula rosea*, from the Devonshire coast. The latter were attached to the conæcium of *Salicornaria carcinoides*.—A letter was read from Dr. Cobbold concerning the causes of the death of a young Giraffe belonging to the Society.—Mr. Sylvanus Hanley communicated a list of the species of the genus *Dolium*.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Adams, describing a new conchiferous mollusk, of the genus *Pandora*, from the coast of Manchuria, under the name *P. Wardiana*.—Dr. Gray gave definitions of some new genera of Stony Zoophytes, and described a new squirrel (*Sciurus Siamesis*), and a new Tortoise (*Groedemys macrocephala*), both collected by M. Mouhot in Siam.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 14.—R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. Kelk, W. Lund, B. Nixon, W. Purdon, J. H. Robson, W. Rowlands, R. Simpson and R. H. Wyatt, were elected Members.—The paper read was 'On the Great Eastern,' by Mr. W. Hawes.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Dec. 13.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—'On the Natural History of Dragons,' by Mr. Ainsworth. The object of this paper was to show the simplicity of the ideas associated with the word Than and Thannin, whether viewed specifically or generically, in the Old Testament.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. British Architects, 8.  
TUES. Statistical, 8.—'On the Rate of Wages in the Cotton District during the last Ten Years,' by Mr. Chadwick.  
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'On Starches; the Purposes for which they are employed, and the Improvements in their Manufacture,' by Mr. Calvert.  
—Ethnological, 8.—'Notice of the Vaidah Tribe in Ceylon,' by Dr. Ward.—'Notice of a New Craniometer,' by Mr. Busk.—'Remarks on the various Races of the Cape Colony and adjacent Districts of South Africa,' by Mr. Baines.  
THURS. Philosophical, 8.  
—Royal, 8.—'On the Electro-conducting Power of Alloys,' and 'On the Specific Gravity of Alloys,' by Mr. Matthiessen.—'On the Structure of the Chorda Dorsalis of the Plagiostomes and some other Fishes, and on the Relation of its proper Sheath to the Development of the Vertebræ,' by Prof. Kölliker.—'On an extended Form of the Index Symbol in the Calculus of Operations,' by Mr. Spottiswoode.

#### FINE ARTS

##### GOTHIC versus GREEK, AND GREEK versus GOTHIC.

A Correspondent writes:—It is strange, in these neutral times, that no competent person seems to come forward from the noble army of artists and architects, and—pushing apart the angry Goths and Greeks, all the more angry because this is not a mere abstract question, but a matter of downright honest pounds, shillings, ay, and even pence—pronounce some reasonable and lasting decision on what style is for the future to prevail in our great British street architecture. I do not expect Mr. Tite, wrapped in his Grecian robe, to do this, or the great Goth either; but I think I am right in saying that if any man of cool sense were to do it, summing up carefully the merits of either side, he would stand forward to secure the certain applause, and gain the hearty suffrages of public opinion. Till that great coming man—who is so long in coming—comes, I venture, in your columns, to pioneer the road, and generally put it in a state of repair for him, discussing the merits and deficiencies of the Gothic style, those of the Greek, and ending with my opinions on which, or *what*, will triumph in the future.

First, for the Gothic.—Its first and greatest merit seems to me to be, that it is in a great degree an indigenous style—home bred, English; a style that has grown up among us, and become naturalized, many more wise centuries than the exotic Greek; it came among us strangers, too, at a very early age, so that, like a young wife, or a child adopted in infancy, it has learnt our ways, adapted itself to our wants and wishes, studied, as it were, to humour, not merely our noble qualities—honest pride, endurance, hatred of oppression, love of home, and so on, but even to flatter our very faults, our cold unsociability, our defiant, and sometimes rude independence, our inventive sham heraldry, and our dislike of innovation, though even for the better.

It is true that the style emerged from the Roman and the Roman Oriental (which is Byzantine); indeed, like all wise creative genius, it drew strength from a thousand aliments: now feeding on Saxon beef, and anon recruiting its forces with Eastern peaches. It is true, also, that as by birth it is no more English than Fuseli's Art or Burns's Poetry, so many of its greatest thinkers were Italians or Normans, who yet were often out-thought and surpassed by pure Englishmen, and the former, even granting (as must be granted) their nationality, yet brought their keen French eyes and ponderous Italian brows to the common-sense tasks of meeting our wants, giving light to men of a dark climate, shielding us from rain in a wet climate, and guarding us from cold in a cold and windy climate. Mediæval genius was rooted in common sense, and shirked no necessity of these kind, however vulgar they might be. Their water-spouts were as numerous and good as ours, but where ours are of brutal shapeless lead, theirs were of living stone.

Another great merit of the home-bred, or rather home-educated, Gothic is its severe, inflexible common sense, and its religious undeviating prin-

ciple and honesty. It reflects the brave, sturdy, frank, rather coarse mind of the centuries then only in their teens—in their generous, poetic, chivalrous teens. It has no party-giving, living-above-your-income look about it,—no false pretences. What seems stone is stone, and good stone, too—what seems wood is wood, and oak-wood, too. No sham marble shop-fronts,—no stucco mask over lath and bandbox work,—no brittle iron ties or stone staircases, breaking like the trap-doors of Amy-Robsart *oubliettes*,—no *lies*, in fact, to use a strong word, about which there is no mistake. Tudor mullions may bar the light we want in free scope, sixteenth-century roofs may be too low for pure air, stone walls are cold without tapestry, towers are things only wanted in times of war or invasion, Gothic fireplaces are too large to burn expensive Wallend in—all these facts are more or less true; but they do not do away with the fact that the Gothic styles are capable of all possible varieties,—that the Gothic church was no better built than the Gothic castle or the Tudor hall,—that Gothic work could be plain as a Quaker or floriated as a masquerading duchess,—that it served as well for God's altar as for the abbot's barn or the monk's kitchen,—that it could rise to the epic of a cathedral and round the sonnet of a flower-decked doorway,—that it was now the giant scaling the clouds, and now the genii lying snug and small in the leaden casket. It required no foreign models and no foreign material; it grew from our own hill-sides, and it bore all the colour and decoration our wealth and our climate would allow of.

But it has defects, there is no doubt. Its vaulting is sombre, and it contracts room and diminishes light. It hardly gives us (except in the Tudor) examples of cheap cottage architecture, which, combining comfort with economy, healthiness and durability, can be wisely used by our middle, and more especially by our lower, classes.

This arose, not from want of plain everyday sense, but from the simple fact that the chief and almost only patrons of Gothic work were rich abbots and rich nobles. They wanted castles and cathedrals, fortresses and monasteries; and to build those, of course, the Gothic men went to work,—not like our Haydons and Wilkies, immediately pining and burning to do something that was not wanted. Suppose your butcher would insist on bringing bad *impromptu* muffins, instead of good beef; and yet we wonder that the Goths, being asked for Goodrich Keep and Val-Crucis Abbey, did not forsooth set to work and produce Stoke Pogis Town-Hall and Diddlebury Vestry-Room. W. T.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Among the details of the Great Reform now engaging the attention of the Royal Academicians is the subject of Pensions. By the rule in vogue, a full Academician who retires from the active duties of his profession, and puts himself on the resources which his genius may have helped to create, is entitled to a yearly honorary income from the Royal Academy Fund of 100*l*. An Associate is, under like circumstances of retirement and claim, entitled to an assistance of 70*l*. a year. A proposal, largely backed by influential members of the Forty, is now under consideration of the Council, for extending these pensions to 150*l*. a year for an Academician; to 100*l*. a year for an Associate. It is felt that a body so rich as the Academy should not offer an illustrious artist the retiring allowance of a butler or a steward. On the same principle, it is proposed to grant to the widow of Academicians 100*l*. a year, instead of 75*l*; to the widow of an Associate 75*l*., instead of 45*l*., as under the present rule. To these reforms there can be no serious objection; and, we believe, there is no serious opposition. In fact, like the resolution to change the anomalous and unpopular law on the Associates, they may be considered as carried, so far as regards the principle. Once before, when the Society had grown rich and powerful, it raised the retiring pensions of its members. It will do so once again, not in secret, as it did on that former occasion, but with the general knowledge of the public; and, we venture to think, with the appro-



bation of public and parliamentary opinion. The Academy and the Academicians have everything to gain—nothing to lose—from a policy of open dealing with the nation.

On Saturday last, Sir Charles Eastlake distributed the gold medals and other rewards to the more successful students of the Royal Academy. The gold medals are given only once in two years:—under ordinary circumstances, three gold medals are bestowed; one for the best painting, one for the best model in clay, one for the best architectural design. This year, we regret to say, no gold medal has been given for painting;—the works of the army of students being pronounced by the Academical judges, in mass and in detail, unworthy of the customary distinction. The sculptural attempts, on the contrary, were proclaimed to be of unusual excellence. Mr. Samuel Lynn carried off the prize. The gold medal for architecture was taken by Mr. Ernest George.

The National Portrait Gallery exhibits three additional pictures this week. An excellent portrait of Chantrey—England's great portrait-sculptor—by Phillips, a present from Lady Chantrey; and perhaps the best of all representations of him. The Parthenon frieze is in the background; he rests his hand on a fragmentary antique bust; and the charming statuette of Lady Russell fondling a dove is in the background. The second, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, painted by Wright, of Derby, is a contrast in every way. The personal anecdotes of him, by Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, are fresher in our memory than his poems of 'Loves of the Plants' and 'Zoonomia,' notwithstanding his anticipatory allusions to the present powers and applications of science. The features are strong and heavily marked; the painting is pale and crude, but nevertheless effective. The third accession is a delicately-pencilled miniature of the celebrated caricaturist Gillray, by himself. The melancholy features ill prepare one for the spirited and pungent satire so teeming in the masterly etchings which this artist produced. But they prepare us for his melancholy conclusion, having survived his intellect. The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Bagot was the donor of this little treasure.

Mr. Hogarth, the well-known picture-dealer of the Haymarket, has now on view two oil sketches, believed to be the work of his illustrious namesake,—that great satirist of the Georgian era. We hazard no opinion on their authenticity; for though they have certainly much of Hogarth's round touch, and the full body of colour employed by the great little man of the south side of Leicester Fields, they were put up lately at an unfortunate amateur's sale as "sketches by Paul Veronese," who, it is quite certain, had no finger in them. They are supposed, by good authorities, to be the work of that period of the painter's life when honours crowded upon him just as his genius was declining. There is indeed a tradition that, after being made Serjeant-Painter to the King, the foolish ambition seized him of rivalling his inane father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill, and spoiling some great building with sham sacred pictures, as Sir James had spoilt St. Paul's. If Art had been given to the Serjeant-Painter, religious feeling was denied. But, with all due deference to Mr. Hogarth's judgment, we think it is scarcely doing justice to his namesake to attribute these clever sketches, from the story of John the Baptist, to so late a period of the painter's life. They have, to our eyes, the elasticity of touch and the ingenious arrangement of a much earlier period; and we should be more inclined to class them among the works of that vacillating epoch of his struggling youth, when he attempted sacred subjects with failure, and portraits too often without profit. The sketches represent 'The Martyrdom of John the Baptist in the Prison' and 'The Entry of Herodias's Daughter, as Maid of Honour, with the Dead Man's Head in a Charger,' to the surprise and almost horror of Herod and his courtiers. The sketches are careful and ambitious in treatment, and are reasonably well drawn, with the exception of one ponderous soldier-in-waiting—who must be about ten feet high—some coarsely-drawn female attendants, a caricature street-cur sniffing about Herod's dishes, and a nobleman with caricatured

head. The background is perhaps from St. Martin's Lane Church. Some of the attitudes rather savour of Titian and Veronese. The only bit of humour is an old Jew Rabbi putting on his spectacles to see what it is on the dish. The colour is peachy and pleasant, and excellently preserved, having been covered with glass probably ever since the painting. The porous paper seems to have absorbed and filtered the oil of the painter's medium, so that the body-colour has been left pure and bright upon the surface.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the establishment of a School of Art in the very heart of Lambeth, inhabited by artisans engaged in the potteries and building trades, the Chairman of the school, the Rev. R. Gregory, of St. Mary's Parsonage, is endeavouring to raise the necessary funds for building suitable premises for the school, which has hitherto been held in the National School at great inconvenience. With the view of obtaining the assistance of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. W. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Roupell, M.P., with a deputation, have waited on Earl Granville; and it is intended to form a Committee of well-wishers to Art-instruction to promote the object.

We have received a most dull and tasteless lithographic portrait of the brave and lamented Capt. Sir William Peel, R.N., K.C.B. It is published by Colnaghi, and lithographed by Mr. Lynch, from a photograph by Mrs. Verschoyle. The hero stands like a good boy at a class, and holds a sword in his hand in the awkward way a ploughboy would carry a gun. To say it is a lithograph, is enough to say it is woolly and obscure.

Mr. Le Keux has just engraved a small but careful view of the Oxford Museum, to form the heading of the 'Oxford Almanac for 1860.' A proof of this neat bit of workmanship now lies before us. He has, we think fairly enough, rather anticipated time by adding much of the, as yet, incomplete carving and ornamentation, especially round the pointed lower windows of the west front; giving them the increased appearance of height and width they will one day have. He has supposed an influx of money, and has, on his copper-plate, kindly carved for the Museum in a way that will encourage contributors to the good work. The capitals, corbels and drip-stones are left in block; he has also studded, as with embroidery, the archway and various stories of the central tower, and also the entrance-gateway. The engraver has conveyed admirably his favourable impression of the conical laboratory, which is built something on the model of the well-known kitchen at Glastonbury,—and also of the pretty detached house where the Keeper, Prof. Phillips, resides. This Museum—around which the pro-Goths and anti-Goths have fought so long and fiercely—is, whatever may be its faults of light or comfort, room or warmth, essentially one of the most original archaic buildings the century has produced. It is most Continental and daring in its lofty roofs and its rich and varied decorations; and is especially remarkable and important from its position in our great University city. In building Mr. Le Keux is admirable; but his foreground figures are extremely conventional and false; and as for that elm-tree that fills up the left of the picture, it is as hard and flat as the cut canvas-tree of a theatrical side-scene.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF PERFORMING BEFORE CHRISTMAS.—The Theatre closes on Saturday, Dec. 21, Christmas Eve. First representation of a New Opera. On MONDAY, Dec. 19th, and the four following Nights, will be presented an entirely New Opera, entitled VICTORINE. The Music composed by Alfred Mellon. Julian, Mr. Santley; Michel, Mr. Henry Haigh; Hector, Mr. H. Corri; Griffon, Mr. G. Honey; Captain Claude, Mr. Walworth; Lieutenant Fombaque, Mr. Bartleman; La Roche, Mr. Lynn; Sordant, Mr. Terrot; De Boin, Mr. Sala; Louise, Miss Thirlwall; Justine, Miss Rance; Fanehon, Miss St. Clair; and Victorine, Miss Parepa. Conductor, A. Mellon. To conclude with LA FIANCEE. Mdlles. Lequene, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan; Messrs W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, M. Vaudris.—On MONDAY, Dec. 20 (Boxing Night), will be produced a Comic Fantomime, to be called, PUSHS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palma, with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, and Decorations. On Wednesday, the 28th, and each succeeding Wednesday, a Morning Performance. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.—Private Boxes, 4s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 2s. 2d., 1s. 1d.; Stalls, 7d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for Booking, or Box-Keeper's Fee.—On and after the 28th the Performances will commence at Seven.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, December 23, will be repeated Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY, December 21, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Subscription for the season—Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 15s. New subscribers will be entitled to two extra tickets for this Performance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS begs to announce that he will give a grand NEW YEAR'S CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, January 2, at St. James's Hall. Vocalists—Mdlle. Victoire Balfe, Madame Babia, Miss Harrington, and Madame Fiorentini; Herr Reichardt, Mr. Suchet Champion, and Signor Tagliabue. Instrumentalists—Violin, Signor Sivori; Contrabasso, Signor Botesini; Harmonium, Herr Engel; Piano-forte, Mr. Brinley Richards. Conductor, Mr. M. W. Balfe. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Messrs. Cramer & Co.'s, 210, Regent Street; and Messrs. Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

GLUCK'S OPERAS.—There are few names more perpetually in the mouths of our musicians and writers on music than the name of Gluck; few composers less understood or really known. Four years ago, on the publication of Herr Schmid's valuable Biography [*Athen.* No. 1450], an endeavour was made to bring the subject more tangibly and more clearly before English connoisseurs than it had of late been brought; but the interest may, at best, be said to have smouldered. There is now a stir among the ashes. 'Orphée' is drawing its crowds in Paris. 'Iphigenia in Tauris' will be performed in Manchester early in the year. This, therefore, may be the time again to attempt to enlarge the circle of our pleasures, by bringing forward a great poet of the past—never wholly out of mind, but too largely "out of sight"; and for this purpose a few thoughts and considerations are offered.

In a former notice some of Gluck's characteristics were sketched—among them the slow steps by which he arrived at the pinnacle where he now stands, as freshest and first among the writers of antique opera. The large number of his forgotten works was adverted to. Some were enumerated. But on reperusing Herr Schmid's excellent though tedious work, we find the notice of one, belonging to his waking-time (at which our list stopped), which is worth pausing over for an instant. This is the comic opera, 'La Rencontre Imprevue,' otherwise 'The Pilgrims of Mecca,' produced at Vienna in the year 1764, three years after the famous ballet of 'Don Juan.' It is described by M. Fétis as "of small importance"; apparently, it was one of those semi-vaudeville productions in which, as in all comic opera out of Italy, the music, as Mr. Planché once pleasantly wrote,

helped to pay the rent,

but did not establish the interest of the entertainment. Nevertheless, this same comic opera is a work containing thirty-four pieces; and its author, a professedly careless man (it is said), valued two of these sufficiently to have them copied for Madame Klopstock; from whose collection they passed into the Royal Library at Berlin. It derives additional curiosity from its being a Turkish opera—distinctly pointed to by Herr Schmid as having suggested certain effects to Mozart for his 'Serraglio.'—In Gluck's German time there was hardly such a recorder as a publisher for theatrical music. The copyist did all; and the man who served the theatres of four countries, who seems to have cared little for his creations when once they had been thrown off,—who was always striving to get forward, could only be remembered by that which he produced after he was recognized. Yet every research (and we profess to have made only slight ones) has strengthened our fancy into a conviction, that there may be a vein of imagination, scenic and expressive, as distinct from musical idea—and a vein of melody moreover—in these earlier works of Gluck, worth exploring. He appears to have been more alive to varieties of instrumentation than has been credited. In this Turkish opera every piece is catalogued as scored with different instruments; here with a *piccolo*, there with a *solo violoncello* or violin, besides the stringed quartet—anon with horns or bassoons, or with occasional cymbal and tambourine touches to give local colour to the scene.

The above intimations assuredly denote a versatility in the genius of Gluck which has not been



awarded to him by Fame. The world has fastened on his five great productions, and accepted these, moreover, on the strength of one of their qualities—grand and noble dramatic expression. He might be starved in melody, meagre in grace, were his reputation taken on hearsay. Yet where are there airs of more delicious sweetness than in 'Armide,'—than in the choruses of 'Alceste'? Even in his two severest operas,—the "Iphigénie" pair,—a relief of elegance and spirit is thrown in by dance-music, which has all the flowing and animated beauty of the *bas-reliefs* of the best Athenian period. He has been accused of timidity in counterpoint, because, perhaps, when writing for the stage he was more solicitous to keep the scene alive than to show his musical skill in the working out of this sextet or the other *duo*; but surely such a sustained movement as the dream of *Orestes*, with the menacing *ritornel* of the *Furies*,—surely such a deliciously conducted air as that of *Renaud* in 'Armide' (despite its two consecutive fifths), are examples to make the critic pause ere he rests on such a *dictum*. In this country Gluck has suffered by the exclusiveness of our admiration of Mozart. Yet, that Gluck's operas, in spite of their remoteness of theme (belonging to the academical taste of the times during which they were written), are fresher, more forcible, more dramatic, than Mozart's, we venture to maintain; and that the younger man drew not a few of his inspirations from the elder one is, at least, possible. Such are but a few of the thoughts under possession of which the ceremony of revival (if not disinterment) should be approached by every English lover of great poetry.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Monday was a busy evening; including the last *Promenade Concert* at Drury Lane,—a popular concert at the *St. James's Hall*, largely made up of Mendelssohn's music,—a pleasant meeting of the *Amateur Society*,—and the resumption of *Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's* semi-musical, semi-dramatic, entertainments. —On Thursday, *Mr. H. Leslie's Choir* gave its first concert for the season.

The *Musical Society of London*, which to judge from its list of Fellows and Associates, honorary, professional and non-professional, male and female, must be in a thriving state, has put forth its prospectus for the year 1860. The first *Conversazione* is to be held on January the 18th at the *St. James's Hall*,—the first Orchestral Concert on February the 29th.—*Mr. A. Mellon*, as before, will conduct the concerts,—and *Mr. H. Smart* superintend the vocal rehearsals.

"Unions" seem the order of the day. Among others, may be announced a new quintette party, headed by *Mr. Willy*, which advertises itself as disposable for all manner of chamber performances.

It was stated the other day, at the annual Crystal Palace meeting, that another musical festival, one of a contemplated series to be held periodically, will be given at Sydenham in the year 1862; of course, with the co-operation of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

*Herr Rietz*, of Leipzig, one of the most skilled German conductors living, has succeeded to *Herr Reissiger's* appointment at Dresden.

The oratorio just finished by *Herr Molique*, 'Abraham,' has been accepted by the committee of next year's Norwich Festival. There, too, as is only graceful, will be performed one of *Spohr's* oratorios in *memoriam*.

A memorial statue to Mozart, by *Herr Gassier*, was, the other day, erected at Vienna, with some ceremony.

The sensation produced by Gluck's music, and by Madame Viardot's admirable personation of *Orphée*, seems to be on the increase. It is now in contemplation to produce 'Fidelio' at the *Théâtre Lyrique* for her. This can hardly be done, however, without those wholesale alterations of the music to which, with even Malibran's success by way of precedent, no result can reconcile us.—The claims on *M. Gounod* for stage composition are so numerous as to have rendered the resignation of the directorship of the *Opéra* necessary.—*M. Berlioz* announces that *Herr Wagner* is, for the present, settled in Paris.—A Correspondent of the

*Illustrated London News* alluded, a week or two since, to *Herr Wagner's* 'Tristan und Ysolde' as an opera which has been produced. Is there not here some mistake?

'Riccardo III.,' a new opera by *M. Meiners*, has been given at Milan, with *Mdlle. Ortolani* and *Signor Tiberini* in the principal parts.

Among next year's Continental musical festivals will be one at Basle on the 7th, 8th and 9th of May; and one at Amsterdam, to be held about August.

Bordeaux is giving annual prizes for the best new musical works. This year a 'Stabat' was the object of competition, and the palm was carried away by *M. Nelly*, of Saumur. Next year's prize will be given to the best overture in a high style, and a comic opera, in two acts, which latter is to be performed at the theatre of that splendid town.

The composition of the Italian Opera companies, all Europe over, is now becoming curiously polyglott,—nowhere more so than in Berlin. The *prime donne* were *Mesdames Lorini* and *de Wierhorst*, American ladies; the *mezzo soprano* is *Mdlle. Artot* (Belgian); the tenor, *M. Carrion*, is Spanish; the basso, *M. Bremond*, is French.—A French tenor, who, we think, might do good service at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, *M. Naudin*, has appeared with great success at the Madrid Opera.—*M. Elisa Marechal*, whose birthplace is Rio Janeiro, is about to appear, under the auspices of *Signor Mercadante*, at the *Teatro San Carlo*, Naples.—*Miss Balfe* has gone to Russia, to sing in concerts.

Journals from the other side of the world state that *Mr. E. Macready*, a son of our famed actor, has appeared on the stage at Ballarat; proving himself on the occasion thoroughly familiar with the duties of his profession.

A slip of the pen, in last week's mention of the 'Zauberflöte,' must be here corrected. The last words of the paragraph on *M. Halle's* Manchester performance should have been:—"In the present state of the story, it is almost as acceptable to hear the music *thus* as to see the opera."

#### MISCELLANEA

*Charles Lamb*.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, which our Copyright Laws make rare on this side of the Atlantic, publishes this month a number of letters written by *Charles Lamb* to his friend *Thomas Allsop*. They are short, and generally of small interest; but there are a few which are characteristic, and which English readers may be glad to see. Under postmark of September 24, 1825, *Lamb* writes:—

"My dear Allsop,—Come not near this unfortunate roof yet a while. My disease is clearly but slowly going. Field is an excellent attendant. But Mary's anxieties have overturned her. She has her old Miss James with her, without whom I should not feel a support in the world. We keep in separate apartments, and must weather it. Let me know all of your healths. Kindest love to Mrs. Allsop,

Saturday.

"Can you call at Mrs. Burney, 26, James Street, and tell her, & that I can see no one here in this state. If Martin return; if well enough, I will meet him some where, don't let him come."

The next appears to have been written from Enfield:—

"Dear Allsop,—Your kindness pursues us every where. That 81.4.6 is a substantial proof. I think I never should have ask'd for it. Pray keep it, when you get it, till we see each other. I have plenty of current cash, thank you over and over for your offer. We came down on Monday with Miss James. The 1st night I lay broad awake like an owl till 8 o'clock, then got a poor doze. Have had something like sleep and a forgetting last night. We go on tolerably in this deserted house. It is melancholy, but I could not have gone into a quite strange one. Newspapers come to you here. Pray stop them. Shall I send what have come? Give mine and Mary's kindest love to Mrs. Allsop, with every good wish to Elizabeth and Rob. This house

is not what it was. May we all meet cheerful some day soon. Yours gratefully and sincerely,

C. LAMB.

"How long a letter have I written with my own hand! Jane says she sent a cradle yesterday morning. She does for us very well.

"Wednesday, Sept. 25.

More allusions to "poor Mary," whose "misfortune" is indeed the constant burden of the letters:—

"Dear Allsop,—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a draft on Messrs. Wms. for 81l. 11s. 3d., which I haste to cash, in the present alarming state of the money market. Hurst and Robinson gone! I have imagined a chorus of ill-used authors singing on the occasion—

What should we do when Booksellers break?

We should rejoice

da Capo.

We regret exceedingly Mrs. Allsop's being unwell. Mary or both will come and see her soon. The frost is cruel and we have both colds. I take Pills again which battle with your wine & victory hovers doubtful. By the bye tho' not disinclined to presents, I remember our bargain to take a dozen at sale price and must demur. With once again thanks and best loves to Mrs. A., Turn over—

Yours,

C. LAMB.

"Colebrook Cottage, Islington, 7 Jan. 25.

"(Post-marked 1826.)"

The word sent back "as useless," in the next, is thoroughly Elia.

"My dear Allsop,—Thanks for the Birds. Your announcement puzzles me sadly as nothing came. I send you back a word in your letter, [of] which I can positively make nothing and therefore return to you as useless. It means to refer to the birds, but gives me no information. They are at the fire, however. My sister's illness is the most obstinate she ever had. It will not go away, and I am afraid Miss James will not be able to stay above a day or two longer. I am desperate to think of it sometimes. 'Tis eleven weeks! The day is sad as my prospects. With kindest love to Mrs. A. and the children,

Yours,

C. L.

"No Atlas this week. Poor Hone's good boy Alfred has fractured his skull, another son is returned "dead" from the Navy office, & his Book is going to be given up, not having answered. What a world of troubles this is!"

No less characteristic is the attempt in the following to distinguish the offspring of Mrs. A. by a typographical difference:—

"Dear Allsop—Old Star is setting. Take him & cut him into Little Stars. Nevertheless the extinction of the greater light is not by the lesser light (Stella, or Mrs. Star) apprehended so nigh, but that she will be thankful if you can let young Scintillation (Master Star) twinkle down by the coach on Sunday, to catch the last glimmer of the decaying parental light. No news is good news; so we conclude Mrs. A. and little a are doing well. Our kindest loves, C. L. (with an extravagant flourish)."

The last is touching,—poor Bridget Elia being again the melancholy theme:—

"At midsummer or soon after (I will let you know the previous day) I will take a day with you in the purlieu of my old haunts. No offense has been taken, any more than meant. My house is full at present, but empty of its chief pride. She is dead to me for many months. But when I see you, then I will say, Come & see me. With undiminished friendship to you both,—Your faithful but queer,

C. L.

"How you frightened me. Never write again, 'Coleridge is dead' at the end of a line, and lamely come in with 'to his friends' at beginning of another. Love is quicker, & fear from Love, than the transition ocular from Line to Line."

The remainder are hurried notes, chiefly relating to presents of game, evenings at Colebrook Row and Covent Garden, and rubbers of whist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. L. B.—J. H.—E. J. R.—H. F.—M. F.—G. D. R.—J. D.—J. I.—R. G.—W. B.—N. G. S. T.—J. D.—An Artist—G. E. N.—W. H. H.—received.



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Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 136,629 5 0  
Bonus declared of 1l. 5s. per cent. per annum on every policy opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1858  
Fire Premiums received in 1858 ..... £31,345 16 5

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Half-credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the unpaid Half-Premiums being liquidated out of the Profits.

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Age	Half-Prem. 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs.	Mos.	Age	Annual Prem.	Half-Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.	Quarterly Pre-mium.
30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	30	0	30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
40	1 1 9	2 3 6	40	0	40	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3	0 12 3
50	1 9 2	2 13 4	50	0	50	3 2 7	1 4 4	0 12 4	0 12 4
60	2 3 6	4 5 0	60	0	60	3 7 10	1 4 8	0 12 5	0 12 5
70	3 3 8	6 13 4	70	0	70	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 8	0 12 8

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40	3 2 5	1 13 1	0 16 5
50	4 8 3	2 4 3	1 2 8

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Established 1836.

**Offices:**

No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and 20 and 21, Poultry, London.

Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS ..... £1,156,035.

**PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.**

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1843 ..	35,472 ..	19,840 ..	338,990
1853 ..	113,612 ..	49,128 ..	620,898
1858 ..	278,058 ..	121,411 ..	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.

Policies EXPIRING on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 8th of January.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1824.

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The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded 913,000l.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of 4,240,000l., the Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than 200,000l., and the Life Assurance Fund after division of profits (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded 1,549,000l.

LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra premium is required for service therein.

IN VALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

JOHN HULSE BERENS, Esq. Chairman.

provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case value not under 50l.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

MEETINGS.—Fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that FIRE POLICIES which expire at CHRISTMAS must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.



## VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COM- MERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance. Credit allowed of one-third of the premiums till death, or half the premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

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## THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (established A.D. 1834), No. 39, King-street, Cheap- side, E.C., London.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a capital of £50,000, invested in Government and real securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the members. The Assurances in force are 1,400,000, and the income upwards of 60,000, per annum.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

N.B. All Policies taken out on or before the 31st December, 1859, will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

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## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1851.

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The Profits are divided every THREE YEARS, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

Example of Additions.

A Policy for 1,000*l.*, dated 1st March, 1832, is now increased to 1,644*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of 38*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of 104*l.* 4*s.*, and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO .... £5,273,367

THE ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £187,240

THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) ..... £1,194,637

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## ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

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Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

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The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 480,000*l.*, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 55,000*l.* a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 8	£1 11 0
30	1 13 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 6 7	2 14 0
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

### MUTUAL BRANCH.

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**For CHURCH and DRAWING-ROOM.**  
**(PRICES, FROM SIX TO SIXTY GUINEAS.)**

MM. ALEXANDRE having obtained the Gold Medal, and the approbation of all the great Professors in Paris, including Rossini, Halevy, Liszt, Auber, Berlioz, Thalberg, and a host of others, consider it but justice to themselves to acquaint the Public that certain Testimonials which have lately appeared as to the merits of an English Harmonium were obtained upon one of *their* Instruments, made in Paris, and slightly altered, and *not* upon an English Instrument. They presume that these Professors were not aware of that fact, and in expressing their approbation of alterations made to render the Instrument softer in tone, did not take into consideration that *any* ALEXANDRE Instrument can be altered in this way, on the CONSEQUENT LOSS OF POWER AND LIABILITY OF THE SPRINGS TO BREAK.

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MM. ALEXANDRE invite the attention of the Public to a comparison of the various Instruments at their chief Agents for England,

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*The great superiority of ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums over all others, is vouched for by the following TESTIMONIALS, which have all been given upon a trial side by side; all Amateurs are invited to a similar comparison.*

*From HERR ENGEL, Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music.*

I have great pleasure in stating that, in my opinion, ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums are superior to all others, whether made in England or on the Continent. Some Makers, to obtain a soft tone, file down the reeds, whereas ALEXANDRE'S Drawing-Room Models are far preferable, producing a softer tone, without the unavoidable drawback to too thin a reed. Then, for effective Public playing, none hear a comparison with ALEXANDRE'S; his Instruments alone answer both purposes,—to say nothing of his improvements in the Expression *à la main*, which softens the Bass, his sustaining pedals which hold on a note or chord, without touching the key, and his percussion action, without which no performer, understanding the Instrument, would attempt an effective piece upon the Harmonium. For Sacred Music, the Percussion is not necessary,—for that purpose I would especially recommend ALEXANDRE'S Church Harmonium, with double row of keys and pedals if required.

I might add that the Drawing-Room Models possess an advantage in enabling the performer to play easily, and to give expression without even the trouble of working the bellows himself.

*From LINDSAY SLOPER, Esq.*

December 7, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in sending you my opinion of ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums. I have long been accustomed to consider these Instruments pre-eminently excellent; and a careful comparison that I have recently made between them and Harmoniums by other makers, which have been submitted to me, has not altered my estimate of their merits.

The beauty of the different stops, which permit such an infinite variety of ingenious combination in the larger Instruments, and the purity of tone of all, render the Harmoniums of Messrs. ALEXANDRE, in my judgment, peculiarly worthy of public patronage.

THOMAS CHAPPELL, Esq.

I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
 LINDSAY SLOPER.

*From G. A. MACFARREN, Esq.*

About two years ago I wrote Mr. EVANS my opinion of his improvements upon one of ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums. I was not then aware that the Instrument was ALEXANDRE'S, or of the existence of the Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, which I find possesses all the advantages of Mr. EVANS'S improvements, produced by different means, with the superiority of being less destructible than the Instrument as altered by him. The Harmonium *manufactured* by Mr. Evans which I have heard, is certainly inferior both in sweetness and power of tone to that of M. ALEXANDRE'S at the same price.

*From Dr. RIMBAULT, Author of many celebrated Works on the Harmonium.*

For sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and powers of expression, the ALEXANDRE Harmonium is decidedly the best under manufacture. I have had constant opportunities of testing the Harmoniums of various makers, French, German, and English, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them all inferior, especially in quality of tone, to those made by M. ALEXANDRE. The English, unless made with ALEXANDRE'S reeds, are decidedly the worst of all. M. ALEXANDRE'S instruments are the results of the various experiments made by MM. GRÉNIÉ, COSYN, ERAUD, &c. which have been perfected by the ingenious French mechanic. For the service of the Church, where power is required, I recommend the Patent Model; and for the Chamber, where sweetness and roundness of tone is the desideratum, the Drawing-Room Model. No other instruments, in my opinion, will bear comparison with these *chefs-d'œuvre*.  
 EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D.

*From JAMES TURLE, Esq. Organist of Westminster Abbey.*

Having heard and carefully examined the Harmoniums respectively manufactured by EVANS, DEBAIN, and ALEXANDRE, I feel no hesitation in giving the preference to those of the last-named maker. There is in ALEXANDRE'S Instrument a roundness and sweetness of tone, most satisfactory to my ear; and I must notice one marked improvement, *viz* a decided mitigation of that *reechy* quality of tone, which was formerly (in my opinion) so disagreeable a peculiarity in this class of Instrument.  
 JAMES TURLE.  
 December 10, 1859.

*From W. VINCENT WALLACE, Esq.*

20, Berners-street, Dec. 10th, 1859.

I have much pleasure in stating how delighted I have been with the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, more particularly those classed as the Drawing-Room Model. The touch is as light as that of a first-rate Piano, and the many beautiful effects produced by the different stops must render the study of the Instrument highly interesting. In my opinion the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, of every description, far surpass those of any other maker.  
 Believe me, yours truly,  
 W. VINCENT WALLACE.

Having examined, side by side, the various Harmoniums, English and French, we are convinced that those made by ALEXANDRE of Paris are superior to all, especially in the most material points—quality of tone and equality of power.

J. F. BURROWS.  
 L. ENGEL.  
 W. KUHE.  
 G. A. MACFARREN.  
 FRANK MORI.

E. F. RIMBAULT.  
 BRINLEY RICHARDS.  
 JAMES TURLE.  
 W. VINCENT WALLACE.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C.  
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# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1678.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Institution of the Degrees of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) and DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (D.Sc.) having been decided on by the Senate and approved by Her Majesty's Government, the Regulations relating to the First and Second Examinations for the B.Sc. Degree, and to the Examination for the D.Sc. Degree, may be obtained on application to the Registrar. Bachelors of Arts of this University, and Undergraduates who have passed its First M.B. Examination, will be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the Second B.Sc. Examination only. The Revised Regulations relating to DEGREES in ARTS may also be obtained on application to the Registrar. WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar. Burlington House, London, W., Dec. 23, 1859.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**—THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, with the BRITISH PICTURES, presented by Messrs. Sheepshanks, Vernon, Turner, Jacob Bell and others, together with the Art-Schools for male and female students will be open free, every day (10 till 4) and evening (7 till 10) from the 26th of December, to the 3rd of January, both inclusive.

**NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AT KENSINGTON GORE.**—The COUNCIL of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY give notice, that the Fellows of the Society and their friends having already offered the Council more money on Debenture loan than the Council anticipate will be required, the Debenture List has been closed. The List for Donations and Life Memberships is still open.

**HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.**—Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are GREATLY NEEDED to MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no endowment. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.**—The number of Sick and Disabled Applicants at this Charity being much increased by the greater privations to which the Poor are now liable, and by the inclemency of the Season, the GOVERNORS respectfully solicit the ASSISTANCE of the Benevolent, which will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and by Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, 48, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street; and through all the principal. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.** Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S. F.C.S. &c.

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French and German are taught to all who desire it, without any extra charge. Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam Engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism Designed for special purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, Chester.

**NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—The AID of the benevolent is earnestly solicited for this charity.

The Hospital affords relief every year to 1,300 in-patients, and 14,000 out-patients, to 1,100 Ophthalmic cases, and to 720 women in childbirth. A special ward and a special out-door department for diseases of the skin have been lately established. For the purpose of extending the benefits of the Hospital the chaplain and all clergymen and ministers of the surrounding parishes are invited to send patients.

The physicians and surgeons are as follows:—For the general medical wards, Dr. Walshe, Dr. Parkes, and Dr. Garrod; for the general surgical wards, Mr. Quain and Mr. Erichsen; for the midwifery department, Dr. Murphy; for the Ophthalmic department, Mr. Watson Jones; for the ward and out-door department for skin diseases, Dr. Jenner. For out-door patients—medical cases, Dr. Jenner and Dr. Hare; surgical cases—Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hy. Thompson. For dental surgery, Mr. G. A. Ibbotson. The annual expense exceeds 5,000l. The income to be relied on, including the fees paid by students for instruction in hospital practice, rarely amounts to 2,500l.

An extra expense has been lately incurred in supplying baths and other appliances for the treatment of skin diseases, and for wages of nurses and attendants for the new department.

The list on the 31st October last, the close of the financial year, amounted to 3,500l.

The building is capable of containing 200 beds, but want of funds obliges the Committee to limit the number of in-patients to 125, and to refuse numerous urgent applications.

Subscriptions and donations for the general purposes of the Hospital, for any department specially, or for investment, will be most thankfully received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Coutts & Co., No. 59, Strand; the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., 1, Lombard-street; also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., 14, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee; by Mr. J. W. Goodfif, Clerk to the Committee, at the Hospital.

By Order of the Committee, J. W. GOODFIF, Clerk.

**HINDUSTANI.**—Professor SYEDABDOOL-LAH will COMMENCE a Course of INSTRUCTION in HINDUSTANI on THURSDAY, the 12th of January, at 7 P.M. Days and Hours: Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 P.M.

Fees for the Terms between the 10th of January and Easter, and between Easter and the Middle of June, 5l. each Term. College Fee, 2s. for each Term. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College. FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. University College, London, Dec. 20, 1859.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.** NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

ALL PICTURES intended for Exhibition and Sale the ensuing Season, must be sent to the Gallery, for the inspection of the Committee, on Monday, the 9th, or Tuesday, the 10th of January next, and the SCULPTURE on Wednesday, the 11th, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water-Colours, and Architectural Drawings are inadmissible, and no Picture or other Work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited.

By order of the Committee, GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**RAWDON HOUSE, HODDESDON, Herts.**—The PUPILS connected with the above Establishment, for Young Ladies, will RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Christmas Vacation, on MONDAY, the 23rd of January. For terms and particulars, apply to the Principals, Mesdames ELLIS, JACKSON and STICKNEY.

**THE REV. A. LÖWY'S GERMAN MORNING CLASSES FOR LADIES** are held on MONDAYS at 12, MORNINGTON-ROAD, Regent's Park, N.W., and on WEDNESDAYS at 14, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, Westbourne-grove, W. The instruction given to the Advanced Class of Learners includes Conversation, Composition of Essays and Letters, German Literature, and Expositions, in German, of Goethe's and Schiller's Dramatic Works.

An EVENING CLASS for GENTLEMEN, at his Residence, on WEDNESDAYS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Mr. Löwy also teaches in Schools and Private Families. Particulars at Mr. NUTT's, 270, Strand, and at his residence, 12, Mornington-road, Regent's Park, N.W.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**NOTICE.—T. ROSS, Son and Successor of the late Andrew Ross, Optician,** begs to intimate that, from long practical devotion to the Construction of the Microscope and the Telescope, and the recent Improvements he has effected in Microscope Object-glasses of high power and in Photographic Lenses,—he hopes to maintain the reputation his Father so justly acquired.—2, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. H. DALLMEYER, Optician, Son-in-Law of, and Successor in the Astronomical Telescope Department to, the late Mr. ANDREW ROSS,** begs to announce that he has REMOVED, from 2, Featherstone-buildings, To No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, W.C.

Come with me to a Gossip's Feast.—Shakspeare.

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The Masters receive Boarders at their own Houses.  
For Prospectuses and further particulars apply to the Rev. Wm. Poulton, Hon. Sec., at the College, or 32, Inverness-road, W.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY**  
of CANADA.

The SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that INTEREST, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the consolidated Stock of the Company, for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1859, WILL BE PAID as follows, to wit: on the seven per cent. Debentures of the Company having fifteen years to run from the 1st of October, 1857.

In cases where the Interest due to any Shareholder shall be less than 100s., a scrip Certificate for the amount will be issued, bearing interest, payable half-yearly, at the same rate as the Debentures.

These Debentures and Certificates will be forwarded to each Proprietor on the 14th of January, 1860. Subsequently, on presentation to the undersigned of a sufficient number of Certificates (redeemable in 1872) to represent 100s., a seven per cent. Debenture of the Company for the amount will be given in exchange.

To obtain the Interest for the Half-year ending the 31st inst., they must be deposited at this Office on or after the 16th proximo, and, after three clear days, they will be returned with a warrant for the interest.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 2nd day of January, 1860, to Saturday, the 14th, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the books to carry out the above arrangement.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest due on the 1st of January, 1860, on the first Preference Bonds, and on the ordinary six per cent. Debentures of the Company, will be payable on and after Monday, the 2nd of January, 1860, on presentation of the Coupons at the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
21, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. C. P. RONEY, Sec.  
Dec. 22, 1859.

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The Share List of the above Company will be finally closed on Saturday, the 31st inst.; till then applications will be received by the Brokers, Messrs. Mackie & North, 29, Threadneedle-street; and by the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, after which no further applications will be entertained.

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TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

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On the 12th of April, 1856, Lady Franklin addressed a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, which contained this emphatic language:—"It is my humble hope and fervent prayer that the Government of my country will themselves complete the work of searching for Sir John Franklin's Expedition which they have begun, and not leave it to a weak and helpless woman to attempt the doing that imperfectly, which they themselves can do so easily and well; yet, if need be, such is my painful resolve, God helping me. It may yet be the lot of future searchers to ascertain all, or much of what we want to know, and to bring back some journal, or some precious fragment, otherwise lost to us for ever. The best tribute that could be paid to the first and only martyrs to the great Arctic discoveries of the present century would be a national and final Expedition for this holy purpose. The objections against a useless repetition of the attempt will be unanswerable, when once an adequate effort for the attainment of these objects has been made in vain; and then may England feel that she is relieved of her responsibilities, and can close with honour one of the noblest episodes in her naval history." How this touching and eloquent appeal, written when Lady Franklin was only partially recovered from serious illness, was responded to is matter of history, unhappily in no way calculated to add to the renown of our Admiralty.

Nor must we omit to state that a strong Memorial from eminent men of science, urging another expedition, was addressed to the then First Lord of the Treasury (Lord Palmerston); but, although the Prime Minister had every desire to carry out the wishes of the memorialists, he was precluded from acceding to their petition by the strong objections of the Admiralty, who broke a long official silence by apprising Lady Franklin that no further search would be undertaken by Government. And when we look at the immediate antecedents of the Admiralty, we cannot be greatly surprised by their decision, however much we may differ from it. For, in opposition to the judgment of competent authorities, and in defiance of the principles of justice, they awarded 10,000*l.* to Dr. Rae for having, as they stated, "by virtue of his efforts, ascertained the fate of the Franklin Expedition"; and this being a settled official fact, of what avail would it have been to respond to the widow's appeal? But the Admiralty had, nevertheless, misgivings on the subject. For while, by rewarding Dr. Rae, they officially declared that Franklin's fate had been ascertained, they authorized the Hudson's Bay Company to equip a small expedition to descend the Fish River, commanded by Mr. Anderson, but unsupported by naval resources. The results of this weak attempt were, however, such as to render it more than ever desirable that an efficient expedition should be sent out, to solve, if possible, a problem of intensely painful interest.

Mr. Anderson's expedition, though short-handed and most imperfectly organized, made us aware that the Esquimaux had pillaged one, at least, of the two ships; and pretty authentic information was brought home that these had been abandoned not very far from King William Land. Unfortunately, Mr. Anderson and his companions, though full of zeal and energy for the cause in which they were engaged, were unable, in consequence of the damaged state of their boats, to devote more than nine days to the search. That Mr. Anderson felt convinced the search was not exhausted is evident by the fact, that he told Lady Franklin, on his return to England, that it was highly desirable that a ship should be immediately despatched to King William Land,—his firm opinion being that the wrecked vessels, or records of the expedition, would be found between Bellot Strait and that locality. But it is right to state that the Admiralty's determination to close the search was approved by many persons.

When Lady Franklin saw that the "precious fragment," to which she prophetically alluded in her remarkable letter as perhaps lying in some unvisited locality, would not be sought for by a Government Expedition, she had reason to apprehend that private enterprise would meet with but little encouragement from those who lavishly contribute to the equipment of expeditions to pestilential African rivers, involving a fearful loss of life. The result of an appeal to the public in a great measure justified these apprehensions. Warm and devoted friends came forward, it is true; but while the cost of her private expedition turns out to have been 10,412*l.*, the contributions towards its expense, including 500*l.* from Capt. Young, of the Merchant Service, who also gave his services gratuitously, amounted only to 2,981*l.* Besides these subscriptions, it is right to state that some useful ship stores were contributed by the Admiralty and private individuals; and the Royal Society provided various useful scientific instruments, which were employed to good purpose, and drew up a set of instructions for the guidance of the observers.

Lady Franklin had long been anxious to aid in the great national work of searching for her husband's expedition. As early as April, 1849, a meeting of a few of Sir John Franklin's relatives and friends was held, at Lady Franklin's request, with the view of discussing the desirability of equipping auxiliary private expeditions; and although those sent out had not the good fortune to come upon Franklin's last traces, they did excellent searching work, added considerably to our knowledge of the Arctic regions, and, above all, made us aware that a small ship, commanded by an officer of energy and determination, may be more effective than large vessels sailing under Admiralty orders, and, still further trammelled by an unenterprising commander. The fact is, that familiarity with the Arctic regions has stripped them of many of their supposed terrors; and precisely as ascents of Mont Blanc, by bold mountaineers, have shown us that the "monarch of mountains" may be ascended without a host of guides, so have private expeditions to the Polar seas informed us that very effective explorations may be accomplished by one small steamer. Encouraged by these facts, can we wonder, when the Admiralty issued their ultimatum, that Lady Franklin, who of all persons was most deeply interested in her husband's expedition, should have determined to make a final effort to ascertain his fate? The wonder rather is, that she should have been permitted to do the work almost single-handed. The

resolve being taken, the first step was to procure a ship. Here Lady Franklin was most fortunate. A previous application to the Admiralty for the use of the *Resolute* had been unsuccessful. This ship, it may be remembered, formed one of the four ships abandoned by Sir E. Belcher in the Arctic Seas. She drifted out of the ice uninjured, and was taken possession of by a United States whaler, purchased by the Government of that country, by whom she was refitted, and presented to the British nation in a state fit for immediate service. But probably it was well for the success of Lady Franklin's expedition that the *Resolute*, which is a large, unwieldy, bluff-built sailing-ship, was not placed at her disposal, for she purchased the *Fox*, a screw-steamer of 177 tons burthen, admirably adapted for the work, which had been built for the late Sir Richard Sutton, of fox-hunting celebrity. The purchase was completed at the end of April, 1857, and on the last day of the following June the *Fox* had been transformed, at Aberdeen, from a gilded pet of summer seas to a stout serviceable ship, fitted in all respects to bear the brunt of ice artillery. She was amply provisioned for twenty-eight months, and officered and manned by twenty-five souls, all eager to perform what Capt. M'Clintock very justly felt to be a great national duty.

Most fortunate, too, was Lady Franklin in obtaining the services of Capt. M'Clintock to command her venture. Thoroughly master of all the details of Arctic enterprise, he was peculiarly fitted for the service, accepted it cheerfully, and entered with spirit upon his duties:

"I could not but feel that, if the gigantic and admirably equipped national expeditions sent out upon precisely the same duty, and reflecting so much credit upon the Board of Admiralty, were ranked amongst the noblest efforts in the cause of humanity any nation ever engaged in, and that, if high honour was awarded to all composing those splendid expeditions, surely the effort became still more remarkable and worthy of approbation when its means were limited to one little vessel, containing but twenty-five souls, equipped and provisioned (although efficiently, yet) in a manner more according with the limited resources of a private individual than with those of the public purse. The less the means, the more arduous I felt was the achievement. The greater the risk—for the *Fox* was to be launched alone into those turbulent seas from which every other vessel had long since been withdrawn—the more glorious would be the success, the more honourable even the defeat, if again defeat awaited us."

—And if Lady Franklin was fortunate in having secured Capt. M'Clintock's services, he was equally fortunate in having excellent officers under him—Lieut. (now Commander) Hobson, R.N., Capt. Young (his sailing-master), and Dr. Walker being all as zealous as himself in the cause in which they were engaged.

The *Fox* was ready for sea on the 1st of July, and on the following day steamed out of Aberdeen harbour on her long and lonely voyage. Lady Franklin, who had superintended her equipment, bade her gallant captain and his officers and crew a hearty God's speed; and at Capt. M'Clintock's request placed the following letter in his hands, which contains the only written instructions that he could prevail upon her to give him:—

"Aberdeen, June 20, 1857.  
"My Dear Captain M'Clintock, — You have kindly invited me to give you 'Instructions,' but I cannot bring myself to feel that it would be right in me in any way to influence your judgment in the conduct of your noble undertaking; and, indeed, I have no temptation to do so, since it appears to me that your views are almost identical with those which I had independently formed



before I had the advantage of being thoroughly possessed of yours. But had this been otherwise, I trust you would have found me ready to prove the implicit confidence I place in you by yielding my own views to your more enlightened judgment; knowing too as I do that your whole heart also is in the cause, even as my own is. As to the objects of the expedition and their relative importance, I am sure you know that the rescue of any possible survivor of the Erebus and Terror would be to me, as it would be to you, the noblest result of our efforts. To this object I wish every other to be subordinate; and next to it in importance is the recovery of the unspeakably precious documents of the expedition, public and private, and the personal relics of my dear husband and his companions. And lastly, I trust it may be in your power to confirm, directly or inferentially, the claims of my husband's expedition to the earliest discovery of the passage, which, if Dr. Rae's report be true (and the Government of our country has accepted and rewarded it as such), these martyrs in a noble cause achieved at their last extremity, after five long years of labour and suffering, if not at an earlier period. I am sure you will do all that man can do for the attainment of all these objects; my only fear is that you may spend yourselves too much in the effort; and you must, therefore, let me tell you how much dearer to me even than any of them is the preservation of the valuable lives of the little band of heroes who are your companions and followers. May God in his great mercy preserve you all from harm amidst the labours and perils which await you, and restore you to us in health and safety as well as honour! As to the honour I can have no misgiving. It will be yours as much if you fail (since you may fail in spite of every effort) as if you succeed; and be assured that, under any and all circumstances whatever, such is my unbounded confidence in you, you will possess and be entitled to the enduring gratitude of your sincere and attached friend,

JANE FRANKLIN."

All went well with the Fox to the 12th of August, at which period she had passed what is considered the most dangerous part of Melville Bay. But now difficulties arose, and she was brought up by ice near Brown's Islands, close to the great Greenland glacier. This has never been more graphically described:—

"There is much to excite intense admiration and wonder around us; one cannot at once appreciate the grandeur of this mighty glacier, extending unbroken for 40 or 50 miles. Its sea-cliffs, about 5 or 6 miles from us, appear comparatively low, yet the icebergs detached from it are of the loftiest description. Here, on the spot, it does not seem incorrect to compare the icebergs to mere chippings off its edge, and the floe-ice to the thinnest shavings. The far-off outline of glacier, seen against the eastern sky, has a faint tinge of yellow: it is almost horizontal, and of unknown distance and elevation. There is an unusual dearth of birds and seals: everything around us is painfully still, excepting when an occasional iceberg splits off from the parent glacier; then we hear a rumbling crash like distant thunder, and the wave occasioned by the launch reaches us in six or seven minutes, and makes the ship roll lazily for a similar period. I cannot imagine that within the whole compass of nature's varied aspects there is presented to the human eye a scene so well adapted for promoting deep and serious reflection, for lifting the thoughts from trivial things of every-day life to others of the highest import. The glacier serves to remind one at once of Time and of Eternity—of time, since we see portions of it break off to drift and melt away; and of eternity, since its downward march is so extremely slow, and its augmentations behind so regular, that no change in its appearance is perceptible from age to age. If even the untaught savages of luxuriant tropical regions regard the earth merely as a temporary abode, surely all who gaze upon this ice-overwhelmed region, this wide expanse of 'terrestrial wreck,' must be similarly assured that here 'we have no abiding place.' During daytime the strong glare is very distressing, hence the subdued light of midnight, when the sun just skims along the northern horizon, is much the most agree-

able part of the twenty-four hours; the temperature varies between 30° and 40° of Fahrenheit. The drift-ice of various descriptions about us is constantly in motion under the influence of mysterious surface and under-currents (according to their relative depths of flotation) which whirl them about in every possible direction. To the S.E. are two small islands, almost enveloped in the glacier, and far within it an occasional mountain-peak protrudes from beneath. From observing closely the variations in the glacier surface, I think we may safely infer that where it lies unbroken and smooth, the supporting land is level; and where much crevassed, the land beneath is uneven. The crevassed parts are of course impassable, but, by following the windings of the smooth surface, I think the interior could be reached. Some attempts to cross the glacier in South Greenland have failed, yet, by studying its character and attending to this remark, I think places might be found where an attempt would succeed. Mr. Petersen tells me that the Esquimaux of Upernivik are unable to account for occasional disappearances and reappearances of immense herds of reindeer, except by assuming that they migrate at intervals to feeding-grounds beyond the glacier, the surface of which he also says is smooth enough in many places even for dogsledges to travel upon. As there is much uninhabited land both to the northward and southward of Upernivik, I do not see the necessity for this supposition. The habits of the Esquimaux confine them almost exclusively to the islands and sea-coasts."

Battling with thick-ribbed ice occupied many days, until the apprehension of having to winter in the pack assumed the dreaded form of reality. See, however, how cheerfully this prospect is borne:—

"Notwithstanding such a withering blight to my dearest hopes, yet I cannot overlook the many sources of gratification which do exist; we have not only the necessities, but also a fair portion of the luxuries of ordinary sea-life; our provisions and clothing are abundant and well suited to the climate. Our whole equipment, though upon so small a scale, is perfect in its way. We all enjoy perfect health, and the men are most cheerful, willing and quiet. Our 'native auxiliaries,' consisting of Christian and his twenty-nine dogs, are capable of performing immense service; whilst Mr. Petersen from his great Arctic experience is of much use to me, besides being all that I could wish as an interpreter. Humanly speaking, we were not unreasonable in confidently looking forward to a successful issue of this season's operations, and I greatly fear that poor Lady Franklin's disappointment will consequently be the more severely felt. We are doomed to pass a long winter of absolute inutility, if not of idleness, in comparative peril and privation: nevertheless the men seem very happy, — thoughtless of course, as true sailors always are."

And look at this Christmas party in the middle of the great ice-drift:—

"Our Christmas was a very cheerful, merry one. The men were supplied with several additional articles, such as hams, plum-puddings, preserved gooseberries and apples, nuts, sweetmeats, and Burton ale. After Divine Service they decorated the lower deck with flags, and made an immense display of food. The officers came down with me to see their preparations. We were really astonished! Their mess-tables were laid out like the counters in a confectioner's shop, with apple and gooseberry tarts, plum and sponge cakes in pyramids, besides various other unknown puffs, cakes, and loaves of all sizes and shapes. We bake all our own bread, and excellent it is. In the background were nicely browned hams, meat pies, cheeses, and other substantial articles. Rum and water in wine-glasses and plum-cake was handed to us: we wished them a happy Christmas, and complimented them on their taste and spirit in getting up such a display. Our silken sledge banners had been borrowed for the occasion, and were regarded with deference and peculiar pride. In the evening the officers were enticed down amongst the men again, and at a late hour I was requested, as a great favour, to come down and see how much

they were enjoying themselves. I found them in the highest good humour with themselves and all the world. They were perfectly sober, and singing songs, each in his turn. I expressed great satisfaction at having seen them enjoying themselves so much and so rationally; I could therefore the better describe it to Lady Franklin, who was so deeply interested in everything relating to them. I drank their healths, and hoped our position next year would be more suitable for our purpose. We all joined in drinking the healths of Lady Franklin and Miss Cracroft, and amid the acclamations which followed I returned to my cabin, immensely gratified by such an exhibition of genuine good feeling, such veneration for Lady Franklin, and such loyalty to the cause of the expedition. It was very pleasant also that they had taken the most cheering view of our future prospects. I verily believe I was the happiest individual on board that happy evening."

At length, after fearful anxiety, and having drifted, during 242 days, 1,385 miles, the Fox emerged from the pack on the 25th of April 1858. The day of release was full of appalling dangers, and so great were the perils that Capt. M'Clintock declares he can well understand how men's hair has turned grey in a few hours.

Most men, after such an ordeal as this, would have abandoned the undertaking, happy in the prospect of returning to England without the loss of their ship, but such a thought never entered into the head of Capt. M'Clintock.

The Fox was now steered for Holsteinborg in Greenland, the men and dogs recruited, and after undergoing more dangers—one nearly fatal to the ship—the party crossed in safety the dreaded Melville Bay, passed up Lancaster Sound, and anchored on the 11th of August off Beechy Island. Here the Fox was coaled from the stores left on the island by previous expeditions, and a tablet, to the memory of the Franklin Expedition, which had been prepared by Lady Franklin's instructions, was set up. Favoured by open water, the voyage was renewed; and after an ineffectual attempt to pass down Peel Sound, the Fox was navigated into Regent Inlet, as far as Fury Point, which was reached on the 20th of August, only one iceberg being in sight. Great hopes were now entertained that they would get through Bellot Strait; but such are the vicissitudes of Arctic voyaging, that five attempts were defeated by ice, which surged wildly in huge masses through the narrow channel.

On the 28th of September the Fox was laid up for the winter in a secure harbour in Bellot Strait, to which the name of Kennedy was given. During the winter, hourly magnetic observations were made in a hut constructed of blocks of ice; and we have General Sabine's authority for stating that the observations which have been communicated to the Royal Society are of very great scientific value. Preparations were also made for the great sledge expeditions, and here the experience acquired by Capt. M'Clintock's previous sledge journeys was of infinite service. Three parties were organized; one commanded by Capt. M'Clintock, the second by Lieut. Hobson, and the third by Capt. Young. They started on the 17th of February, and here we have the order of march:—

"Our equipment consisted of a very small brown-holland tent, macintosh floor-cloth, and felt robes; besides this, each man had a bag of double blanketing, and a pair of fur boots, to sleep in. We wore mocassins over the pieces of blanket in which our feet were wrapped up, and, with the exception of a change of this foot-gear, carried no spare clothes. The daily routine was as follows:—I led the way; Petersen and Thompson followed, conducting their sledges; and in this manner we trudged on for eight or ten hours without halting,



except when necessary to disentangle the dog-harness. When we halted for the night, Thompson and I usually saved out the blocks of compact snow and carried them to Petersen, who acted as the master-mason in building the snow-hut; the hour and a half or two hours usually employed in erecting the edifice was the most disagreeable part of the day's labour, for, in addition to being already well tired and desiring repose, we became thoroughly chilled whilst standing about. When the hut was finished, the dogs were fed, and here the great difficulty was to insure the weaker ones their full share in the scramble for supper; then commenced the operation of unpacking the sledge, and carrying into our hut everything necessary for ourselves, such as provision and sleeping gear, as well as all boots, fur mittens, and even the sledge dog-harness to prevent the dogs from eating them during our sleeping hours. The door was now blocked up with snow, the cooking-lamp lighted, foot-gear changed, diary written up, watches wound, sleeping bags wriggled into, pipes lighted and the merits of the various dogs discussed, until supper was ready; the supper swallowed, the upper robe or coverlet was pulled over, and then to sleep. Next morning came breakfast, a struggle to get into frozen mocassins, after which the sledges were packed and another day's march commenced."

—And here is a list of the articles carried by each party, the load for each man to drag being 200 lb., and for each dog 100 lb. —

	lb. weight.
Two sledges and fittings complete .. ..	110
Tent, waterproof blankets, floor-cloth, two sleeping-ropes, and six blanket sleeping-bags ..	90
Cooking-utensils, shovel, saw, snow-knife, and sundry small articles .. ..	40
Sledge-gun and ammunition .. ..	20
Magnetic and astronomical instruments ..	60
Six knapsacks, containing spare clothing ..	60
Various tins and bags, in which provision and fuel were stored .. ..	50
Articles for barter .. ..	40
Provisions .. ..	930
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,400</b>

Bearing in mind the limited resources of the sledge parties, the intense cold, and the blinding snow-storms that frequently prevailed, it must be admitted that the results of the journeys entitle Capt. M'Clintock, and his officers and men, to be enrolled in the foremost rank of Arctic explorers.

The main features of these land explorations have been already published; but the details of the exciting search, the interviews with the Esquimaux, and recovery of the relics in their possession, abound with thrilling interest. While Capt. Young explored Prince of Wales Land, and discovered a channel between that land and Prince Albert's Land, Capt. M'Clintock and Lieut. Hobson directed their steps along the shores of Boothia Felix to King William Land. It was the good fortune of the latter to find the all-important Record on the north-west shore of that land. With respect to this Document Capt. M'Clintock observes:—

"That record is indeed a sad and touching relic of our lost friends, and to simplify its contents, I will point out separately the double story it so briefly tells. In the first place, the record paper was one of the printed forms usually supplied to discovery ships for the purpose of being enclosed in bottles and thrown overboard at sea, in order to ascertain the set of the currents, blanks being left for the date and position; any person finding one of these records is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, with a note of time and place; and this request is printed upon it in six different languages. Upon it was written, apparently by Lieutenant Gore, as follows:—"23 of May, 1847. H.M. ships Erebus and Terror wintered in the ice in lat. 7° 05' N., long. 98° 23' W. Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechey Island, in lat. 74° 43' 28" N., long. 91° 39' 15" W., after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77°, and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well. Party consisting of 2 officers and 6 men

left the ships on Monday 24th May, 1847. GM. GORE, Lieut.; CHAS. F. DES VŒUX, Mate.'—There is an error in the above document, namely, that the Erebus and Terror wintered at Beechey Island in 1846-7.—The correct dates should have been 1845-6; a glance at the date at the top and bottom of the record proves this, but in all other respects the tale is told in as few words as possible of their wonderful success up to that date, May, 1847. \* \* But, alas! round the margin of the paper upon which Lieutenant Gore in 1847 wrote those words of hope and promise, another hand had subsequently written the following words:—"April 25, 1848.—H.M. ships Terror and Erebus were deserted on the 22nd April, 5 leagues N.N.W. of this, having been beset since 12 September, 1846. The officers and crews, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Captain F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. 69° 37' 42" N., long. 98° 41' W. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847; and the total loss by deaths in the expedition has been to this date 9 officers and 15 men. (Signed) F. R. M. CROZIER, Captain and Senior Officer. (Signed) JAMES FITZJAMES, Captain H.M.S. Erebus.—and start (on) to-morrow, 26th, for Back's Fish River.' This marginal information was evidently written by Captain Fitzjames, excepting only the note stating when and where they were going, which was added by Captain Crozier."

Another marginal note states that the Record was transferred to the position where it was found, from a spot near Point Victory, where it had been originally deposited by the late Commander Gore; so that this officer, too, had died within the year.

It will be observed that Capt. Fitzjames mentions 129 men as composing the Franklin Expedition, which does not agree with the number generally supposed to have been on board the Erebus and Terror. But of the 134 men who left England, five were invalidated, and returned in the store-ships which parted from the expedition at the entrance of Lancaster Sound, leaving 129 men, as Capt. Fitzjames states, who entered the ice with Sir John Franklin.

It is impossible to read Capt. M'Clintock's pages without coming to the conclusion, that every locality on the shores of King William Land was minutely searched where it was at all probable that any document, or even memorandum, connected with Franklin existed. The labour cannot have been light, for the snow was still deep and the clothes alone left by his retreating crews formed a huge heap four feet high. The details of this most exciting search abound with thrilling interest, and lead to the conclusion arrived at by Capt. M'Clintock, that the Esquimaux spoke a melancholy truth when they stated that the white men from the ships fell down and died as they walked along. Of course, in the absence of trustworthy evidence, we cannot positively assert that all the retreating party perished in this manner. Indeed, it is just possible that the story told by the Esquimaux to Capt. M'Clure at Point Warren, may relate to one or more of Franklin's party. When Capt. M'Clure was prosecuting his voyage in search of the North-West Passage, along the north coast of America, in 1850, he fell in with Esquimaux at Point Warren, from whom he heard a story which now possesses considerable interest. A brass button seen suspended from the ear of a chief was declared to have been taken from a white man who had been killed by the Esquimaux. The white man, it was further stated, belonged to a party which had landed at Point Warren; but the only answer that Capt. M'Clure could obtain as to the probable time when this transaction took place was, "that it might be last year, or when I was a child." Capt. M'Clure visited Point Warren, and found the remains of two huts, but no graves; further

questions, however, elicited the information that two boats had touched at Point Warren the year before. "So the history of the white man," he adds, "will still continue a mystery."

From communications with the Esquimaux on King William Land, Capt. M'Clintock believes that one of Franklin's ships was destroyed by the ice, the other wrecked and pilaged. The natives met with on the east side of King William Land, who bartered away the articles taken from this ship, stated that they had crossed King William Land to get at the ship, but although Capt. M'Clintock carefully swept the shores of this land he could not find any vestige of the wreck.

We must refer to Capt. M'Clintock's deeply-interesting narrative for his speculations respecting the course taken by Franklin, from the time of his departure from Beechey Island until his ships became beset by ice. We may, however, state that Capt. M'Clintock and his officers hold, with experienced Arctic authorities, that by penetrating to the sea where the Erebus and Terror were abandoned, and which has a direct communication with the previously discovered channel along the north coast of America, Franklin was the first discoverer of a North-West Passage. Had he been spared a little longer, we cannot help thinking, that from his practical knowledge of the frightfully barren nature of the country to which the retreating party were bound, he would have preferred attempting to escape by boats to Lancaster Sound, where whalers might have been fallen in with, striking on his way Fury Beach, where he knew stores existed, and from which we observe Capt. M'Clintock drew supplies, to the overland route through North America. When Capt. M'Clintock and his officers were thoroughly satisfied that further search would be fruitless, they returned to the Fox, and steamed out of Port Kennedy on the 10th of August. The great object of the expedition has now been attained; but our author's concluding pages are so full of incidents relating to geographical discoveries, Natural History, and anecdotes respecting the Esquimaux, that the narrative never flags in interest. At length, after an absence from England of two years, two months and eighteen days, Capt. M'Clintock had the satisfaction of bringing the Fox back uninjured. During her absence three of the crew died,—one in consequence of a fall down the hold, one of apoplexy, and the third of scurvy, induced, in a great measure, by his wilful neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

The length of our article attests our high opinion of Capt. M'Clintock's literary performance. We feel sure that no book will afford greater delight around the Christmas-fire than this manly story of one of the most important voyages ever made in the Arctic Seas, illustrating, as it does, the energy of a self-reliant Englishwoman, and the heroism of those who carried out her wishes. Lady Franklin, indeed, may well be proud of the brilliant success that has attended her enterprise,—and the more so, because the fate of her husband's expedition has been ascertained, not only by her untiring zeal, but also by searching a part of the Arctic regions which she was most anxious should have been visited by her former expeditions, but which unforeseen circumstances prevented.

We have only to add, that a voluminous Appendix contains a geological account of the Arctic Archipelago, by the Rev. S. Haughton, besides various official documents; and that the book is illustrated by a comprehensive and clear map, by Mr. Arrowsmith,—excellent wood engravings,—an admirable fac-simile of the



"Record,"—and a copy of David's medallion of Sir John Franklin,—in which, however, we regret to say, the wood-engraver has failed to reproduce the excellent likeness achieved by the French sculptor.

*A Visit to the Philippine Islands.* By Sir John Bowring, LL.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It was a pleasant thing to be Sir John Bowring, visiting the Philippines. The whole of that little Spanish world, enriched with orientalism, was in arms to receive him. A good ship, bearing the Queen's flag, was placed at his disposal; he had a splendid suite of apartments in a palace; guards of Lancers followed his carriage; triumphal arches were thrown across the roads as he made his excursions; best of all, an amazonian regiment—a cavalcade of brilliant girls in fairy habits—escorted him at full gallop among the mountains. In this rosy atmosphere did the Governor of Hong-Kong seek health and refreshment in November, 1858, when weary of his island administration, and desirous of seeing something more strange than an English merchant and less repulsive than a Chinaman. And he went with the story of Magellan lighting up the seas and coasts—that story of the gallant voyager at whom the Patagonians roared like bulls, who discovered the Isles of Thieves, who baptized many kings, and at last was killed at Mactan by the worshippers of the sun. Ever since his day the Philippines have been closely related to Europe, yet but little is generally known of them, except by Spanish readers. Indeed, English writers on the subject have been few, and yet their history has been one long romance, from the day when they were first called the Islands of St. Lazarus to that in which Valmont de Bomaze thought he had identified in the serpent stone a "divine drug" which would cure all diseases. In Mindanao, in Luzon, in Zebu, in Mactan itself, many singular events have transpired, and the biographies of the Spanish Governor's generals would abound in fascinating episodes. Sir John Bowring would probably appreciate all this; indeed, he appears to have skimmed the annals of the group; but he tarried awhile in the Philippines to observe, and not to make researches. Therefore, upon entering the beautiful harbour of Manila, undergoing the inevitable state receptions, and being sumptuously located, he began at once his ramblings, visits, inquiries, and excursions:—not with any assistance, however, from the British Consul. That dignity was at his model farm, "where he principally passes his time among outcast Indians, in an almost inaccessible place," while his deputy hoped it was incumbent upon him to entertain "His Excellency." But the tourist stood in no need of official services. The grandees of the city were eager to evince their respect. So that, when installed in his palace, with windows glazed with plates of semi-transparent oyster-shells, he forgot altogether the Consul and Consul's deputy; but it was disappointing, when the receptions took place, to see so little of the picturesque from Spain—no towering tortoise-shell combs, no black cabellera, no velo, saya or basquiña; but Parisian fashions of ultra severity. It was externally that "the Very Noble City of Manila"—so styled by the third Philip—was seen under its most imposing aspects, for, although earthquake-shaken, it wears the honours of time, and is sufficiently unlike any town of Europe to interest a traveller. Within the houses, as M. Mallat testifies, something of ideal hospitality is to be enjoyed. How the people live the Frenchman pleasantly describes, and the suggestion is not disagreeable:—the early chocolate, the morning breakfast, the afternoon

dinner, the evening ride, the little refectory at dusk; but there is one point in Manila customs difficult to understand. We may appreciate a fine mat, encircled by mosquitoes, as a couch, but not the use of a pillow for the legs instead of the head! No sheets; the slumberers wear garments calculated to serve them should an earthquake eject them into the streets. It is very imprudent to act as some European ladies have done, and retire to rest like dryads, confiding in the stability of the globe. Passing Sir John Bowring's sketches of the capital, however, let us glance at rural Philippine life as illustrated by a native festival:—

"There was a village festival at Sampaloc (the Indian name for tamarinds), to which we were invited. Bright illuminations adorned the houses, triumphal arches the streets; everywhere music and gaiety and bright faces. There were several balls at the houses of the more opulent mestizos or Indians, and we joined the joyous assemblies. The rooms were crowded with Indian youths and maidens. Parisian fashions have not invaded these villages—there were no crinolines—these are confined to the capital; but in their native garments there was no small variety—the many-coloured gowns of home manufacture—thickly embroidered kerchiefs of piña—earrings and necklaces, and other adornings; and then a vivacity strongly contrasted with the characteristic indolence of the Indian races. Tables were covered with refreshments—coffee, tea, wines, fruits, cakes and sweetmeats; and there seemed just as much of flirting and coquetry as ever marked the scenes of higher civilization. To the Europeans great attentions were paid, and their presence was deemed a great honour. Our young midshipmen were among the busiest and liveliest of the throng, and even made their way, without the aid of language, to the good graces of the *Zagalas*."

From the illustration accompanying this sketch it may be inferred that the young washerwomen of Sampaloc deserved the admiration of these same midshipmen. Sir John Bowring proceeds to suggest an appalling idea of the tobacco manufactory, which means from eight to ten thousand girls eternally chatting over their work in spite of rebuke, and even of correction more salutary. But he was not satisfied with inspecting those parts of the islands haunted by population and industry. We have a glimpse here of the primitive tracts intervening between the scattered settlements:—

"We advanced into the more elevated regions, growing more wild and wonderful in their beauties. As we proceeded the roads became worse and worse, and our horses had some difficulty in dragging the carriages through the deep mud. We had often to ask for assistance from the Indians to extricate us from the ruts, and they came to our aid with patient and persevering cheerfulness. When the main road was absolutely impassable, we deviated into the forest, and the Indians, with large knives—their constant companions—chopped down the impeding bushes and branches, and made for us a practicable way. After some hours' journey we arrived at Majayjay, and between files of Indians, with their flags and music, were escorted to the convent, whence the good Franciscan friar, Maximo Rico, came to meet us, and led us up the wide staircase to the vast apartments above."

Throughout Sir John Bowring is careful to present all the facts he could collect bearing on the social, industrial and religious condition of these islands, adding to this much interesting information on their commerce and resources. Beyond Majayjay carriage locomotion was impossible; the travellers mounted into palanquins and were borne up along the torrent beds, along the edges of immense ravines—no sounds but bird-singing and bee-humming, and then—a mountain paradise:—

"At last we reached a plain on the top of a mountain, where two grandly adorned litters, with

a great number of bearers, were waiting, and we were welcomed by a gathering of graceful young women, all on ponies, which they managed with admirable agility. They were clad in the gayest dresses. The Alcade called them his *Amazonas*; and a pretty spokeswoman informed us, in very pure Castilian, that they were come to escort us to Lucban, which was about a league distant. The welcome was as novel as it was unexpected. I observed the *Tagálas* mounted indifferently on the off or near side of their horses. Excellent equestrians were they; and they galloped and caracolled to the right and the left, and flirted with their embellished whips. A band of music headed us; and the Indian houses which we passed bore the accustomed demonstrations of welcome. The roads had even a greater number of decorations—arches of ornamental bamboos on both sides of the way, and firing of guns announcing our approach. The *Amazonas* wore bonnets adorned with ribands and flowers,—all had kerchiefs of embroidered piña on their shoulders, and variously coloured skirts and gowns of native manufacture added to the picturesque effect. So they gambolled along—before, behind, or at our sides where the roads permitted it—and seemed quite at ease in all their movements."

Very pleasant, again we say, to be Sir John Bowring on a visit to the Philippines. Returning, he was escorted to Binan through files of youths and maidens, under a triumphal arch, and to the dwelling of a rich mestizo; and thence, after another entertainment, back to Manila. At this point a large digression is occupied with a retrospect of Philippine history, and others on the geography, climate, productions, and government of the islands. We have afterwards a dashing criticism upon the amusing volume of M. de la Gironière.

Perhaps Sir John himself is open to a charge of exaggeration when he refers to "the thousand islands of the Philippine Archipelago;" but his comments upon Malthus are striking enough, taken in connexion with his picture of those islands fitted for the habitation of man—vast, naturally wealthy, abounding in rivers and harbours, yet all but desolate, and capable of sustaining a population sixfold more numerous than that which now occupies them. We believe the native race has dwindled considerably since Magellan set up his banner, embroidered with a crown of thorns, and died like Decius in the marsh. As to European residents:

"The number of European Spaniards settled in the Philippines bears a very small proportion to that of the mixed races. There are 670 males and 119 females in the capital (Manila and Binondo). Of these there are 114 friars, all living in Manila, 8 ecclesiastics, 46 merchants, 14 medical practitioners, and the majority of the others military and civil functionaries. But in none of the islands does the proportion of Spaniards approach that which is found in the capital. Probably the whole number of European Spaniards in the islands does not amount to 2,000. There are 96 foreigners established in Binondo—85 males and 11 females (none in Manila proper). Of these, 50 are merchants or merchants' assistants. There are 22 British subjects, 15 French, 15 South Americans, 11 citizens of the United States, 9 Germans, and 9 Swiss."

It is the mixed, or mestizo, races that form the influential element. The young women of this class are remarkable for their virtue, and "their parents object to their learning Spanish, lest it should be an instrument of seduction." In the course of an excellent account of the native tribes, we have an illustration of barbaric justice:—

"In the administration of justice the elders were consulted, but there was no code of laws, and the missionaries affirm that the arbitrators of quarrels were generally but too well paid for their awards. Murder committed by a slave was punished with death—committed by a person of rank, was indemnified by payments to the injured family. When



a robbery took place, all the suspected persons were ordered to bring a load of grass; these loads were mixed in a heap, and if the stolen article was found it was restored to the owner, and no inquiry made as to the bringer of the bundle in which it was concealed. If this method failed, they flung all the suspected into a river, and held him to be guilty who came first to the surface, on the theory that remorse would not allow him to keep his breath. Many are said to have been drowned in order to escape the ignominy of rising out of the water. They sometimes placed candles of equal length in the hands of all the accused, and he was held to be guilty whose candle first went out. Another mode was to gather the accused round a light, and he towards whom the flames turned was condemned as the criminal."

It is an admirable notion that of the hay bundles, which gave the thief a last chance of making restitution without exposing his roguery. The Philippine Indians, altogether, are a very peculiar race; their customs and ideas are in some respects unique. Sir John Bowring, of course, denies that the entire population has been Catholicized, as the Spanish writers, especially of the ecclesiastic order, delight to aver. One of these, a friar, thus characterizes the Indian:—

"Did all mankind hang upon a single peg, and that peg were wanted by an Indian for his hat, he would sacrifice all mankind."

—Nor is Sir John Bowring's portrait very much more flattering.

It was impossible to avoid noticing the cock-fighters. The game in the Philippine Islands has been described as "a delirium"; instead of having his spurs sharpened, the Philippine cock is armed with razors; every day countless numbers of these "grim and ghastly fowls" perish, but the supply never fails. Thousands of their shrill clarions perpetually disturb the air. From ninety to a hundred combats often take place daily in one pit:—

"It is considered a discourtesy to touch an Indian's game cock, and permission is always asked to examine a favourite bird. He is the object of many a caress; he eats, crows, and sleeps in the arms of his master; and, whatever else may be forgotten, the cock is in continual remembrance. I have found him celebrated in verse in terms the most affectionate. A cock that has been frequently victorious is subjected to the most minute criticism, in order to discover by external marks what may serve to characterise his merits. The scales of his legs are counted, their form and distribution, the bent of the rings on the spurs, and whether the two spurs resemble each other; the shape of the toes and their nails, the number and colours of the wing feathers (eleven being the favourite quantity); white eyes are preferred to chestnut; a short comb falling over the eye and beak is a recommendation."

Many an Indian appears to live only for the purpose of training and petting his favourite bird; there are cock-doctors, and hospitals for the wounded; but kite-flying is another popular amusement of old and young, the kites being musical by day, and illuminated by night. But turn to a prettier glimpse:—

"The Indian women are generally cleanly in their persons, using the bath very frequently, and constantly cleaning and brightening their black and abundant hair, which they are fond of perfuming and tying in a knot behind, called the *pusod*, which is kept together by a small comb and gilded needles, and is adorned with a fragrant flower. They are proud of their small foot, which the Chinese call golden lily, and which has a slipper, often embroidered with gold or silver, just supported by the toes. Their walk is graceful and somewhat coquettish; they smoke, eat betel, and are rather given to display a languid, liquid eye."

These are the so-called Christianized Indians. In the interior still rove naked tribes living on game, honey, and wild roots. Their history is mysterious, and of their manners only vague

accounts have reached the European community. Their sub-divisions are numerous:—

"There are many speculations as to the origin of the darker, or black races, who now occupy the northern and central mountainous and little visited regions; and from whom one of the islands, *Negros*, takes its name. They principally dwell in the wilder part of the provinces of Ilocos South, Pangasinan, Cagayan, and Nueva Ecija. They are of small stature, have somewhat flattened noses, curled hair, are agile, have no other dress than a covering of bark over their genitals, are dexterous hunters, have no fixed dwellings, but sleep wherever sunset finds them. Their whole property consists of their bow, a bamboo quiver and arrows, a strip of skin of the wild boar, and the girdle, which the Spaniards call the *tapa rabo* (tail cover). The *Negritos* are held to be the aboriginal inhabitants of the islands, which were invaded by those now called *Indios*, who much resemble, though they are a great improvement on, the Malayan race. The *Negritos* retired into the wilder districts as the *Tagals* advanced, but between the two races there exists a great intensity of hatred. The *Negritos* are the savages of the Philippines, and are divided into many tribes, and it is said every grade between cannibalism and the civilization of the Indian is found among them. They generally live on the wild fruits and vegetables which grow spontaneously, though some cultivate rice, and attend to the irrigation of their fields. Some make iron weapons, and the *Itaneg*, according to the friars, only want conversion to be in all respects equal to the *Indios*. This race has a mixture of Chinese blood, the *Ifugaos* of that of the Japanese. The ruder savages ornament their cabins with the skulls of their enemies. The *Apaygos* live in comfortable houses, and employ for floors polished planks instead of the interwoven bamboos of the *Tagals*. They carry on a trade in wax, cocoa and tobacco, and deck their dwellings with China earthenware."

The work of Sir John Bowring on the Philippine Islands is exhaustive in scope, if not in substance. It does not pretend to set forth all that is known of the islands; but, in a series of condensed chapters connected together by the author's reminiscences, presents a brilliant view of that rich region of sun and colour, the interest of which has never yet been acknowledged in Europe, but which the eastern navigator loves when passing the Ladrões, and sighting, perhaps, the *Meia-co-Shinuah* Isles, he steers to the hurricane-swept channels of the Philippine group, rendered for ever memorable by the adventures and death of Magellan.

*A History, Military and Municipal, of the Ancient Borough of the Devizes: and, subordinately, of the entire Hundred of Potterne and Cannings, in which it is included.* (Devizes, Bull; London, Longman & Co.)

WE do not know that any one cares whether this remarkably pleasant country-town was, or was not—it certainly was *not*—founded by Divitiacus, the Belgian. It would be uninteresting and fruitless to inquire whether its name be, or be not, derived from a word with which it has nothing in common—Punctuobice. We are satisfied with the knowledge that *Devizes* implies a division between other territories, and that this word came, in some districts, to be tantamount with the word *park*. Devizes, then, is the *Dil Koosha* of the county of Wilts.

Then, as for a founder, we cannot think there is any necessity for seeking him among mythological heathens. A better could not be come upon by a dozen such philosophers as Diogenes, with the most powerful of bull-eye lanterns, than Bishop Roger, who built the castle. What does it matter that some nameless Briton had pitched a stockade there before him, or some sturdy Saxon, long-haired and deep-draughted, had kept his own there for a long and obstinate season? In Roger we have a

Norman, after all, and *that*, to the thinking of some people, is the most desirable *stump* on which orator can be elevated to bore his hearers about race, and blood, and pure descent, Sir.

Roger was one of those men who are not only always ready to perform their duty, but who execute the task efficiently, and in brief time. "Prince Henry, while serving under his brother, William Rufus, one day entered the church at Caen, in Normandy, with a group of his military associates, and requested the officiating priest to sing a mass for them. Roger immediately began, and executed his office in such brief time, that the soldiers unanimously declared him the fittest person they had ever met with for chaplain to men of their profession." This was the man who became Bishop and Chancellor in England, and who, to our thinking, is the real founder of the pleasant town of Devizes.

We wanted a pleasant history of the place, and the author of that before us has compiled a long one, elaborately, and with much industry; but it is hardly a *pleasant* book. His method has been to take the History of England, and when it has anything that can be brought in connexion with the town or natives of the town of Devizes, to narrate, not all that is interesting touching the actors and the town, but that part of the History of England in which they are made to have a part. Where the author departs from this method his volume is much the better for it; and he has executed some portions of the volume so well, we can only regret that he has not cared to accomplish the whole of his task in equally creditable fashion.

The old town is now a quiet, retired old town. In its day it has been active and flourishing and proud, but now it has withdrawn from the world altogether, and its remains are to be met with between Melksham and Marlborough. It had, in its time, some things to be proud of: a Parliament was once held there; it boasts of Richard, as well as of Roger, of Devizes; its "*Brittox*" is warrant of its roystering Danish ancestry; and its people and hundreds of Wiltshire cousins flocked to Tewkesbury, and did not overcome that most rascally of lawful occupants of the throne, Edward the Fourth. At one period it contained more sheep and wool than all England besides, and no man lay so warm as when he was tucked-up within a blanket of "the 'Vyze." Its neighbourhood furnishes one of the first of the martyrs for religion, stout John Bent, the heroic tailor, whose persecutors were so bitter that we cannot help thinking John may have had an account against them on his books. Then, the men of the place and its vicinity were once famous for their musical skill, their foot-ball playing, and their bell-ringing;—hungry work the last two, for which they had a choking and indigestible remedy in that "*Simmel-cake*" which surely none but a Devizes stomach can desire or retain. Aubrey himself, that rare Wiltshire gossip, would have failed to persuade us of the excellence of this cake, as he did his contemporaries that the medicinal spring here was a panacea for the ills of the flesh. Alleine was more successful, in *his* way, than Aubrey, when from Devizes he sounded his "*Alarm to the Unconverted*." That sort of alarm, indeed, the town always heeded, and when the Act of Uniformity drove so many ministers out of the Establishment, Dissent took root in the place with wonderful vigour. And yet some heroes had their heroic and disagreeable difficulties to surmount,—John Wesley was hunted out of the town by bull-dogs, long before he was welcomed there by the men and kissed by the ecstatic ladies.



Only a quarter of a century ago the cloth-manufacture of the place had only just died out, and bell-foundries, once active and profitable, ceased to be. The vocation that continued longest, and was capriciously lucrative, was that of the highwayman,—as might be expected of a town that stands near a plain, across which golden farmers rode home with purses heavier than their brains, and had violence done to both. The temptation was too strong for poor human nature that kept a bit of blood, did not love work, and had an idea that a free country was where a gentleman had a right to say, "Stand! and Deliver!"

More people used to run after, and, indeed, run away from, the flying highwayman of Wiltshire, than ever resorted to the *Bear*, to inspect the drawings of little Tommy Lawrence, the landlord's son; but the painter is now better esteemed than the highwayman; for Devizes folk are capricious, as they were in the last century, when they laughed at the Tulipomania, and beggared, or enriched, themselves with the share-mania respecting the Southampton Canal. Of all these things and persons Devizes is nevertheless proud, and should it lose memory of all besides, it will still remember Mr. Orator Hunt, who used to come and make the people dissatisfied with their lot,—and old Anne Simms, of Studley Green, who lived to one hundred and twelve, and was a thorough-going poacher till after she was a century old, laughing as she sold to the gentry the fish she had taken out of their own preserves.

We will now cull a page or two from the six hundred which comprise the volume,—to convey some idea of the contents of its non-historical and gossiping portion. Here are sketches of notable men:—

"Sir William Pynsent was a baronet of Whig principles, who had been a member of the House of Commons in the days of Queen Anne, and had retired to rural privacy when the Tory party, towards the end of her reign, obtained the ascendancy in her councils. His manners were eccentric, his morals lay under suspicions, but his fidelity to his political principles remained unalterable. During fifty years of seclusion he continued to brood over the circumstances which had driven him from public life, the dismissal of the Whigs, the peace of Utrecht, the desertion of our allies. He now thought that he perceived a close analogy between the well-remembered events of his youth and the events which he had witnessed in extreme old age; between the disgrace of Marlborough and the disgrace of Pitt; between the elevation of Harley and the elevation of Bute; between the treaty negotiated by St. John and the treaty negotiated by Bedford; between the wrongs of the house of Austria in 1712, and the wrongs of the house of Brandenburg in 1762. This fancy took such possession of the old man's mind that he determined to leave the bulk of his property to Pitt. In this way Pitt unexpectedly came into possession of nearly 30,000*l*. Nor could all the malice of his enemies find any ground of reproach in the transaction. Nobody could call him a legacy hunter, or accuse him of seizing that to which others had a better claim; for he had never in his life seen Sir William, and Sir William had left no relation so near as to be entitled to form any expectations respecting the estate. Such is Lord Macaulay's version; but the surviving relatives thought differently, and resolved to dispute the validity of the will. The parties who prosecuted the suit were Sir Robert Pynsent, rector of Killimore, cousin or nephew to the deceased, and the successor to the baronetcy, and Henry Daw Tothill, another heir, who claimed by reason of his descent from Grace, the sister of the first baronet, who married William Tothill of Bovey. The inability of the deceased to alienate was the argument principally relied on; and the plea of insanity was also set up. But though eccentricity was proved, as well as a want of family feeling, there

was sufficient evidence of shrewdness, and what some might even think a laudable exhibition of public spirit. Though he had no son to inherit his title, he had several relations in indigence. To three grand-nephews he left one thousand guineas each; to the notorious John Wilkes he left another thousand: all the rest went to William Pitt: and as if in anticipation of the discord to which such a will would give rise, he signed every sheet with his own hand, and caused the whole to be read over in the presence of the subscribing witnesses. The case was finally decided in Pitt's favour, in the Court of Chancery in April 1771. Thus it came to pass in after years that the younger William Pitt so often sought relief from the burden of office by retreating to Burton Pynsent in Somerset, and taking Devizes in his way, where he met Addington and Captain Sutton."

Wolfe was once quartered in the town, and so was a worse soldier but a better scholar:—

"Edward Gibbon was for three years a captain of grenadiers in the South Hants Militia. He observes in his Diary, that when himself and his father, with other gentlemen first enrolled themselves in the service, they little thought they should be torn from their farms and profitable occupations, and paraded about the country for so long a period, that 'when the King's order for disbanding them came down, it was too late to retreat and too soon to repent.' Yet amid all the distractions of such a life, he still found time for study. His regiment, it appears, lay at Devizes during the autumn of the year 1761; and the amount of reading which he details, both here and elsewhere, amply accounts for the vast accumulation of materials which characterizes the great work of his after life. Unknown among the artisans of a manufacturing country town, and unnoticed by the neighbouring gentry, his ambitious spirit was silently rearing a fabric of renown such as was never yet achieved by any efforts short of the most unremitting. When making the following entries in his Journal, Mr. Gibbon was in his 25th and 26th years. '23 October. We marched to the populous and disorderly town of Devizes. . . . Our first design [on leaving Winchester] was to march through Marlborough; but finding on inquiry that it was a bad road, and a great way about, we resolved to push for the Devizes in one day, though nearly 30 miles. We accordingly arrived there about 3 in the afternoon. . . . Nothing could be more uniform than the life I led there. The little civility of the neighbouring gentlemen gave us no opportunity of dining out; the time of year did not tempt us to any excursions round the country; and, at first my indolence and afterwards a violent cold, prevented my going over to Bath. I believe in the two months, I never dined or lay from quarters. I can, therefore, only set down what I did in the literary way. Designing to recover my Greek, which I had somewhat neglected, I set myself to read Homer, and finished the four first books of the *Iliad*, with Pope's translation and notes. At the same time, to understand the geography of the *Iliad*, and particularly the Catalogue, I read 8th to 14th books of Strabo, in Casaubon's Latin translation; read Hume's History of England, to Henry the Seventh, just published: ingenious but superficial; Journal des Savans; Bibliothèque des Sciences, &c.' Another memorial of his studies at Devizes survives in a long essay or review compiled from Dr. Hurd's *Horace*; and during a month's absence from the place in January, he made collections for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, a scheme subsequently abandoned."

Here is another literary man, with not much of the hero in him:—

"While resident for awhile at the village of Box in Wiltshire, Coleridge lodged at a grocer's, and discovered one day to his dismay that his room lay over a barrel of gunpowder. Expostulation with the owner of the house not prevailing to remove the dangerous article, Coleridge prepared to remove himself. The servant maid, who had learnt to venerate their eccentric guest, now entreated him to reconsider his determination.—'Do you think, Mary, I can sleep in a place where I am in momentary danger of blowing up?'—'I thought,

Sir,' said Mary, 'that it was the shot and not the powder that hurt people.'—'So should I think, Mary, were I a little bird.'"

One more Worthy with a smaller Worthy in his hand; the former is the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, who had once been a medical practitioner, and was a pupil of Garrick:—

"Such was the man, who, while riding over the Downs near Lavington Gore, adjoining his own parish, encountered one day the Shepherd David Saunders, and gathered from his lips those lessons of homely wisdom and simple Christianity which the Doctor's friend, Hannah More, afterwards wove into a popular tale of 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,' in which the worthy Doctor figures as 'Mr. Johnson.' Saunders, and his father before him, had kept sheep on the same spot for one hundred years. His cottage, which stood at the head of the lane leading down to Russell Mill in West Lavington, was standing within the last ten years. He died in September 1796, at Wyke, between Bath and Bristol, having for some time before his death become totally blind. He was said to be one of John Wesley's converts. It is quite possible, as King George the Third was a diligent reader of tracts, that admiration for the subject of Hannah More's tale may have had its share in stimulating the desire which his Majesty once expressed to place a Wiltshire shepherd over his flock at Windsor. He is said to have been so struck with the stalwart ruggedness of the race, while passing over Salisbury Plain, that on returning home he directed his farm manager to make choice of an approved specimen and install him at Windsor. Application being made through Mr. Davis of Longleat, Mr. Richard Frowd of Brixton Deverill despatched a man who seemed to promise fairly for the new post of honour. He was met at Windsor by General Goldsworthy, who having been long expecting him, addressed him thus:—'So you are the Wiltshire shepherd come at last. What's your name?'—'Daphney,' said the shepherd.—'I see,' said the General, 'you have acquired a pastoral name since your appointment to be the King's shepherd.'—'I know nothing about pastoral names. My father was John Daphney, and I am Richard Daphney.'—'How do you find the flock?'—'Bad enough,' said Richard.—'And what do you mean to do with them?'—'Cure them, to be sure.'—'Well, when the King comes, speak as freely to him as you have done to me.'—'That I shall, for I thought you were the King.' Daphney for awhile did credit to his origin; but in course of time two sheep being missed from the flock, the charge of corrupt practices was brought home to him with fatal certainty. The King was visibly affected. He immediately resolved on dismissing his *protégé*, but could not be induced to prosecute. 'It was my foolish vanity,' he said, 'that coveted a Wiltshire shepherd, who, coming into the neighbourhood of Old Windsor, was thrown into the way of fellows that would corrupt an angel.'"

The repentant shepherd enlisted, and made a good soldier; and with this testimony to his character, we add that which is due to the industry and zeal of the author of this History of Devizes.

*Memoir of Constantine Simonides; with a Brief Defence of the Authenticity of his Manuscripts.* By Charles Stewart. (Skeet.) Ορθόδοξον Ἑλληνικὸν θεολογικαὶ γραφαὶ τεσσαρες. (Nutt.)

Dr. Simonides has passed for an impostor, and his manuscripts for forgeries, in spite of the doubts insinuated about these conclusions by Humboldt. A friend now comes forward in his defence, with a biographical memoir; and four manuscripts are published, *ῥητοὶς Γιλβερίου καὶ Πριβιγγτανος*, which one of our scholars would probably have written *Πριβιγγτανος*. Nothing can be fairer than the challenge. Here are some of the manuscripts, now become printed books; search them, and let their internal evidence speak.

We shall not attempt any critical discussion



of the question; we shall only repeat, in brief abstract, some of the statement given.

Mr. Stewart attributes the suspicious figure which Dr. Simonides has made to the natural secretiveness of his race, which hides matters that no Englishman would think of concealing. The plea is a fair one; but it has two points of view. Out of secretive nations, on the one hand, come a more than due proportion of impostors; but the honesty of such nations, on the other hand, is secretive as well as its fraud. The manuscripts themselves must decide.

Simonides was born at Hydra, in 1824, of good family; his father now lives in affluence at Rhodes. After studying in various places, and lastly at Athens, he joined Benedict, his mother's brother, at Mount Athos, and under him completed his theological course. Benedict had become possessor of many Greek manuscripts which had suffered from a damp cellar, and also of a large library of printed books. These had all been hidden away from the Turks, and an account is given of the disclosure of the place of concealment by an old monk, in gratitude for the restoration of his monastery at the expense of Benedict. The manuscripts were bequeathed to Simonides by Benedict, who died in 1840. All this, it is affirmed, can be corroborated.

After the death of Benedict, Simonides went to Odessa, with valuable recommendations, and remained there till 1846, when he returned to Athens. Here he engaged in politics, and, of course, offended one party; and here began the report that his manuscripts, 5,000 in number, had been composed by himself. Several were examined by a committee of learned men, and were pronounced by a large majority to be genuine. At this point commences a long history of wanderings in many countries, collections of various treasures, and dealings with learned men in various parts. The tract itself is so much of an abstract, that it cannot be shortened. We do not like to abbreviate accusations against living men, already too short. What we have to do is with the dissemination of the facts that Dr. Simonides, through his friend, gives an account of himself, challenges inquiry into its accuracy, publishes some of his manuscripts for examination, and gives evidence that he is not utterly disclaimed by all persons competent to judge. We have shown what he alleges as to the way in which he got the manuscripts, and we recommend his statements to the examination of those who have the learning and the leisure. Mr. Stewart offers to reply to any inquiry, and to furnish the authority on which any statement is made.

Beginning with an impression against Dr. Simonides, the result of reports from various quarters, we feel bound to say that one of two things must be true: either the manuscripts are genuine, or Dr. Simonides is an impostor whom it will take more to put down than has yet been done. There is a mode of proceeding in the present publications which embraces all that conscious rectitude could suggest. The story itself is by no means unlikely. A learned and affluent Greek is alleged to have procured many manuscripts from Greek monasteries; it is one of the constant traditions of learning that many manuscripts are to be found in such places. These he leaves to his nephew, also a man of learning, which he must be, and all the more certainly if he be the forger of such works as those before us. After many attempts to dispose of these manuscripts, marked by what his defenders admit is the secretiveness of his race, and after encountering much reproach, he publishes an account of his own life, backed by the production in print of some peculiarly Greek theological manuscripts. It is now for

those who care to examine his assertions; the means are in their power.

*Women Artists in all Ages and Countries.* By Mrs. E. F. Ellet. (Bentley.)

LET a subject seem popular, and immediately we have the universal book about it. A dagger-stroke is aimed at a king; forthwith, assassins of all ages and countries are recorded in a facile epitome. The Big Ship goes down to the sea; at once our compiler is at the Ark on Ararat. A youthful prodigy appears; in a twinkling every marvellous boy and girl, from the earliest period to the present time, is cited to figure in a timely volume. Nothing is easier, or, in general, more unsatisfactory, than this summarizing, significant of a few visits to a public library, the ransacking of one or more bibliographies, with a vague amount of raw reading and discursive transcript. Mrs. Ellet, in floating down the current which has set in from the intellect-of-women point of view, and in joining those who appear readier to talk than to act, is purely and simply a collector and assorter of rough materials. Her notices are scarcely at all critical; they run through the centuries, between long piles of local and ephemeral reputations, with now and then a bright name upon the roll, and the female artists in the category are presented, with rare exceptions, upon one level of frigid and formal excellence. It is not, then, as an aid to the historical study of Art that her book can pretend to be important; it is too jejune, too conventional, too monotonous for that; but it is readable as a series of biographies, interspersed with descriptive passages, constituting a bird's-eye view of the groups of women who, in one epoch or another, have distinguished themselves as sculptors, painters, modellists, engravers, and carvers in wood or ivory, or even as ornamental mechanicians. The tale is a long one, and some of the episodes are not a little interesting, though most special readers will have familiarized themselves with them in the works of Vasari, Fiorillo and Descampes, with Guhl and others not less obvious. Indeed, it is upon Guhl that Mrs. Ellet has chiefly based her labours, her contemporary sketches being appropriated, for the most part, from the columns of a popular miscellany. As altogether free from pretence, if somewhat floridly written in parts, the volume may be characterized as one of merit and of pleasant utility.

We must, perforce, in a perspective of "all ages and all countries" open the coffins of the Nile, examine the palaces of the Pharaohs, explore the caverns of the great hierarchy. We must see the brow of Egypt bent over artistic embroidery; we must mark the graceful woman-wrought draperies of Nineveh and Babylon; we must acknowledge that the weavers of lustrous shawls in the East were fit for more than a pagan paradise. Then, rising to the divine arts, we walk in Greece with Sappho, and, immediately, there appears in Corinth the cunning-handed Callirrhoe. With her is Timarata, who painted the beauty of Diana, and so on, to that Roman history which unveils the solitary figure of Laya, who knew how to make the beauties of her nation blush in reflex from ivory. Then passed away the glory of the world, and the nimble hands forgot their cunning. We hear of the semi-mythical Analsnntha, architect to the great Theodoric; Theudelinda the Longobard, who adorned her palace with national cartoons, and others; but they are ladies of the mist. Afterwards, a thousand delicate fingers were employed upon illuminations; female miniaturists and cali-

graphists laboured in and out of convents; red, blue, gold and silver arabesques and initials glittered in their endless variegation; and, ere the fifteenth century began, Sabina Von Steinbach, with her bold chisel, glorified her father's work of wonder, the Cathedral of Strasburg. From the close of the fifteenth century the procession of feminine artists is dense and continuous: Onorata Rodiana standing on the threshold of the dark ages, one hand holding the pencil which decorated the Palace of Cremona, the other the poniard with which she stabbed the courtier who interrupted her at her task. She died fighting, at the siege of Castellone, in 1472. That was a proper Amazon.

The Crucifixion carved upon a peach-stone, and seventy heads of saints carved on a cherry-stone, were the earlier works of Properzia di Rossi, who ennobled with broad bas-reliefs the façade of San Petronio, in Bologna. Next, was Irene di Spilimberg, painted by Titian, and praised by Tasso; then, the daughter of Tintoretto; afterwards come the six brilliant sisters Anguisciola: Helena, Sofonisba, Minerva, Europa, Lucia and Anna Maria,—Sofonisba being the star of the family. Mrs. Ellet's account of this celebrated woman, although meagre, is neatly put together. Some years elapsing, we encounter the awful shade of a being, Beatrice Pappafava, who celebrated her own hundredth birthday "in an original sonnet of much merit"! The seventeenth century presents a number of attractive groups. Aniella di Rosa, of Naples, was the heroine of a tragic romance, being struck dead by her husband, in a paroxysm of jealousy, in her thirty-sixth year. Mrs. Ellet somewhat unnecessarily and incomprehensibly remarks, "She was not the only victim to the taste for the horrible and for wild extremes of passion then prevailing in the works of artists, and too common in their personal experience." Elizabeth Sophie Chéron was a heroine in another way; at sixty years "she fascinated the affections of Sieur Le Hay, a gentleman about her own age, on whom she bestowed her hand, simply with the generous motive, it was said, of promoting his good fortune." Be it not forgotten, when artistic heroines are upon the carpet, that Madame de Pompadour engraved and executed small plates after Boucher and others—one set, of sixty-three, after the choicest of Gay. We shall find high aspiration among the Dutch women of the same era, if we look for it. While others painted boars, pickles, beer, and fish, and animal viscera, Margareta Wulfrat laboured at ideal portraits of Cleopatra and Semiramis; many of her countrywomen received costly rewards from princes. Maria Van Oosterwyck, who, though not successful as Rachel Ruysch, was in her day the cynosure; the Fourteenth Louis, the Emperor Leopold, and William the Third of England, sought her works for their galleries. Rachel Ruysch, it will be remembered, was the veteran who continued to labour at her easel when nearly arrived at a second climacteric of life.

To exemplify Mrs. Ellet's manner of setting forth these details, we cite her notice of 'The Artist of the Scissors':—

"Joanna Koerten Block is regarded by the Dutch as one of their most remarkable female artists. She was born in Amsterdam in 1650, and manifested a taste for the fine arts in her childhood. She learned music and embroidery, and the art of modelling fruits and figures; she also understood colouring, and engraved with a diamond on crystal and glass with surprising delicacy. Add to this, that she painted in oil and water colours in a novel manner. Possessing a rare art in blending colours, she copied pictures so wonderfully that they could scarcely be distinguished from the originals. This faculty of imitation she carried to such perfection, that it was believed among her contemporaries



that, had she devoted herself exclusively to this kind of work, she would have equalled the great masters. She gave up, after a time, the cultivation of this singular talent, however, for the development of another still more extraordinary, for which she has obtained a place among the great artists of her country. All that the engraver accomplishes with the burin, she was able to execute with the scissors. Her cuttings were indeed astonishing. Country scenes, marine views, animals, flowers, with portraits of perfect resemblance, she executed in a marvellous manner. This novel style of making pictures out of white paper created not a little sensation, and soon the matter became known abroad widely, and excited the curiosity of all the courts of Europe. Even artists could not help admiring her skill in this strange art, not one of them coming to Amsterdam without paying her a visit. The Czar Peter the Great, princes of royal blood, and nobles of the highest rank, paid their respects to the simple Dutch maiden, and examined her works with pleased curiosity. The Elector Palatine offered a thousand florins for three small pieces cut by her, but the offer was declined as not liberal enough. The Empress of Germany ordered a piece executed as a trophy of the arms of the Emperor Leopold I. The design showed the crown and Imperial arms upheld by eagles, and surrounded by laurel wreaths, garlands of flowers, and appropriate ornaments. This was executed in a wonderful manner, and for it the fair artist received four thousand florins. The portrait of the Emperor, cut by Joanna, is preserved in his Imperial Majesty's cabinet at Vienna. Queen Mary of England, and other royal personages, wished to decorate their cabinets with the works of this artist. She cut many portraits, with which the sitters were both pleased and astonished. The Latin, German, and Dutch verses composed in her honour would fill a volume. She had in her working room a volume, in which was registered the names of her illustrious visitors, the princes and princesses and other great personages writing their own. It is the same curious register in which Nicholas Verkslie saw the portraits of illustrious persons, appended each to the proper signature. This interesting addition is said to have been made by Adrien Block, the artist's husband. He published a series of vignettes from her pieces. \* \* Her portrait, coarsely engraved, is published by Descamps. She had a noble style of face, with strongly marked features. The hair is dressed in a point in front; the neckerchief and dress are worn in antiquated style."

The well-known romance of Angelica Kauffmann's career is dwelt upon with infinite sympathy. Some elaboration is devoted to Maria Cosway; but we are slightly startled to encounter next to the fashionable painter of Pall Mall "Madame Tussaud." This "artist"—save the mark!—first opened her collection in Paris, we are told, in 1770:—

"Though consisting then chiefly of busts, with a few full-length figures, it attracted much attention as a novelty; and Louis XVI. was wont to amuse himself by placing living figures, dressed up, among the wax ones. In 1802, Madame Tussaud opened her exhibition in London; and afterwards visited all the large towns in Great Britain. Her rooms were large and splendidly decorated, and her figures were magnificently dressed—some in their own royal robes, with crowns, stars, orders, and regal finery."

One of Mrs. Ellet's liveliest chapters refers to the feminine Art of France in the eighteenth century. All that refers to "pearl-bright" Le Brun is familiar, but a good deal of material is here brought together lightly. This is how she commemorates the *allegro* of the Le Brun mansion in days when Paris began to feel the bite of jealousy, the gall of the Revolution mounting to her heart:—

"Music was generally a part of the entertainment, and the fair hostess, though she had paid little attention to the superior cultivation of that art, sang most charmingly. Grétry, Sacchini and

Martini here rehearsed scenes from the new operas before their representation; Garat, Azevedo, Richer, and Madame Le Brun supplied the vocal music, while the instrumental would be furnished by Viotti, Jarnowich, Maestrina, Cramer, Hülmmandel, and Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Frederick William the Third. He was said to be a celebrated amateur. The *petits soupers* which usually terminated these delightful *soirées*, and to which only a few favoured subjects were invited, became renowned throughout France. They were said to be brilliant in Attic elegance and Parisian luxury. The popular Dehille, the piquant author Le Brun, who first flattered the royal family and then became the Pindar of the Revolution; the luxurious Boufflers, the Vicomte de Segur, were among the frequenters of this sanctuary of the Muses and the Graces. The suppers, indeed, had a European celebrity. One day when the brother of Madame Le Brun read aloud from the Travels of Anacharsis a description of an ancient Grecian banquet, the fancy came into the lady's head of arranging one of her suppers in imitation of the feasts of the luxurious Aspasia. The cook was immediately furnished with receipts for Greek sauces; the 'little' supper-room was changed into a classic banqueting-hall, and a table made according to the antique fashion was set in the middle of the room, surrounded with Grecian draped couches. A request was sent to the Comte de Pezay, who lived in the same building, for an antique mantle of regal purple, while the Marquis de Cubières supplied a golden lyre, on which he was skilled in playing. Le Brun, not the husband, but the poet, was arrayed by the fair hands of the artists—whose taste in picturesque costume none could question—in the purple robe and a classic wig, adorned with a laurel wreath. He was thus fitted to bear his part as Pindar or Anacreon! Some young ladies, noted for their beauty, were dressed in Greek tunics, with classic coiffures, to figure as Athenian maidens; while the gentlemen guests underwent a corresponding transformation. Those favoured with invitations to this select entertainment took their places to the music of the golden lyre, and the classic air composed by Gluck, *Le Dieu de Paphos et de Cnide*,

while the Pindar of the evening sang Anacreontic odes. Among the delicacies which covered the board were eels and birds dressed with Greek sauces and garnished with honey-cakes; figs, and olives, and grapes of Corinth. Two beautiful slaves, Mademoiselle de Bonneuil and Mademoiselle Le Brun, served the guests with Cyprian wine, in cups brought from Herculaneum. Two guests arrived late, the Comte de Vaudreuil and the financier Boutin, who had not been prepared for the surprise. They stood still, dumb with amazement, at the threshold, and seem to think themselves transported to Athens in her day of intellectual glory! The next day the classic banquet given by Madame Le Brun was the talk of all Paris. She was entreated to repeat the entertainment, but with proper tact declined. Some of her acquaintances took offence at the refusal and at their own exclusion, and revenged the slight (as she says) by slandering her to the King. It was averred the supper cost twenty thousand francs, and Cubières had much ado to undeceive his Majesty. The story and the fame of the banquet travelled over the Continent. By the time it had reached Rome the cost had swelled to forty thousand; and in Vienna, the Baroness Strogonoff assured Madame Le Brun, it was reported she had spent sixty thousand. In St. Petersburg it was naturally as much as eighty thousand. 'The fact is,' says Madame Le Brun, 'the little affair cost me only fifteen francs.' She may be relied on as to her share of the expense, although the cost to others may have been greater."

We have said and quoted enough to exhibit Mrs. Ellet fairly in her character as an epitomist of Art-history, in so far as it concerns women "in all ages and countries." The book is irregular, and often tedious: it is written in the style of flaccid facility inveterate among compilers; still, it may have its hour of welcome.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Liberty Hall, Oxon.* By W. Winwood Reade. 3 vols. (Skeet).—From the Conservative Club Mr. William Winwood Reade has dedicated this story to his uncle, Mr. Charles Reade, the author of 'It is Never too Late to Mend.' His uncle and his club have reason to be proud of their connexion with him. Notwithstanding the nausea we have experienced during the perusal of his volumes, we will be brief in our remarks upon them, and not unnecessarily prolong the punishment of the foolish boy who has hurt himself for life by writing and publishing them. Of all the spurious descriptions of Oxford life that have during the last thirty years emanated from the pens of spurious University men, and come under our notice, Mr. William Winwood Reade's sketches are the most objectionable. Everywhere they are dull and false, and in numerous places they are marked by an obscenity which will make any gentleman who may unwarily take them up, fling them away in disgust. It is due to Oxford to state, that the only mention made of Mr. Reade's name in the University Calendar is where a place is assigned him amongst the undergraduates of Magdalen Hall, for the year 1857, after which date there is a significant absence of his name from the list of members. Oxford had its faults when we were there; doubtless it has its faults still, but it must have lamentably deteriorated in tone, if any undergraduate could say what Mr. Reade has written, and not be avoided as a disgrace to his fraternity. Indeed, there is only one term that can fully designate the author of 'Liberty Hall,' and if on the present occasion we refrain from using it we do so out of respect to the usages of criticism. If Mr. Reade paints a college breakfast—not amongst the outcasts and contemned hangers-on upon University life, but the members of "good sets"—the reader is told that Oxford men at such a repast sit round the table like *swine round a trough*, "with crunching jaws and bent heads gorging and stupefying themselves with rich, ill-cooked food, which they wash down with draughts of heavy beer." Of the college tutors, one of the heroes of the tale speaks in the following elegant and discerning manner:—"If there is anything which I can at the same time hate and despise, it is an Oxford don; I despise him as a mean, crawling worm compared with the rest of mankind; I hate him as a poisoned, hissing serpent, in whose power so many destinies are thrown. Go to their common rooms, and hear them talk after dinner, where they eat like swine; hear their rapid sentiments, their imbecile remarks; look at their faces, bloated and sensual, or see them in their lecture-rooms, ignorant, stupid, cowardly and brutal; put yourselves in their power, and pray to their cold, bare hearts for pity and forgiveness"! Surely Mr. Winwood Reade must have at some period of his life prayed in vain to these "cold, bare hearts"! But it is not in University life alone that he displays a familiar acquaintance with men and manners. He takes us down from Oxford to the country-house of Richard Saxon, Esq., of Blakey's, Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace. The lady of the mansion is delicately introduced as one who "dosed herself diurnally with castor-oil till it turned her into a peevish invalid." The country gentlemen are represented as being on intimate visiting terms with the farmer, miller and other tradesmen of the district. And the belle of the neighbourhood—a lovely creature, who garnishes her sentences with unchaste allusions, smokes cigars, and horsewhips an offending gentleman, so that she cuts "his coat into rags in three minutes,"—indulges in the following *badi-nage* with Edward Saxon, the principal character of the tale, and (although he is *unjustly* plucked for his Little-go) the perfection of "a thorough-bred Oxford man."—"Why doesn't she open her mouth in company, then?" asked Edward.—"Because she has bad teeth," answered Lucy Leddiard.—"Pah!"—"What is your opinion of Miss Clements?"—"She looks well; knows how to make the most of herself." \* \* \* "She does something better than that," returned Lucy.—"What may that be?"—"Perhaps you will disbelieve me, I should not like to be suspected of telling an untruth."



—'I will believe it.'—'She is troubled with pimples on her nose.'—'I can't see them.'—'And she puts her feet in boiling water every night to keep them away.'—'Now I admire her all the more for that.' So that no reader may remain in doubt as to what is the term we have refrained from applying to this nasty book, let us conclude with two more touches. Mr. W. W. Reade speaks of the habits of Magdalen College, of which Mr. Charles Reade is a member, thus:—"It was Christmas morning. The Rev. Gilbert Saxon, who was of the true Oxford persuasion, was celebrating its advent in a gin-carousal with his friends." And now for our last specimen. Be it known that some few years ago an Oxford student, of great and abused powers, had in consequence of pecuniary difficulty not only to quit the University, but the country. Not long since we heard that this unfortunate young man was making resolute and laudable efforts to right himself and recover his lost position. What does Mr. Winwood Reade do? He not only rakes up this old trouble to spice one of his pages with, but prints the name and hall of "the poor fellow!" for whom he professes a warm admiration.

*The Way of the World: a Novel.* 3 vols. By Alison Reid. (Hurst & Blackett.)—We once heard a worthy clergyman denounce from the pulpit the reading of "light, frothy novels." We begin to think that type of literature must belong to an extinct order. We never meet with "light novels" now. They are about the heaviest reading going. We never meet with any fun. It is rare indeed to get hold of a book that makes you laugh. Novels grow more flat every day. Women take to writing novels as they have hitherto taken to becoming governesses—for the sake of doing something not derogatory to their gentility, although they may not possess one honest qualification for the task. They write out of the depths of mediocrity—the result is, that the quality of literature is depreciated, the authors are not benefited, for their pay is small. Bad work can never command a good price, and to do bad work is morally hurtful to whomsoever does it, both in act and deed. Although we might, without any great infringement on our sincerity, pay a good-natured "compliment, politely penned," to the author of 'The Way of the World,' we refrain, because the stern fact would remain, that the novel, taken as a whole, is worth very little. It is not an amusing book—it is not by any means an original book. The authoress (for a woman's hand is patent) having read a good deal of second-rate literature has apparently said to herself, "I could do almost as well myself"—and she has gone and done so accordingly! There are traces of care and painstaking in the work, but no mortal will care for the result they have produced. Miss Alice Hope and her numerous "offers,"—her lovers and her "losses" neither "point a moral nor adorn a tale," for 'The Way of the World' is both egotistic, dull and flimsy. We should rejoice greatly if by any effort of plain speaking we could stop the supply of superfluous novels.

*Now or Never: a Novel.* By M. Betham Edwards. (Edinburgh, Edmonstone & Douglas.)—There is talent of a scattered, incoherent sort, here and there, in this volume, but it is not woven into a sustained form. The story is foolish, the incidents are hysterical, and there is no ending to the book. It is difficult to read it through, and it is unsatisfactory to look on further, for the reason that there is no legitimate winding up of affairs. Miss Edwards might do something better if she took time and pains,—but there would be no irreparable loss to the world if she abstained from writing books henceforth and for ever. We are patient and much-enduring readers,—we can stand phrases in polyglott when they come in the reasonable shape of dialects that most educated Christians may charitably be supposed to know something about. But what lady-reader can be expected to see into the meaning of—"Tak! skad jastes Ludwico co do kata tutaj rotusz." 'Now or Never' belongs, we are sorry to say, to the numerous tribe of modern novels which it is waste of good time to read, and a more than questionable investment of it to write.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Harry Hartley; or, Social Science for the Workers.* By J. W. Overton. (Lea.)—The object of this work is stated in the preface:—"As an English workman I have seen with feelings of mingled gratitude and pain the many efforts which are being made for the moral and intellectual improvement of the class to which I belong. The motives which actuate our would-be benefactors I know to be excellent and above all praise; but their mode of application in most instances I hold to be the development of a great mistake. I have ever held that the workers as a class must elevate themselves, and that our real true and good friends of the middle class must cease to look upon us as automata, to which they have to give life as well as motion: rather let them look upon us as the great misdirected power we really are." \* \* An earnest wish to assist in the accomplishment of this object induced me to devote my leisure to the production of this work, in which I have endeavoured to show the real condition of the skilled artisans of England." As a picture of the *fast life* of the working classes, the book is so far interesting as it reveals the charms and temptations which theatricals have for them. Those who desire to hear about the dramas, the actors and the actresses most popular at the "Gaiety" may find them described here, not by a condescending visitor, who comes to report what he sees, like a traveller in a foreign land, but spoken of lovingly and respectfully, and the importance given to all concerned which they have in their own meridian. The flavour of the story is stronger and coarser than will be pleasant to general readers, though it must strike every one that "fast life" in St. Giles's and "dissipation" in St. James's are wonderfully alike both in principle and practice. But the Author of 'Harry Hartley' does not carry out the aim announced in the preface; there is no evidence of insight into the social tastes and habits of the cultivated, well-read artisan. We do not feel disposed to accept the Author of 'Harry Hartley' as their exponent. According to him, they make precisely the same objections to become "marrying men" as those in a class above them; and Harry's fastidious disgust at the swarms of children sitting on door-steps and playing in the street would be the echo of the reflections of the elegant dandy lounging at his club; and meditating on the fascinations of some fair Anna Maria which have perilled his prudence and peace of mind. On the difficult topic of "social evil" the author is cynical; but Harry Hartley is not a type of the working men of England. The one practical observation that suggested itself after closing the book was, that if theatrical amusements really exercise so strong a charm over the working classes as is here asserted, philanthropic members of the Social Science Association would do well to see if the stage cannot be made to do good service in the work of social improvement and moral progress. A strong taste is an engine that may be turned to great good or great evil.

*The Crusades and Crusaders; or, Stories of the Struggle for the Holy Sepulchre.* By John G. Edgar. With Eight Illustrations by Julian Portch. (Kent & Co.)—These stories, for the pleasure and profit of young readers, are told with spirit; and are not more romantically coloured than historical authenticity justifies. It would be impossible perhaps to exaggerate the adventures of that blind chivalry which wasted the best blood of Europe on the fields of Palestine, in fulfilment of a ragged preacher's prophecy. Mr. Edgar's narrative has been illustrated by eight admirable sketches, from the pencil of Mr. Julian Portch, whose delineations of the Crusaders—crowned, girdled and shielded men, all Lion-hearted—will make the boy's heart throb, and impel him to learn, from this Christmas volume, how the knights went to battle and clove Saracen helmets by the thousand.

*The Boy-Tar; or, a Voyage in the Dark.* By Capt. Mayne Reid. With Twelve Illustrations, by Charles S. Keene. (Kent & Co.)—Here is the old story for boys, told in a new way. It is the brave little lad who must go to sea, and will go, notwithstanding that rough men laugh at him. How to manage it is the problem. Capt. Mayne

Reid—a ready inventor for juvenile imaginations—sends his hero down in the hull, and he sails to Peru in the dark, tapping water-casks, eating flour, and ultimately climbing up to the decks as the voyage draws to a close; when, of course, he triumphs, and is admitted into the ranks of seaman-ship. The narrative is well managed, and the illustrations are good; except that the boy-tar seems to vary in age, being older when he first appears than when he gropes his way to light from the depths of the hold.

*Biography of Louis van Beethoven.*—[Biographie, &c.] By Anton Schindler. (Münster, Aschendorff; London, Williams & Norgate.)—The circumstance of this book being a third edition exempts it from any detailed criticism, though Herr Schindler has remodelled his material so as to produce an almost entirely new work. The stuff and colours of it, so to say, remain; and the rugged, magnificent poet-hermit of Vienna, with all his hopes and fears, his passions and his trials, is brought no nearer to us than formerly. That there is something of the jealousy of a proprietor, as well as of the formality of a pedant, in Herr Schindler when Beethoven is the theme, every European musician is aware. Better than any one else (he supposes) does he understand the master's musical intentions—more intimately than any one else can he penetrate the deep and discordant peculiarities of the man's character.—But panegyric in this, as in other cases, defeats its own object. Heroism and poetry do not change their being, from black to white, because a man is a hero and a poet. Every attempt to prove such change tends to stir a spirit of analysis, cross-examination—to give severity to judgment in place of enlarging its charity. The rapturists, such as MM. Lenz, Berlioz, Liszt, who will go to any length in commending the flaws of Beethoven's less perfect compositions, are accountable in part for the searching distaste which these flaws excite; and if the picture of the man rises before us as one suspicious, violent, disorderly, having been born with noble instincts and generous affections, it is mainly because too much stress has been laid on circumstance, and too little on the amount of arrogance, self-will, and rebellion, which went to the making-up of his personality. That Beethoven was upborne by friends from the cradle to the grave has nothing to do with the argument. Love is bred by fascination, does not measure itself by esteem, and will love on, whatever be the ingratitude, misunderstanding—must we say, turpitude—it may have to encounter. Genius is oftentimes not so fatal to its possessors as to those whom it attracts to the foot of its pedestal. But this unpopular view of the subject need not again be here insisted on.

*Timon, and other Poems; also, the Compact, a Drama, &c.* By J. H. Powell. (Piper & Co.)—Mr. Powell is protected by a good subscription list, therefore we are not afraid to say that his 'Timon' of Brighton is not altogether a 'Timon of Athens,'—and as little another 'New Timon,' such as the one with whose anonymous parentage Sir E. Lytton so notably mystified those who were willing to be mystified.—'The Compact, a Drama,' has hardly our "concurrence," as the Germans phrase it. There is a queer goblin tale at the end of the volume—'The Leaden Figure'—which, though not good, to speak gently, shows a true taste for the supernatural; as the supernatural was, ere unquiet spirits got into mahogany, and the "dear defunct" rapped out moral and loving sentences from the back of the chair on which his relict sits in her weeds planning a second marriage.

*The Devil's Triumph: a Satire, and other Poems.* By Capt. R. Compton Noake. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—There is satire, we suppose, here. We are willing to believe that Capt. Noake means, with the earnest purpose of a true man, to pluck the sleek mask from off the ugly face of Hypocrisy and to vindicate the cause of the desolate and oppressed. But such merit as may be found in this volume is confined to its intention. The working out is dreary and feeble.

*The Law relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Duties of the Registration Officers, and the Marriage of Dissenters in*



England; with Notes and Cases. By W. Cunningham Glen, Barrister. (Knight & Co.)—This is a handbook in which the statutes relating to the subjects named in the title are collected, and the amendments which have been made, and the points which have been decided upon the statutes, are shortly stated in the notes. The Acts which either wholly or in part relate to these matters are about twenty-three in number. The statutes are worded with the usual perspicuity; and Parliament has, with its accustomed pleasantry, inserted some of the provisions in places where the unparliamentary mind would hardly expect to find them. We need not further enforce the utility of such a book.

*David, King of Israel, Readings for the Young*, by Josiah Wright, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.), belongs to a class of educational works mentioned last week—neither sermon nor story. We cannot think the attempt a happy one which obliges him who makes it to narrate in his own words that which has already been narrated in the language of Holy Writ.—*Little Estella, and other Fairy Tales for the Young* (same publishers) is a collection of five rather elegant stories, with here and there just a touch too much of grown-up romance. But what is harder to write than a good, real, credulous, unconscious fairy-tale?—*The Compliments of the Season, &c.*, by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (J. Blackwood), is a tiny book by a lady so happy in herself that to fall in with the genial humour of the week we will not disturb her dream.—*Thoughts for the Thoughtless; or, Inducements for Scientific Inquiry*, by Mrs. C. H. Smith (same publishers), is a little book of useful knowledge nicely conveyed; above the average.

Some few books of rhyme may be enumerated in company;—the first, deserving a better name, being *The Combat of the Thirty, from a Breton Lay in the Fourteenth Century, with an Introduction, comprising a New Chapter of Froissart*, by William Harrison Ainsworth (Chapman & Hall), a spirited old ballad rendered in the style which made the lyrics in "Crichton" popular.—*St. Katharine of Alexandria, a Dramatic Legend*, by "Noell Radcliffe" (Saunders, Otley & Co.), announces itself as a martyr's drama; but it will not put out of our memory Mr. Kingsley's "Saint Elizabeth," still less "The Martyr of Antioch," by Dr. Milman: the very mysticism of the subject which may have attracted its author renders it, we think, comparatively ineligible for treatment in the form suggested. Nor has he the poetical power on which alone can a five-act drama in blank verse be sustained.—*Fragments of the Table Round* (Murray & Son, Glasgow) are a series of ballads of King Arthur's time; two of which have appeared before. The book is superbly printed.—*The Boyne Book of Poetry and Song*, edited by William Johnston, M.A. (Downpatrick, Protestant Office), is a collection of bitter Orange songs, intended to keep alive party spirit in Ireland.—*Magdalene: a Poem* (Smith, Elder & Co.), published in aid of the funds of the Magdalen Asylum, contains scattered verses on different episodes connected with the one sad subject of frailty in women,—among others, a willow lyric concerning the opera of 'La Traviata,' the sentimentality of which almost justifies suspicion of the author's sincerity.—*Thoughts in Prose and Verse*, by Reuben Young, from the Nottingham Press (Renals), are hardly among "the thoughts which create thoughts."

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Dec. 16, 1859.

ONE of the most fruitful sources of that strong sympathy which is just now manifested by all classes in England for the fortunes of Central Italy, is the newly proclaimed liberty of conscience, which has been so eagerly received by the daily-increasing congregation of the Italian Evangelical Church, both here and in the Romagna. The spread of its doctrines has, of course, occasioned paroxysms of impotent rage among the "blacks," as the Jesuit party are familiarly called; and they leave no stone unturned, were it as ponderous as those of Stonehenge, to throw disrepute on the peaceful opponents whose antagonism, they instinctively feel, will work them more ultimate woe than Zouave bayonets and rifled cannon. In a former letter I spoke of the growing importance of this religious sect, which had its Sunday services and week-day evening *scuola*—or school of Gospel instruction—in a spacious room on the ground-floor in the Piazza della Indipendenza.

So strongly sets the tide of popular feeling towards this reformed faith, that last Saturday evening, after the room itself—which may hold some three or four hundred persons—was crammed to the very doors, most of those present having only standing-room, a crowd of not less than five hundred more, who could not find places within, remained clustered outside in the Piazza. It was a matter of no small anxiety, however, to those who watched the progress of the sect with interest and hearty goodwill, to see on that Saturday evening a party of soldiers posted, without any apparent reason, in a dark corner of the square where the *scuola* was going on, as if biding their time for making a descent upon some unsuspecting misdoer, and to hear their hurried tramp along the frosty pavement past the windows about nine o'clock, in the direction of the spot where the congregation was just issuing into the bright moonlight. More ominous still was the fact that, on Sunday and Tuesday evenings, the doors of the

meeting-house remained closed; and in the course of a few hours it began to be rumoured that the Archbishop had interdicted all such assemblies. Some more hopeful gossips, indeed, surmised that the preacher (the eloquent and enthusiastic *avvocato* Mazzarella) had fallen ill; but this reason was evidently insufficient to account for the state of things, seeing that a temporary *locum tenens* might easily have been found for him.

There was, in truth, good reason for anxiety; for the priests have of late been waxing hotter and hotter in wrath as they have seen whole families of respectable artisans, Bible in hand, trooping to the evening lecture after working hours, and knew that hundreds of the working class who but a few months back had no more spiritual or distinct religious faith than consisted in a ten-times-repeated prayer, muttered spell-fashion, in an unknown tongue, or the offering of a *linda's* worth of wax-candle to the Madonna as a sacrifice for sin, were now, evening after evening, earnestly and keenly discussing the vital questions of a holier creed, in open defiance of their authority. The priest party, indeed, and their obedient sons, the *codini*, have spared no pains to spread reports, nay, and support them in some cases by the personal testimony of sundry of their *ames dannées*, to the effect that the lecture-goers were paid for their attendance at the generous rate of three pauls a head per evening (about one and fourpence English). But they forgot that all the world knows the poverty of the congregation to be such that they find considerable difficulty even in scraping together the rent required for their place of worship, and would be totally unable to bribe the worshippers into the bargain.

The real circumstances attending the closing of the meeting-house, however, seem to have been quite different from those circulated by the *codini*. I learn from excellent authority, that the Government had information of an intention on the part of the priests to excite disturbances, by sending their emissaries to banter and insult the congregation as they were leaving the *scuola*. Soldiers were therefore posted in the neighbourhood to keep order in case of any hot blood being roused; and the Government subsequently sent a most courteous and reasonable request to the leading members of the sect, that considering the need for perfect order and tranquillity which exists at this most critical moment in Tuscany, they would for a time remove their place of worship to some less public situation, and into a *locale* which shall not be on the ground-floor, where the plans of priestly "agitation" are most easy of execution, in order that no pretext may be given for the anarchy cry which it is the darling aim of the retrograde party to raise on the faintest shadow of disturbance. The best proof that such was really the tone of the request made by the Government is, that the influential members of the congregation perfectly concur in its reasonableness, and, as I can vouch, are now seeking a place of worship which may fulfil the required conditions. Not contented, however, even with this explanation, I have to-day had personal communication on the subject with our Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and have received from him the most positive assurance that the Archbishop neither did, nor could do, anything in the matter; and that "as long as he (Cavaliere Salvagnoli) fills his present office, entire liberty of conscience and of creed shall subsist in Tuscany." It is well that the truth of this matter should be known, for doubtless the false report which deceived so many here will find its way into the English papers. And here, by the way, I cannot refrain from rectifying an error into which the *Times* Correspondent from Florence seems, unaccountably enough, to have fallen with regard to the restorations now going on at the Bargello and others of our noble old public buildings, which, like all the embellishments of the city, he represents as being paid for, most unjustly, out of the general taxes of the country; and refers to the Bargello improvements and the new front of Santa Croce as having been begun by the late Grand-Ducal Government. Now, it is the office of the *Gonfaloniere* and the *Comunità* (the Mayor and Corporation) of Florence to plan and carry out the improvements and embellishments of the city, with which the Government have nothing what



ever to do; and the funds are raised by special taxes on the householders of the city. As to the new front of Santa Croce, its cost will be defrayed by the ample revenues of the Convent, assisted by munificent private donations. It is really strange that the "dwellers in the land" should fall into such point-blank mistakes in matters with which the intricacies of diplomatic policy have assuredly nothing to do.

Tuscany keeps a brave heart; although the thought of what may be the result of the approaching Congress can hardly fail to quicken her pulse. The two Universities of Pisa and Siena have been lately re-inaugurated in their original entirety, and not in the miserably divided condition to which they were reduced by the late Government, which expressly transplanted several Professors' Chairs from Pisa to Siena—that of Civil Law, for instance—in order to scatter abroad the incendiary propensities supposed to be at work among the collegians, and particularly to remove the dangerous class of law-students to a more distant city, where they would be more easily isolated and under Government control.

This separation was the cause of great discontent and reclamation from the University of Pisa; and the other day, on occasion of the solemn festival of re-inauguration, in which most of the Ministry and a great number of distinguished persons took part, the documents, in which the University had indignantly protested against this dismemberment, and earnestly appealed against it to the Grand-Duke himself, together with the Ministerial and Grand-Ducal refusals of their petition, were republished in a collective form, and (for this truly is the time when hidden things are brought to light) circulated among the guests at the grand banquet given by the municipality of Pisa.

An Agricultural Institute has also been lately established at the Cascine Palace, with lectures and agricultural shows to be held there in the coming spring, giving promise of improvement to the resources of this beautiful and fertile land. The organization of the Academy of Fine Arts goes on busily, and the first course of lectures is to be given about the middle of January, by Prof. Giudici. And what is to become of all this striving after a wiser and nobler form of political and social existence if, as many predict, the Congress should send us back "*il Figlio*,"—borne on the crossed bayonets of Croat and Zouave? Must it all be trampled out and cloaked over with the show of a general amnesty, and a promise "to say no more about it" *for the present*? Surely not, while England takes our part, and pats us on the head, bidding us not be scared at the frightful faces which Antonelli is making at us from behind the feather fans. *Apropos* of Antonelli, it were surely well that the enthusiastic and voluble Irish Catholic bishops should deign to cast an eye over the incontrovertible testimony to the real condition of the Papal dominions, contained in that series of State Papers of the late Pontifical Government, which is now daily being published in the Bolognese journals.

I have but this moment returned from a solemn and most moving sight—the funeral procession which accompanied the remains of the Marchese Laylatico to their last resting-place in Santa Croce. The honour thus bestowed on the memory of this excellent man and nobly deserving citizen, may perhaps to some appear excessive, but the companionship in death of Machiavelli and Michael Angelo in that venerable Pantheon of old Florentine glory, is a tribute worthy of the strong and generous popular feeling which prevailed over the original intention of interring the Marchese in the family chapel at the Carmine. Never was a stately national ceremony more informed with true and eloquent meaning than the procession of this afternoon. Every soul of the immense crowds which thronged the streets and squares through which it passed felt the truth of the words which one of our National Guards (a mere humble maker of garden-pots) had said to me in the morning:—"*e' menò le mani a pro del popolo, quell' anima santa! Il popolo lo vuole a Santa Croce!*" (He used his strength on behalf of the people, that blessed soul! The people will have him lie at Santa Croce). The

cortège was long and splendid; numbering very few priests, and nearly 6,000 military; while the long lines of the black-gowned brothers of the Misericordia, to which the Marchese belonged, with their rosaries, broad-leafed hats and flaming huge wax torches gave a strange old-Florentine flavour to the scene. The Marchese held the grade of General in the Tuscan army, and every soldier in Florence was under arms at his funeral. The *carabinieri* on horseback, in their new and brilliant uniforms, opened the march. Then came the *cavaleggeri*; then the troops of the line; then, with muffled drums, and to the strains of a solemn funeral march, the two first battalions of the National Guard, of which the Marchese's eldest son, the Duke of Casigliano, is one of the captains. After these came the hearse, with its black horses, plumes, black velvet and gold *de rigueur*, and the beautiful grey charger, trapped in mourning, led behind it, and the Canons of Santa Croce chanting, it seemed to me, an unwilling *Miserere* before. Next walked the members of the Tuscan Government. Ricasoli's stern, anxious face looking more careworn even than is its wont. Then the Deputies of the Assembly and the municipal authorities, all on foot, and in deep mourning. After these a crowd of officers of different regiments—Tuscan and foreign—all bright colour and embroidery. Lastly, the third and fourth battalions of National Guard, a second military band and muffled drums, and more *carabinieri* on horseback closed the procession. Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the pageant was the appearance and admirably simple and soldierly bearing of the National Guard, and many of our countryfolks newly come to Italy were loud in their expressions of admiration at the result of barely four months' drilling, especially in the regularity of their lines and the precision with which two battalions at a time fired the farewell volleys on the Piazza Santa Croce.

But soldiers who learn their exercise "with a will" are not apt to exhibit the dull and vacant impenetrability which I have seen among the Austrian recruits, rewarded over and over again close to my windows with curses and *blows*. Here there is honest pride and emulation at work to quicken an already lively capacity. There is also the feeling that all classes are fused without distinction in this means of national defence; and the eye, running along the ranks as they march past, remarks among the rows of bright and intelligent, and very often handsome faces, the heirs of the noblest, proudest and wealthiest families in Florence. "Ah!" quoth the patriotic garden-pot maker to me a few hours ago, "there's nothing like muskets, I say. Nothing like *Garribaldi's* subscription for me; and though I'm a poor man, I've found a *francescone* for him, and welcome! And then we're all of one mind, you see. Why, the man that stands next to me in file is worth a million and a half, and never misses drill! And if you could but hear our Captain, that's '*il Ginorino*'" (the affectionate diminutive of Marchese Ginori), "how he talks with us, and teaches us, and is one of us . . . and he was the very man that '*i' Babbo*'" (the Grand-Duke) "told to mind his china manufactory, and let him alone to manage the State! '*altro che porcellane!*'" (china, forsooth!)"

And there are many such as "*il Ginorino*," thank Heaven! among the National Guard, and who (with all due deference to Herr Count de Rechberg I say it) would not be likely to accompany the triumphal entrance of "Nandino" into his capital with a very good grace, on the return of the predicted normal state of things. TH. T.

#### WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

Ilitcham, Dec. 20.

Mr. Prestwich's remarks on the statement of the old man at Hoxne pit are very likely just. I readily admit the probability of some of the celts having been found in the flint gravel, and possibly all that were known to Mr. Frere sixty years ago came from that particular bed. I am unwilling to appear over-sceptical in regard to the conclusions that have been drawn from the evidence at Hoxne; but even Mr. Prestwich treats as doubtful those cases which have been considered to confirm Mr.

Frere's statement. Until it has been demonstrated that the celts occur at spots where the gravel was not previously denuded of the superincumbent beds, we can have no strictly scientific proof that they may not have been deposited in the gravel at a period later than the beds which are geologically superimposed upon it. I have sometimes noticed how greatly loose sand and gravel, which had been thrown up 1,500 or 2,000 years ago, has become reconsolidated, so as to render it difficult, without minute inspection, to decide whether it had been previously disturbed or not. From the bottom of a very large tumulus, entirely composed of sand and pebbles, I have obtained lumps of loosely aggregated sand containing carbonized impressions of fern-leaf (*Pteris aquilina*), and fragments of wood. On more than one occasion, when exploring a barrow, I have thought a geologist might have been puzzled whether the soil were not *in situ*, if he had only been shown a few feet square of the surface of the trench that had been cut through the barrow. In some localities the percolation of water, carrying down solutions of the carbonates of iron and lime, produces marked consolidating effects. If the observations at Abbeville and Amiens have been satisfactorily confirmed, there can remain no doubt with any geologist that the Hoxne pit will very probably prove an analogous case. I am perfectly prepared to accept it as such when the evidence upon which it rests shall be placed above all suspicion. I have no time this week to write further; but if you can find space enough for another communication, I should like to direct attention to a few facts which may possibly assist in clearing up the mystery which at present hangs over these most interesting discoveries. I don't know whether the following passage in L'Abbé Cochet's '*Normandie Souterraine*' has attracted the attention of those who are at work upon the subject; but, at all events, if inserted in your pages it will become more widely known:—"Londinières, toutefois, remonte à une très-haute antiquité; les collines environnantes renferment une foule de haches en silex: les *Marettes* (?) seules en ont fourni des centaines." 1st edition, page 181.

With respect to my noticing the way in which flints obtain invisible flaws, I merely wished it to be regarded as a comment upon a suggestion made in a letter in the *Athenæum* the week before, and not that I considered it likely to throw much light upon the fragments of flint which have been regarded as knives when found in caverns. If I may venture a suggestion in that direction, I should be much more inclined to consider them as fragments used for obtaining light. The Abbé Cochet more than once alludes to flints, shaped like gun-flints, being found with other articles which had evidently been worn in the girdles of persons whose skeletons he had disinterred. That materials for procuring light were commonly carried about the person when the Roman armies were on the march, may be gathered from Pliny:—"Hi exploratoribus castrorum maxime necessari, qui clavo vel altero lapide percussu scintillas edunt." The "*altero lapide*" may be a mistake, or he may refer to some purpose answered by merely obtaining the light emitted on rubbing two quartzose pebbles, without regard to the iron requisite for obtaining sparks. If conveniently-shaped fragments of flint were carried into caverns and dropped upon the soil, we may expect they would find their way down to the potted bones below. It is well known that the surface is continually raised by worm-casts, and thus objects—as chalk and pebbles—become buried. Antiquaries will remember how long the so-called "*Kimberidge Coal-money*" continued to be a puzzle. In some learned disquisitions, it was supposed to have been of Phœnician origin, and employed in sacrificial rites, &c. It has since been proved to be nothing more than the waste pieces which had remained attached to the chucks of turning-lathes, and had been chucked aside by the workmen when they had detached the armlets, vases, and other objects fashioned by them out of this quasi-jet material. They are found abundantly beneath the soil in the Isle of Purbeck. J. S. HENSLOW.

P.S.—You are aware that the miscarriage of your letter, and consequent delay for a fortnight



at Heatcham, Norfolk, has been the cause of my delay in writing.

#### THE NORTHWICK GEMS AND COINS.

DURING the last two weeks the first portion of the rich numismatic collection, formed during the last seventy years by the late Lord Northwick, has been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, and some of the best specimens, we are glad to say, have been secured for the British Museum. The many interesting and unique pieces known to exist in this cabinet naturally elicited considerable competition, which was sustained with great spirit during the whole of the sale. With the carefully-compiled Catalogue before us, we have considered the following as worthy of special citation:—*Agrigentum*, 159*l*. The notorious monster *Sylla*, depicted upon this beautiful medal, so strikingly corresponds with Virgil's description, that, as has been observed by Dr. Noehden, one might imagine the poet had had this coin before him when he wrote these verses:—

Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo  
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pristis,  
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

*Æneid*, III. 426-28.

—*Camarina*, 52*l*. This highly-interesting piece presents us with the legend of the visit of Zeus to Leda in the form of a swan. The artistic beauty of this specimen is seen to advantage in Dr. Noehden's enlarged engraving, which is cited in the Catalogue. It was bought for the British Museum.—*Catana*, 52*l*. The artist's name is here gracefully introduced on a small tablet held by the Victory floating over the victorious quadriga. This elegant production passes to our National Collection.—*Syracuse*, 51*l*. A most charming specimen of medallion Art, by Eukleidas, whose name appears on the helmet of Minerva.—*Syracuse*, 41*l*. An exquisite production, by one of the artists of the renowned Syracusan medallions, KIMON, whose name appears on the diadem of Arethusa. This valuable and beautiful variety, for which Torre-muzza cites the Carelli cabinet, now adorns that of one of our most distinguished amateurs.—*Philip the Second*, Macedonia Rex, 29*l*. 10*s*. This unique gold didrachm bears the name of a known Rhodian magistrate, accompanied by the device and name of the city of Rhodes. The circumstances under which this remarkable variety of the money of Philip was minted would form an extremely interesting subject of inquiry, and might be advantageously discussed by the collective talent of the Numismatic Society.—*Gortyna*, 51*l*. 10*s*. Here we have another unique piece, the device of which seems to point to a connexion with Ephesus. We had hoped to have seen it secured for our national cabinet: it was, however, purchased for foreign account.—*Magnesia ad Meandrum*, 265*l*. The name of the purchaser of this perfect and exquisitely beautiful numismatic monument has not transpired; but the severe competition for such a production is not only an honourable proof of the appreciation of high Art, but, furthermore, that it exists in the right quarter.—*Samos*, 100*l*. It is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than the artistic conception of the type of this extraordinary coin. The incipient demi-god grasps the serpents with a heroic vigour that may be said to foreshadow the more colossal labours which at a later period of his life he was destined to perform.—*Cleopatra*, Syria Regina, 240*l*. This "goddess," for so she is styled on the medal, the daughter of Ptolemy the Sixth, King of Egypt, was successively the wife of Alexander the First, Demetrius the Second, and Antiochus the Seventh, and the mother of Seleucus the Fifth, Antiochus the Eighth, and Antiochus the Ninth, all Kings of Syria, and has the unenviable reputation of being the murderer of her husband Demetrius, and of her son Seleucus; but finally met her death in a cup of poison intended for her second son, Antiochus the Eighth. The remarkable historical medal, now supposed to be unique, was struck in the last year of her sanguinary career. It was purchased for the British Museum. Among the class of Biblical coins, may be cited those of Neapolis in Samaria (1,455), with the type of the temple on Mount Gerizim,—the silver shekel of Simon Maccabeus,

—and the copper coin of Herod the Great,—which appear in the Catalogue under Nos. 1,460 and 1,466. The British Museum has also secured Delphi, struck by the Amphictyonic League, veiled head of Ceres to left, &c., 69*l*.—*Athene*, head of Minerva, &c., 35*l*.—*Elis*, Zeus Olympius seated, &c., 30*l*.—*Head of a Bacchante*, 20*l*.—*Polyrhenium*, the tetradrachm, type of Athens, &c., 38*l*.—*Uncertain King of Phœnicia*, 35*l*. Altogether, we understand that the Museum has secured as many as 100 coins from the present sale, at an expense of about 900*l*. That the amount given for the Cleopatra was not excessive, considering its rarity, extreme beauty and fine preservation, is confirmed by the fact, that the agent of the Duke de Luynes received a commission from him to bid as high as 300*l*. for it; but the agent's instructions arrived too late to be carried into effect.—The grand total of the sale was 8,568*l*. 15*s*.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE case for a separation of the literary and scientific collections in Great Russell Street is said to turn, as the manner of our country is, more immediately on the practical question of present cost than on the question of philosophical arrangement, or even of future saving. Hence the Committee of Trustees are said to be engaged, not so much in discussing the principles of classification, as in ascertaining the prices of land in Bloomsbury and South Kensington. Even on this lower ground, if the requirements of the Department of Natural History be fully laid before the Board of Trustees, the verdict must be given in favour of removal. The fear is, that, following the House of Commons policy, the Bloomsbury party may present only part of their need, and so, for the sake of an illusive economy, get the Trustees committed to their principle. The fact, we believe, is, that ten acres are needed for the ever-growing scientific treasures:—this land must be obtained, either now in mass or in plots during the dozen years next to come. Should this circumstance be fairly stated at the outset, how can the result of a vote be doubtful? Land on the South Kensington estate may be obtained by the nation from Her Majesty's Commissioners at least four-fifths cheaper than from the proprietors of Montague Place and Russell Square. The first, we imagine, may be had for 5,000*l*. or 10,000*l*. an acre. The other would have to be bought at 45,000*l*. or 50,000*l*. the acre. The difference on ten acres would be 400,000*l*. Why, this sum would build a palace for the reception of the scientific collections.

Among the preparations for sending ships, men, guns, bombs and rockets to the Chinese coast, we should be pleased to hear of Government sending out a competent naturalist. We know very little of the Fauna or Flora of Northern China. With our Indian possessions to cultivate, it is of the highest importance that this little should be increased. We already owe to China, in a great degree from the enterprise of our old Correspondent Mr. Robert Fortune, several profitable Indian industries. More, much more, is unquestionably to be learnt from the barbarians; and if we are eager to teach them how to fight, we should at least be eager to learn from them whatever we can in the way of civilization. The French will make notes in China if we do not, to our comparative disadvantage. Mr. Blyth, curator of the Zoological Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, would be an excellent choice, we should think, for such a mission.

A pension of 50*l*. a year from the Civil List has been given to Mrs. Janet Taylor, "whose services to the mercantile marine," says the *Times*, "are well known."

Mr. William Blades, a gentleman who has been engaged for some time past in preparing a memoir on the life and labours of Caxton, and with that object has thought it expedient to examine all the known copies of Caxton, whether in public or private collections, has had the good fortune lately to discover a small publication of our first printer, hitherto unnoticed by all bibliographers. It is a broadside, and remarkable as the first broadside printed in the English language. Mr. Blades dis-

covered it lurking in Lord Spencer's copy of the 'Pilgrimage of the Sowle,' translated into English from the French of Guillaume de Guilleville, and printed by Caxton in the year 1483. From the similarity of the type and the subject, it was doubtless concluded by Dibdin and others that this sheet formed a part of the work mentioned, and with which it was bound up. Upon closer inspection, however, it has turned out to be a wholly independent publication, and a veritable broadside. The contents are simply two prayers, apparently intended to be used by Christians at the hour of death. These prayers are intensely devotional, and as a specimen of the religious fervour of our ancestors, even under the reign of the fourth Edward, we extract the former of the two. It is as follows:—"O glorious Jhesu, O mekest Jhesu, O mooste sweetest Jhesu, I praye the, that I may haue trewe confession, contricion, and satisfaction, or I dye. And that I may see and receyue thy holy body god and man Sauyours of alle man-kynde Cryst Jhesu without synne. And that thou wylt my lord god forgene me alle my synnes for thy gloryous woundes and passion. And that I may ende my lyf in the trewe feythe of alle holy chirche. And in paygth loue and charyte with my euen crysten as thy creature. And I com-mende my sowle in to thy holy handes thurgh the gloryous helpe of thy blessyd moder of mercy our lady saynt Mary, and alle the holy compagne of heuen Amen. The holy body of Cryst Jhesu be my saluacion of body and soule Amen. The Glo-ryous blood of Cryst Jhesu brynge my soule and body in to the euerlastyng blysse Amen. I crye god mercy, I crye god mercy, I crye god mercy. Welcome my maker, welcome my redeemer, wel-come my sauour. I crye the mercy with herte contryte of my grete vnkyndenesse that I haue had unto the." In the second prayer, which is equally devout with the first, but too long for ex-tract, there is not a single expression that could be objected to by the most evangelical person of the present day.

Mr. W. H. Russell, "Pen of the War," as Douglas Jerrold felicitously called him, is about to assume editorial responsibilities in connexion with *The Army and Navy Gazette*. This journal is to be devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the military services and national defences.

We are glad to see the *Times* call attention to the "ridiculous" arrangement by which the public are now teased at South Kensington. Through the resolution of the public, the Vernon Gallery and the Turner pictures have been united with the Sheepshanks Collection, so as to form one splendid gallery of modern English art. The trustees of the National Gallery opposed this transfer to the last. When they found public feeling too strong, they clogged their concession with a number of trifling conditions, such as having for that portion of the English collection under their control a separate entrance and a separate umbrella-stand! The consequence is, that the public, when going to see their own pictures, are expected to walk up a dirty lane instead of through the Sheepshanks Gallery. Surely this pretence of making a sham distinction between one part of the Collection and another—as though they were not both the common property of the nation—is the affectation of trusteeship.

We have only to print the following as we receive it:—

"17, King William Street, West Strand, Dec. 20.

"I would beg leave to correct an error made in the review of Bibliographical Pamphlets of the late Cavaliere Giuseppe Molini. He only stopped payment once, in 1814, when the firm was Molini, Landi & Co., when, I believe, all the creditors were satisfied. With the failure of Giuseppe Veroli & Co., G. Molini had nothing to do, as he had relinquished business in favour of his only son, Luigi; and this bankruptcy was caused by the misconduct of Veroli, and caused Giuseppe Molini very great annoyance, and who assisted in an arrangement with the creditors.—I am, &c.

"CHAS. FRED. MOLINI."

An explanation has been given by Mr. Charles Dickens on the subject of a silly but widely-circu-



lated bit of slander—in which Mr. Dickens was accused of putting an old friend's peculiarities, greatly caricatured, into one of his books, under the figure of Harold Skimpole. Mr. Dickens's explanation is conceived in his most kindly humour:—"Four or five years ago the writer of these lines was much pained by accidentally encountering a printed statement, 'that Mr. Leigh Hunt was the original of Harold Skimpole in 'Bleak House.' The writer of these lines is the author of that book. The statement came from America. It is no disrespect to that country, in which the writer has, perhaps, as many friends and as true an interest as any man that lives, good-humouredly to state the fact, that he has, now and then, been the subject of paragraphs in Transatlantic newspapers, more surprisingly destitute of all foundation in truth than the wildest delusions of the wildest lunatics. For reasons born of this experience, he let the thing go by. But, since Mr. Leigh Hunt's death, the statement has been revived in England. The delicacy and generosity evinced in its revival are for the rather late consideration of its revivers. The fact is this:—Exactly those graces and charms of manner which are remembered in the words we have quoted were remembered by the author of the work of fiction in question, when he drew the character in question. Above all other things, 'that sort of gay and ostentatious wilfulness' in the humouring of a subject, which had many a time delighted him, and impressed him as being unspeakably whimsical and attractive, was the airy quality he wanted for the man he invented. Partly for this reason, and partly (he has since often grieved to think) for the pleasure it afforded him to find that delightful manner reproducing itself under his hand, he yielded to the temptation of too often making the character *speaking* like his old friend. He no more thought, God forgive him! that the admired original would ever be charged with the imaginary vices of the fictitious creature, than he has himself ever thought of charging the blood of Desdemona and Othello on the innocent Academy model who sat for Iago's leg in the picture. Even as to the mere occasional manner, he meant to be so cautious and conscientious, that he privately referred the proof sheets of the first number of that book to two intimate literary friends of Leigh Hunt (both still living), and altered the whole of that part of the text on their discovering too strong a resemblance to his 'way.'" This explanation is, we understand, perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Leigh Hunt's family.

Efforts are being made by a body of merchants in Liverpool to introduce a taste for science and literature amongst the working men of that town, by means of popular lectures, similar to those delivered at the Government Museums, Jermyn Street, and South Kensington. Having formed themselves into a committee, whereof the Mayor is chairman, and Mr. James Samuelson (author of the 'Earthworm and Common Housefly') is honorary secretary, they engaged Dr. Lankester to deliver his course of Lectures on Food, and hired a large hall in the centre of the town for their delivery. To add interest to these lectures, the committee enlisted the co-operation of a number of eminent brokers, one of whom exhibited, after each lecture, samples of the various articles of produce treated by the lecturer, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, sugars, grains, &c., and added his practical experiences of the particular trade.

London is merry with preparations for the Christmas week. Nearly all the theatres, from Covent Garden to the Royal Grecian, are busy with clown, columbine, sprite and pantaloons; and next week, given up to the genial spirit of the season, we shall all be laughing with our little folks from school at the fine old practical jokes—as clown knocks down the small boy, bonnets the policeman, and pockets the hot poker. Other places of public entertainment, more or less serious in their invitations, are on the alert.—A fancy fair is to be held at the Crystal Palace, with a gigantic Christmas tree, magic lanterns, and the like.—The Great Globe and all that it contains is at the public service.—Madame Tussaud is waxing stronger in attractions.—The Colosseum offers music, mimicry, Swiss waterfalls, caves, stalactites, ruins, and magnificent panoramas.

Here is choice enough surely for the Willie or Edie most passionately bent on holiday pleasures.

The year, before parting, has added another bright name to the long list of literary celebrities which it has taken away from us. We regret to have to record the death of Wilhelm Grimm, the younger of the two eminent brothers who, by their united efforts, have so vastly contributed to the knowledge of German antiquity, German folk-lore, and the history of the German language. Wilhelm Grimm died on the 16th of this month, at Berlin, in consequence of an abscess on the back, from which he had been suffering for the last fortnight. He was born on the 24th of February 1786, a year after his brother Jacob, at Hanau; received his first education at the Lyceum at Cassel, and became, in 1804, a law student at the University of Marburg. From 1814 to 1830 he was employed as Secretary at the Electoral Library at Cassel, and went then, with his brother Jacob, to Göttingen, where he was employed as Assistant Librarian, and, since 1835, as Professor at the University. In 1837, he protested, with his brother Jacob and five other Professors, against the arbitrary overthrow of the constitution of the kingdom of Hanover, in consequence of which he was deposed and banished. He found an asylum at Cassel, until, in 1841, the liberality of the King of Prussia opened to him, as well as to his elder brother, a new sphere of activity at the University of Berlin. Ever since that time both brothers have been indefatigable in the service of science. A great part of their joint labours, especially the slowly advancing Dictionary of the German Language, remains undone on the shoulders of the surviving brother. Wilhelm Grimm's name is a lasting one; neither the patriot nor the man of science can forget him. Nor will the children for whom he collected those ever-fresh and ever-fragrant green-wood flowers, the "Kinder und Hausmärchen" of Germany.

From Corfu we hear that an Ionian Association for the promotion of Science, Literature, and Art, has been formed under favourable circumstances. Sir Andrea Muxotidi is named as President, Mr. Drummond Wolff as Vice-President. The Committee consists of Signor Antonio Polliti, Count A. Mercali, the Most Illustrious Sir Tipaldo Xidian, Rev. Papà Vulismà, Dr. Napoleone Zambelli, M. Grasset, French Consul, M. Bacheracht, Russian Consul, Charles Sargent, and Colonel Irvine, R.A. The Ionian Association proposes to collect information on Literature, Art, and Science generally, so far as concerns the Islands more especially; to encourage the energies of Ionian citizens and others, by the distribution of prizes and certificates of honour; to institute inquiries into the past history, and the present physical resources and condition of the Islands and the adjacent Continent. To effect these objects, books, funds, collections, will be needful. It will be the endeavour of the Society, therefore, first, to establish a Library, Museum, and other Scientific Institutions at Corfu. When this has been done for Corfu, an attempt will be made to establish similar institutions in the other Islands, which will offer, to travellers and scholars, a means of pursuing, with facility, their studies in Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxò. We wish the Association every success.

"It is a novelty worthy of record," says our Neapolitan Correspondent, "that four new Professors have been just appointed to the University, all of whom hold Government appointments, and two of whom were the Commendatore Bianchini, Director of the Interior and of the Police, and the Commendatore Muzena, who was Minister of Finance and of Public Works. The former has been appointed to the Chair of Commerce and Public Economy; the latter to the Chair of Administrative Law; the Commendatore Roberti to that of Penal Law, and Cavaliere Rocco to that of Commercial or Maritime Law. Bianchini, as you know, has already written on the subject of Political Economy, in a work which he styles 'Ben'essere Sociale,' the authorship of which has been disputed. He may be supposed to be acquainted with his subject; but, advanced in life, and in a perfectly novel position, it may be much questioned

how far he is fitted to impart information. Muzena is, I understand, a good appointment; but to each there is this objection, little felt or appreciated here, of course,—the appointments are illegal. By Royal Decree, no one can occupy a chair who has already a Government appointment, as each of the above-named gentlemen has;—and again, the appointments should be made as the consequence of a competition. Many young men had entered their names to compete for one or more of the chairs, who are now deprived of their path of promotion. The Chair of Political Economy is almost new here; or, if not, has been saddled with such conditions that the instruction communicated from it was of little or no value. Besides this, no permission could be obtained for printing any works on Political Economy,—the subject has been altogether discouraged. It is only two years since that a Neapolitan publisher laboured ineffectually to be permitted to collect and print the works which have been written on Political Economy by Italians, Milanese, Neapolitans and others. I understand that they have great merit; but where Government is held to be a Divine right, it is inferred, of course, that the arts of Government also are communicated from above, and that Political Economy, or any other social science, is perfectly useless. The theory, monstrous as it is, is reduced to practice in Naples."

#### The Last Week of

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Exhibition of CHILDREN'S SLENDID NEW PANTASMA-GORIA, Daily, at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven.—Lecture by E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on the PHILOSOPHY OF MAGIC.—Exhibition of the BEAUTIFUL COLOURED FIRE CLOUD.—New Entertainment by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, "MUTLEY"; or, the Ways of the World. Musically, Poetically, and Pictorially Illustrated.—The HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—Lecture by Mr. KING, SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS.—DISSOLVING-VIEWS: INDIA AND CHINA.—New CHROMATOPES.—DIVER, DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Open Daily, Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten.—THE NOVELTIES, &c., for the PRESENT SEASON:—Miss KATE and Miss ELLEN TERRY, of the Princess's Theatre, in their New Operatic Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled DISTANT RELATIONS.—A Beautiful Series of COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC DISSOLVING VIEWS OF CHINA, Photographed on the spot, and expressly prepared for this Institution by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra.—New Humorous Character Monologue, with Songs and Illustrations, by Mr. W. P. Foster, entitled THERE AND BACK.—A Musical Melange, entitled NOTES ON EVENING PARTIES, by Mr. Jones Hewson (his first appearance in London).—Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES, with Vocal Illustrations by Mr. Edward Dale.—THE WONDERS OF MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. James Taylor, in which he will introduce several New and Startling Deceptions.—Mlle. Prudence will exhibit her wonderful performance of CLAIRVOYANCE.—Colossal DIORAMA of JERON, with New Effects, and Vocal Illustrations, by Mr. Edward Dale and Chorus.—Magnificent PANORAMA OF LONDON, and PARIS BY NIGHT.—Stalactite Caverns—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrent—Cosmographic Views—Museum of Sculpture—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Conservatories brilliantly illuminated, &c.—Admission 1s. the whole, 1s. Dr. BACHIOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRICKELL.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three. Entertainment in Physical and Natural Magic. Entirely New Tricks for the Christmas Holidays. Amphitheatre, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Private Boxes, One Guinea. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Dord Street; and at the Polygraphic Hall.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369 OXFORD STREET, Principal, Dr. W. E. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

#### SCIENCE

*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.* Vol. II. Part I. *On the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkund.* By Henry B. Medlicott, A.B. (Williams & Norgate.)

ANOTHER instalment of the Geological Survey of India is now before the public, accompanied with a geological map, on a scale of four British miles to one inch, compiled from four sheets of the Indian Atlas. This portion of the Survey was undertaken to trace the Vindhyan formation continuously along its northern limits from where it is typically known on the table-lands of Rewah and Punnah, into connexion with the stratified rocks of Gwalior and Delhi to the



north-west, and also to examine its relations to the rocks on which it rests, or with which it is in contact. It has been found that this great formation exists in unbroken continuity along the entire area examined between Allahabad and Gwalior, unchanged in lithological type or geological disposition; and that it is underlaid for a considerable portion of its boundary by two or more distinct series of sedimentary rocks. The Vindhyan formation itself consists of a series which the present writer thus particularizes under three local denominations:—

1. Bundair—sandstones and shales with lime-stones.
2. Rewah—sandstones and shales.
3. Kymore—sandstones and grits, or shales.

As to the age of this series the surveyor has but little to offer. Although they are perfectly undisturbed and apparently removed from the commonly received causes of induration and mineralization, they are almost in the lithological condition of clay, slate, and its associates. The massive sandstones show this less, but in the thinner beds and the rocks termed shales these features are marked.

The only topic of general interest touched upon by the author in this Part of the Survey is, the once celebrated Diamond mines of Punnah. These had been already imperfectly noticed by Capt. Franklin in 1833, but we have here some remarks in the nature of additions, the substance of which may be thus stated:—The diamond bed proper belongs to what are now called the Rewah shales, and the associated beds are identical in kind and position with those of the base of the scarp hard by. The rock diggings near Punnah do not cover a space of more than twenty acres. They are on a low, flat, rising ground at the base of the slope from the Kymore scarp, and there were formerly five or six pits in progress. At Kumerea the "kakru" or diamond ore is an incoherent, ferruginous, sandy earth, of variable thickness, and undecided in its position. To the east the position and form of the "kakru" become modified. In one place it is a bed of clear conglomeratic sandstone, two feet thick, resting on the strong beds of pure sandstone, and worked at the surface. But the precise position of this deposit is sometimes perplexing. There is, however, but one conglomerate bed, which, though varying in composition, seems to be continuous. The surveyor could not inspect any specimen of diamond in the matrix.

With reference to the origin of the diamonds, it can hardly be supposed that this rock is their native bed. It is most probable that the gems are fellow travellers with the pebbles. The two prominent kinds of pebble are the sub-angular fragments of red and of white shale, and pebbles of what was called green quartz, but is a semi-vitrified sandstone. The writer believes he has identified these pebbles with a particular range of rocks, and thus traced the native home of the diamonds.

The great majority of the diamond diggings besides those just described are diluvial. Against the sides of the outlying ledges there are deep deposits of "kunkurry" and lateritic clay, in which great pits are dug in order to get at the layer of coarse, subangular cherty gravel, in which diamonds are to be found. The most interesting of the diluvial mines are those of Udesna and Sakeriya. The former are in active work, but water often finds its way into the pits. Here the best material is a stiff, unctuous clay, with quartz gravel dispersed through it. There are other diamond workings in the gorge of the Boghin, which must be alluvial, as the entire excavation is to be attributed to the action of a river. The natives remove some twelve feet of dark brown clayey sand to get at the boulder bed, in the base of

which diamonds are found; but both here and below the narrow gorge the gravel at the surface of the river bed is much worked. Hereabouts, some twenty years ago, an European, name unknown, made an attempt at mining on a large scale, but with what success is yet to be discovered, although the remains of his wash-pits and picking-floors still testify to his enterprise. The author says little to encourage future undertakings of this kind, and, in fact, it is difficult to say how far the sagacity of the natives may have rightly determined the precise limits of the diamond rock. Within certain areas the ground is almost exhausted, and the natives never attempt rock diggings beyond these areas, probably for sufficient reasons. Yet it seems warrantable to infer, that not a few gems "of purest ray serene" are distributed over this pebbly conglomerate and mingled with the diluvium and alluvium of the neighbourhood. The limits of the rock-deposit should be traced, as in this part of India the rock diggings for diamonds are the most valued.

It has been supposed that coal deposits exist in parts of the present district under the Vindhyan rocks, because bituminous shales crop out from beneath the sandstone. But from the circumstances detailed in a note, we infer that the carbonized shales are not in this place indicators of true coal.

Considerable quantities of iron-ore are found here, but the scarcity of fuel renders them unimportant at present. Questions must first be settled as respects the production of iron on a large scale, and without coal, before these iron deposits, and others of similar character, are worth minute examination.

A few side-page sketches and occasional foot notes of explanation would greatly add to the acceptance of the future Parts of these Memoirs. As they now appear, no reader but a persevering geologist will attempt to peruse them; nor is it easy even for a geologist to see at the first reading where the surveyor is placing and leading him. In the first page we are hurried *in medias res*, and find no kind of indication as to our geological position relatively to the surrounding country, or the arrangement of other parts of the Survey. Each such tractate is like an oddly-shaped piece of a boy's puzzle-map apart from the other pieces into which it should fit to make the whole clear and apparent. No doubt the completed Memoirs will piece well together, but we and many of our readers may not live to witness this desirable harmony of scattered parts.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 15.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Right Hon. Edward Lord Stanley was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read:—'On the Repair of Tendons after their Subcutaneous Division,' by B. Brodhurst, Esq.;—'On the Curvature of the Indian Arc,' by Archdeacon Pratt;—'Comparison of some recently-determined Refractive Indices with Theory,' by the Rev. B. Powell.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 15.—John Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Among the presents to the Society's library was a set of the literary works of the President, Earl Stanhope, and a fine copy of Rossini's 'Views in Rome,' from Mr. J. Henderson.—Mr. G. A. Carthew exhibited a pedigree, on vellum, of the family of Hastings, commencing in the reign of Henry the Third.—Mr. T. Williment presented his original drawings from wall-paintings in the church of Faversham.—Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited, by permission of Dr. T. Cammack, a silver cramp-ring, bearing a rude attempt to inscribe the names of the Three Kings of Cologne.—Mr. B. Woodward exhibited a silver ring, bearing the model of a double cannon.—A communication was read, from Mr. A. Nesbit,

'On the Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in the North of Germany,' illustrated by numerous drawings.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Dec. 5.—Mr. G. Godwin, V.P., in the chair.—Routine business having been transacted, the Chairman, in communicating to the Meeting the death of the President, Earl De Grey, said, The question of who shall be his successor will come before you very soon, and will, doubtless, receive the consideration which its importance demands. The first inquiry, probably, will be whether we should have a professional or a non-professional President. For my own part, I strongly incline to the opinion that the President of the Institute of Architects should himself be an architect. Selected, as he is, by the Government as member, *ex officio*, of Royal Commissions or Committees of Selection, it seems to me that the President should have such an acquaintance with the wants and views of his professional brethren, and such a knowledge of the art, as might be expected in a person holding the honourable position of your President. I do not think the Institute would lose in weight by electing an architect for its chief: the office would give dignity to the man. It seems to me that the presidential chair should be an object of ambition, the attainment of which every member of the profession should view as open to him on commencing his career. These, however, are merely my own individual opinions, and I venture to give expression to them in order that the subject may be well considered.—Mr. G. G. Scott, A.R.A. then commenced a paper, 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey,' the conclusion of which was postponed.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Hussey, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Scott completed his paper, which was illustrated with a remarkable set of drawings. He described particularly the Chapter House and its present miserable condition, and the Saxon portions of the abbey.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 13.—Annual Meeting.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The Report of the Council for the past session, which was read, noticed briefly, in accordance with the usual practice, some of the works in progress or which had been completed during the preceding twelve months.—The deceases of the Members during the year were announced to have been:—The Earl De Grey, Honorary Member; Messrs. I. K. Brunel, H. E. Fortescue, W. H. D. Mackain, R. Stephenson, M.P., T. Storey and A. Wright, Members; J. Barrett, S. Bennett, R. Cantwell, G. Donaldson, R. B. Gardiner, E. Highton, J. Houldsworth, E. Hughes and G. Mills, Associates. The resignations of one Member and three Associates were announced; and it was stated that the effective increase during the year (after deducting the deceases and resignations) amounted to thirty-seven, whilst the total number of Members of all classes on the books was 894.—The financial position of the Institution continued to be very satisfactory. There was an available balance of 1,356*l.* (of which 1,000*l.* was on deposit at interest), being an excess of 300*l.* above the balance of the previous year.—After the reading of the Report, Telford Medals were presented to Messrs. M. Scott, R. Mallet, H. Bessemer and W. J. Kingsbury; a Watt Medal to Mr. J. W. Jameson; Council Premiums of books to Messrs. T. S. Isaac and M. B. Jackson; and the Manby Premium, in books, to Mr. W. J. Kingsbury.—The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices on the Council for the ensuing year:—G. P. Bidder, President; J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw and J. R. M. Clean, Vice-Presidents; Sir W. Armstrong, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, T. E. Harrison, T. Hawksley, G. W. Hemans, J. Murray, J. Scott Russell, G. R. Stephenson and J. Whitworth, Members; and W. Bird and Capt. Huish, Associates.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 21.—J. Dillon, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. W. Bertram, G. Blackie, T. Braby, N. Grew, T. Hutton, J. M. Curdy and H. Matthews were elected Members.—The paper read was, 'On Starches; the Purposes to



which they are applied, and Improvements in their Manufacture,' by Mr. F. C. Calvert.

## FINE ARTS

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—Willing that all sides of the argument on the Great Reform of the Royal Academy should be presented to the public, so that what is now done may be done deliberately and on firm conviction, we insert the following communication:—

"London, Dec. 20.

"Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the question which is referred to the Council of the Royal Academy, by the members of that body, and which has been touched on by you; viz. Should the Associateship be a limited or an unlimited body? You say that an unlimited Associateship is the right thing in principle, and I agree with you that in theory it may be so; but as the Royal Academy itself is at present constituted, there are, in my mind, several considerable dangers and objections to which it would be liable. The honour conferred by the degree of Associateship would be lessened; but the injury of not receiving that honour would be greatly increased when its reception was supposed to depend on individual merit alone. I say, supposed to be,—for it would, in fact, be limited in many cases by all the chances of enmity, indifference and favouritism, to which all human nature is prone, and the artist portion acknowledgedly not exempt from. I believe in its working it would add immensely to the power and influence of the Academicians; and I, for one,—one among very many—would regret to see that, until that body was itself much reformed and somewhat enlarged in character. We know too well now, that whatever the Forty may do now about the Associateship will be done by many of them of the necessity of external pressure. Now, if the number of Associateships be limited, every vacancy becomes a right of entrance to some artist,—if the number be unlimited, every election becomes a personal favour and recognition of the individual,—a state of things liable to increase the heartburnings of jealousy and injustice, already so rife everywhere, and which must meet and pain us in all directions. I think a merely enlarged Associateship would increase the influence of the Associates on the Academy; and, through them, the outsiders would be strengthened. Suppose it increased to forty, the same as the Academy itself, with the four vacancies, it would add twenty-four names to the list; and I venture to think, if conscientiously selected, they would include all who have a present claim—and so large a number of clever men is the result of many years' accumulated injustice and exclusion—it could not for many years again occur. At the same time, I agree, unlimited Associateship, with a publicly responsible body or Academy, is the real desideratum; but take care that, in a seeming reform, they are not merely increasing the power of a rich, anomalous body,—public in its claims,—private as to its performance of the duties on which it founds those claims.

"AN ARTIST."

The National Gallery will to-day exhibit additional pictures. Important arrivals of early pictures from Italy within the last few weeks mark very satisfactorily the energy and activity of Sir Charles Eastlake and of the resident executive, Mr. Wornum.

The massive stone pedestal, with its inclosure of planking, still remains waiting in Waterloo Place for Mr. John Bell's bronzestatues to complete the Memorial to the Guards. Another square planking has also started up in Palace Yard, which marks the site determined on for Baron Marochetti's statue of Cœur de Lion. Anything on this spot would be most welcome to break the flat monotony of the façade of the Houses of Parliament. Something even larger and bolder would have been more welcome than the proposed equestrian. But the monument is a fine one. In all probability we shall see its completion before that commemorating the more modern event.

A novel and excellent mode of lighting has been established during the past week within the pre-

cincts of Covent Garden Market. Its object is to accommodate the wants of the market-gardeners during the dark early hours of the morning. The general principle is that of a ring of strong gas jets, protected by a band of glass, under a lofty, wide-spreading iron shade, enamelled white on the inside. The central high standards of iron—for they are too solid and well designed to be called lamp-posts—bear the initials of the Duke of Bedford. In these masses of well-concentrated light the public will have practical proof of what is really wanted in London for the centre of our most dangerous street-crossings. The glaring lamps that are usually made use of dazzle the eye and fail to accomplish the effect which is most wanted—namely, light the actual pavement immediately round them. Many accidents in crossing the roads occur from a glare of flame in shops opposite to the eye; but in the handsome market-garden apparatus the flood of light falling down from so great a height, and protected by so large a shade, is strong enough to overpower all surrounding lamps, and could not fail to warn the foot passengers of their danger.

Those who attended the last meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen will not have forgotten the gallery of historical portraits, which formed so interesting a feature amongst the sights provided for the members by the citizens of Bonaccord. The Committee have determined to issue some fifty or sixty photographs of the most interesting of the portraits.

An angry Correspondent writes, to complain of the enormous time the Architectural Photograph Society keeps purchasers waiting for their photographs. When our print-shop windows are full of the choicest foreign works in this art, nothing but a business-like punctuality will persuade purchasers to wait six months for impressions in no respect above the average.

A delicate and graceful portrait of the Prince of Wales—from a drawing, we believe, by Mr. Richmond—now adorns the print-shop windows, of which it is nearly the latest attraction. Of course, in these courtly things, it seems a necessity that they must never be perfectly true, and must have some garnishing of flattery. We have an inch added to the brow, the eyes quickened, the chest widened, and the chin strengthened. The result is a feminine, but most exquisite drawing, abounding in beautiful touches of sharp pencilling, and fit for any drawing-room. The hair is especially well treated, and the complexion is stippled with most commendable care and skill.

An engraving entitled 'The Forge,' the production of James Sharples, an engine-smith, in the employ of Messrs. Yates, engineers, Blackburn, now lies before us. It is the result of a self-taught workman's five years' patient toil. Although so finely executed that it has surprised some of our greatest professional engravers, it is the work of a man who never received any instruction but six months' lessons in ornamental drawing at the Bury Athenæum. It is from a painting of his own conception, which he spent three years in successfully executing,—a work which was preceded by a life-size head of Christ, a family portrait, and an emblem for the Society of Engineers, which carried off the first prize. It has been wisely published at the earnest desire of the artist's brother-workmen, who look upon it as a gratifying evidence of social progress—of the spread of Art amongst our labouring population. For a first work, it is indeed a marvel; considering, moreover, that most of the engraving tools were made by the artist himself, and that, till recently at a publisher's office, Sharples had never even seen an engraved steel plate. The engraving, which represents the artist's workshop, but for the want of expression in some of the faces, could not be distinguished, by the general observer, from the work of an experienced craftsman. In fact, to our eyes, it has a freshness of manner as much superior to the dull artificial liness of the common hard steel engraving, as homemade cloth is better than the sleek devil's-dust of cheap tailorism. The tools and various engine-maker's implements are delineated as though the artist loved to draw them.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS begs to announce that he will give a grand NEW YEAR'S CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, January 2, at St. James's Hall. Vocalists—Mlle. Victoire Balfe, Madame Bahia, Miss Harrington, and Madame Fiorentini; Herr Reichardt, Mr. Suchet Champion, and Signor Tadini. Instrumentalists—Violon, Signor Notti; Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini; Harmonium, Herr Engel; Piano-forte, Mr. Brinley Richards. Conductor, Mr. M. W. Balfe. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Messrs. Cramer & Co.'s, 210, Regent Street; and Messrs. Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

**GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.**—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Every Evening (for a fortnight only), and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS during the Christmas Holidays. Mr. MITCHELL has the pleasure of announcing that he has made arrangements with the London Glee and Madrigal Union, Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings and Mr. Lawler, under the Direction of Mr. Land, for a Short Series, during Christmas, of GLEES, MADRIGALS, and PART-SONGS, with Songs and Ballads of the Olden Time, interspersed with Illustrative Notices and Anecdotes, by THOMAS OLLIPHANT, Esq.; to be given every Evening, commencing at half-past Eight, and terminating at Ten o'clock; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, commencing at half-past Two, and ending at Four o'clock.—The First Concert will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 2.—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s. each; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—BOXING NIGHT, Monday, Dec. 26, and during the Week, will be presented an entirely new opera, entitled VICTORINE. The Music composed by Alfred Mellon. The Translation and Poetry by Edmund Falconer. Characters by Mr. Sandley, Mr. Henry Haish, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Terrott, Mr. De Solla, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Rance, Miss St. Clair, Miss Parpa. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. After which, will be produced a Comic Christmas Fairy Pantomime, to be called PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms. The Opening by J. V. Bridgeport, with New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Danson, Cuthbert, Dawes, &c. The Machinery by Mr. Sloman. The Pantomime arranged and produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. *Dramatis Personæ*—Mullof, Mr. Anderson; Huon, Miss Emily Scott; Puss in Boots, Miss Cran; The King, Mr. Bartley; The Count Von Grabenuff, Mr. W. H. Payne; Wilfwilght, his son, a regular Pickle, Mr. F. Payne; Gulpendown, an Ogre, Mr. Tallien; The Princess Blanchefleur, the pink of perfection, who pinks Huon to the heart, Miss Clara Morgan; The Countess Von Grabenuff, Mr. A. Barnes; Innocencia, Queen of the Good Fairies, Miss Kate Saxon; Worldliness, a Fairy Potentate, Miss Morrell. Scene 1. Interior of the Mill. Scene 2. The Court of Queen Innocencia. Scene 3. The Royal Palace—Wilfwilght in hot water. Scene 4. Corn-fields, with river in the distance. Scene 5. Gulpendown Castle. Scene 6. Fingal's Cave off the Scottish Coast, by Moonlight. Scene 7. Grand Transformation, which the Management has endeavoured to render worthy of the palmiest days of fairy lore, being the Grove of Golden Palms. Characters for the Transformation:—Harlequin, Mr. F. Payne; Clown, Mr. H. Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Sprites, Messrs. Tallien; Columbine, Miss Clara Morgan; Gulliputian Harlequin and Columbine, Master and Miss Louri. Mists and clouds of doubt and suspense dispelled by the Congress of Nations assembled in the Fairy Halls of Peace. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. To conclude by Half-past Eleven. A Grand Morning Performance on Wednesday, the 28th, at Two o'clock, and on each succeeding Wednesday, to be arranged for Booking. Fees to Box-keepers.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. (to hold four persons) upwards; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; 1st, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.**—Mr. A. Mellon's first opera must have been naturally an object of interest to every Englishman whom its writer's talent as an English conductor has attracted. It is only fair ere the curtain goes up, or a note is heard, or a word is said, that certain thoughts and things should be recalled.—Expectation is too apt to forget that, in order to succeed on the stage (as compared with any other less mixed world of musical composition), not only are science and genius required, but also that third, and smallest, though oldest, grace—experience.—Nothing but sight and hearing of his own operas can give any new comer the power of enchanting a large public, or else of grasping the few so forcibly that the many dare not stay away. And thus no man desiring to write for the stage is to be judged from his first essay—an assertion to be proved from the lives of masters of admitted fame—such as Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Signor Rossini, M. Meyerbeer. Let Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' his one only opera, be admitted as the exception which proves the rule,—and that was a failure on its first night, which only succeeded after many remodellings.

There is no need to tell the story of Mr. Mellon's opera when we have named 'Victorine,' the clever Adelphi dream-drama, as having furnished it. The words, by Mr. Falconer, are arranged with regard to ballads and solos, rather than concerted pieces; and the book, as a whole, produces the effect of something altered and extended beyond the limits originally contemplated.—Neither shall we discuss the music bit by bit; but content ourselves in preference with an attempt to characterize it generally. It is well written for the voices; rarely affected, generally pleasing,—in a style approaching more nearly the eclectic manner of Belgian composers than that of either the German, French or Italian schools.—It has melody, though perhaps not of the



freshest; harmony, sufficient without audacity; nicely fancied and adroitly varied instrumentation. Containing nothing very seizing, it contains nothing (in spite of the too great elongation of the second act) which is in itself wearying. Mr. Mellon, in brief, is justified by this opera in writing again,—and his hearers in expecting that with experience he will rise higher in stage composition than he has done in 'Victorine.'

The heroine's character was exceedingly well sung,—fairly well acted, by Miss Parepa. She has done wisely to come home among her own people—since the school, the intelligence, the solid execution of every note of her music, some of which is very brilliant—the untiring power,—and the steady intonation which she exhibited on Monday evening, amount to qualifications which cannot be overlooked. It would disappoint us if this young lady should not become of great musical value in this country. Her part is an uphill part for a singer to play: but her wish, unmistakeably, was to play it; and from such wish may come good acting with practice and opportunity. The lover of Victorine, *Michel*, the furniture-maker, the tenor of the opera, is Mr. Haigh. This gentleman is possessor of one of the loveliest voices ever heard in an English throat:—a voice easy, expressive and *suave*, without sickliness. So rare an amount of natural charm should be turned to better account than Mr. Haigh seems at present able to do: since he could secure the topmost honours of his profession, which are as yet far above his head. Mr. Santley has the small bass part in the opera. The public has adopted him, and rightly: because he has adopted the public,—in the only one true way—that of working in acknowledgment of favours received. Nothing more steadily progressive (with many things yet to gain) than the career of this young artist, is in the range of our experience.—A good word is due to Miss Thirlwall, who should ripen into a valuable English "*seconda donna*."

The *encores* were many,—the composer and the singers were greeted with every kind of welcome. What the opera will do for the theatre, let the Sibyls say. With us it has quickened every impression of Mr. Mellon's cleverness, and enhanced our value for the power and promise of Miss Parepa, the *Victorine*.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is not our vocation to chronicle private acts of courtesy, be they ever so gracious, save under peculiar conditions. These last, however, belong to the Penrhyn Cup. Musical readers may remember that when speaking of the concourse of village bands in Yorkshire, we adverted to the music set before Her Majesty during her passing visit to North Wales. This was contributed by workmen in the employment of her host, Col. Penant. They received the other day pleasant assurance that the serenade was not forgotten, in the form of a silver cup, accompanied by—what brings the matter within scope of comment—a letter expressly desiring that such token should be considered as a mark of Royal sympathy and encouragement for the popular cultivation of Music. It is welcome to record this, by way of strengthening the hands of every one engaged in the art,—and of spurring up those interested not to slacken in their efforts to set it in its right place as a recognized object of public care. Let us hope that the coming year will see advance in any movement having this object. Once again let it be urged that the interest of the money annually squandered on mistakes and their reparation in other departments of art and recreation would suffice to do most efficient good. Think of the Great Bell,—twice cast, twice cracked,—think of the shrubs plucked up in the Parks, which were only planted down there a couple of seasons ago,—think of the cost of planning and un-planning new public offices, which no one can get built, and, meanwhile, of propping up old ones till the battle of the architects comes to an end,—think of the extra money which must be yet voted ere New Westminster Bridge can be made accessible! Think of these things, not in an aggravating and petulant spirit: but as so many proofs that we

English have no disinclination to expenditure, be it ever so gratuitous,—and that were public feeling once fairly turned in the direction of Music, a grant in support and cherishing of a beautiful, popular and humanizing art would pass as easily as the grants to maintain Schools for Design, or to purchase pictures for public admiration.

Handel and Bach, as composers, with Miss Arabella Goddard, Signor Piatti, Mr. Best, and Herr Becker, to play their works, made Monday's provision of instrumental music at the *Popular Concerts*. The vocal music was contributed by Miss Poole and Mr. Ramsden, in English ditties, like their entertainment, drawn from Mr. W. Chappell's collection.

We mentioned duly the projected formation of an amateur instrumental society, to act in company with the *Vocal Association*. Meetings have been held, it appears,—prospectuses circulated, and an advertisement put forth which deserves a place among the curiosities of this dying year of progress. The "blower through a hollow stick" (as an irate Quaker merchant called his clerk, who was caught over a flute in place of a ledger), that can sound an octave of sour notes on his instrument,—the bass-player, only a degree better than the wondrous scraper, who is never to be heard except when the Waits murder mid-winter sleep,—are hereby proved eligible as members, and to form part of the band assembled for weekly practice! Surely this cannot turn out a Band of Hope!—The thing might have passed, had not professors of eminence allowed their names to stand at the head of the scheme. What wonder if imperfectly-instructed foreigners speak contemptuously of the state of Art in England, when such an invitation, thus sanctioned, is going the round of the profession and the papers!

The name of Mr. Parkinson, as a singer possessing a tenor voice of remarkable quality, is beginning to pass about in our musical circles. Let us hope he has that hundredth part—to use the well-known Italian phrase—which makes the singer.—Talking of tenors, we perceive, by news from the North, that the noise made by Signor Mongini has been "too much" for the *dilettanti* of the St. Petersburg Opera.—Signor Giuglini has appeared at the Italian Theatre at Paris, "without any very extraordinary success," writes an eye-witness on whom we can rely; "being applauded as much as, not more than his comrades, in 'Il Trovatore,'—Mesdames Cambardi and Borghi-Mamo, and Signor Graziani.—M. Roger's benefit-performance took place on the 15th. The purpose of the evening was achieved in a brilliant receipt. M. Duprez re-appeared, to support his successor, in some fragments from 'La Juive.'

'Fidelio,' as concert-music, is about to be performed, complete, at Manchester, on the 28th, under M. Halle's direction.—Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Tauride' on the 11th of January. The principal singers on the latter occasion will be Madame Hayes, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. The version in English used will be that prepared for M. Jullien's meditated production of the opera, during his short period of theatrical management, by Mr. Henry F. Chorley. It is the same writer's intention, we state by request, to attempt an English version of the other four great operas of Gluck, so as to make a uniform edition.—The week's journals of Paris announce a chance of the revival of 'Armide' at the *Théâtre Lyrique*; the opera, which among all Gluck's five, could be the most practically produced on our English stage. Greek stories require actors who can be statuesque—intelligent, artists of beauty, genius and antique study, in short.—'Armide' is a fairy tale, the precursor of a long tribe of romantic operas, of which 'Tannhäuser' is the last, and worst (as to music). But even Weber, in 'Oberon,' did not exceed, with all his mighty modern means, Gluck's music of enchantment in 'Armide.'

The *New York Herald* gives a great account of the success, at the Italian Opera there, of Signora Adelina Patti, the fourth daughter of Madame Barilli, a singer who had some renown in her time. On every account we hope the tale may prove true.—An *olla* more than usually curious seems in process of being served at the *Théâtre Français* of New York. Mr. Samuel Cowell, whose feats as

comic singer (however measured in their whim), are only known by hearsay to such musical Londoners as are distinct from the musical class who "sup to singing," is advertising his comicalities in America—in companionship with none other than our young countryman (we believe), Mr. Mills, the pianist of high promise brought up in Germany,—whose promise has been already mentioned in this journal.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Marine Aquaria*.—In your impression of the 10th instant there appeared an article on Marine Aquaria, in which your Correspondent draws attention to the errors committed in the construction of the tanks and tank-house at the Zoological Society's Garden, Regent's Park. No one will attempt to question the justness of his remarks concerning the house, the results having proved beyond a doubt that it, and perhaps the tanks too, require modification. It was not until last summer that I had an opportunity of seeing them, and after the glowing description which had been given me and which I had read, my disappointment was inexpressibly great. To every question that I put I received the reply dead, dead, until the word became an incubus. Still I cannot indorse all your Correspondent's opinions and statements. I quite agree with him in reference to the oxygen not being supplied solely by the plants but by the air in constant contact with the surface of the water, but he adopts a style of writing which savours too much of Ishmaelism to please me. That he should find fault with and condemn every Aquarium which he has not engineered, is surely derogatory to any man of science and good sense, though perhaps excusable; but that he should make assertions not borne out by facts, is unaccountable and inexcusable. Of course I cannot tell what your Correspondent sets up as his standard when he writes of the "murky abortions" which exist at various institutions, among which he classes the Museum at Hull; but I can tell you that we are not the possessors of one of these untimely births, containing "gaping fishes, flabby sea anemones, and weak-legged crustaceans." What it might have been, had we depended on specimens sent into the town by a London caterer, I can only conjecture; but it is more than likely we should have been driven to form a Burial Club or a Marine Insurance Society. We do not profess to have a very extensive collection of animals: our endeavour has been rather to illustrate the Fauna of our own shores than to have a large number from other places; and we have been so far successful that the seawater in one Aquarium has not been changed or renewed, or in any way interfered with—not even filtered—for nearly three years; and in another we have not been much less successful. This contains a collection of *Bunodes Crassicorni*, or *Coriacea*, that would delight the most fastidious. These have been in their present home many months, and have displayed their gourmand propensities at the cost of many a crab, muscle, and whelk. The preservation of this anemone is confessedly difficult. In a letter from Mr. Gosse, he writes me—"The longest time I have ever kept Crass is four months, and then only in a very dark corner." We give them no very dark corner, and yet they live, because we have carried out the principle of oxygenation as effected by the surrounding air. What Mr. Lloyd may have done in this special instance, I do not know; but I think all will agree that the Hull Royal Institution and its Aquaria do not deserve to be treated as and placed with the refuse, and prove that your Correspondent has written from report, and not from observation.

THOS. ROWNEY.

Royal Institution, Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 19.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. H. M.—M. A. B.—H. F.—J. E. T.—T. B.—T. E. M.—W.—J. J. L.—E. H. M.—S. F.—W. S. A.—H. J. T.—A. C.—A. K. Y.—W. B.—E. G. R. C. H.—R. M. C.—G. H. B.—received.

If an Old Subscriber will refer to the passage once more, he will see that the conclusion is not drawn from the particular premises which he has hastily supposed.

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The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance. Credit allowed of one-third of the premiums till death, or half the premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.  
Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.  
WILLIAM RATTAY, Actuary.

# **THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** (established a. n. 1834), No. 39, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C. London.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a capital of 350,000, invested in Government and real securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the members. The Assurances in force are 1,400,000, and the income upwards of 60,000 per annum.  
No extra charge to Assurers joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.  
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.  
N.B. All Policies taken out on or before the 31st December, 1859, will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

# **IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1820.

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**SECURITY.**—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.  
**PROFITS.**—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.  
**CLAIMS.**—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,500,000.  
Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.  
SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

# **MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**

# **SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** Instituted 1851. HEAD OFFICE:— 28, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The Profits are divided every THREE YEARS, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following  
**Example of Additions.**  
A Policy for 1,000*l.*, dated 1st March, 1832, is now increased to 1,654*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of 363*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of 10*l.* 4*s.*, and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.  
THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO ... £5,272,367  
THE ANNUAL REVENUE ... £187,240  
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) ... £1,194,657  
ROBT CHRISTIE, Manager.  
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.  
LONDON OFFICE, 23, POULTRY, E.C.  
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

# **ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** 39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK. *Chairman*—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

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**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.**  
The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 380,000*l.*, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 8	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	2 7	2 0 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

**MUTUAL BRANCH.**  
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.  
The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.  
At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.  
One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.  
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.  
Loans upon approved security.  
No charge for Policy Stamps.  
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.  
Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.  
No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.  
The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock.  
E. BATES, Resident Director.

# **BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9. 1, Princes-street, Bank, London. Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, *Chairman.* Increasing rates of Premium, especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts. Half-credit rates, whereby half the Premium only is payable during the first seven years. Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death if occurring previously. Provision during minority for Orphans.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**  
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.  
Profits divided annually.  
Premiums for every three months' difference of age.  
Half-credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable, the unpaid Half-Premiums being liquidated out of the Profits.  
EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

WITHOUT PROFITS.			WITH PROFITS.		
Age.	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age.	Annual Pre-mium.	Half-Yearly Pre-mium.
30	£. s. d. 1 1 9	£. s. d. 2 3 6	Yrs Mos. 30	£. s. d. 2 7 3	£. s. d. 1 4 2
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	3	2 7 6	1 4 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	6	2 7 10	1 4 6
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	9	2 8 2	1 4 8

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

# **ESTABLISHED 1841.**

# **MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,  
18 Vict. Cap. xxxiii.  
LONDON, 25, PALL MALL.

**Directors.**  
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Department of Medical Statistics—William Farr, Esq., M.D., D.C.L. F.R.S.

At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th of November, 1859, it was shown that on the 30th of June last—  
The number of Policies in force was ..... 6,110  
The Amount Insured was ..... £2,601,925 10*s.* 8*d.*  
The Annual Income was ..... £121,263 7*s.* 7*d.*

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to 2,432,798*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly  
**Half a Million sterling.**

The Society has paid for claims by death, since its establishment in 1841, no less a sum than 503,619*l.*

**INDIA.**—Premiums have been computed on the actual results of European Life in that Colony, extending over the whole period of the East India Company's experience, and will be found generally lower than those of other Companies, and especially favourable for military men.

Civil rates charged on the lives of military officers holding civil appointments, for the term of such appointments.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the Assured returning to Europe permanently to reside.

Policies may be made payable either in London or in India, at the rate of Two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

**HEALTHY LIVES.**—Assurances are effected at Home or Abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

**ARMY AND NAVY.**—No extra Premium is required on Healthy Lives in the Army or Navy unless in actual service.

**MASTER MARINERS** are assured for life or for a voyage at equitable rates.

**VOLUNTEERS.**—No extra charge for persons serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

**RESIDENCE ABROAD.**—The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of most other Companies.

**INVALID LIVES** Assured on scientifically-constructed Tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the Premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of Premium have ceased.

**STAMP DUTY.**—Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every other charge except the premium.

**MEDICAL MEN** are paid a guinea for each report, and receive the same advantages as Solicitors for any business they may introduce.

**NOTICES OF ASSIGNMENT** are registered and acknowledged without charge.

**SECURITY.**—Assurers incur no risk of Copartnership as in Mutual Offices, but are free from all liability.

A Capital of Half-a-Million sterling, fully subscribed (in addition to a large income and accumulated assets) affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements.  
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other Information, may be obtained on application to any of the Society's Agents, or of  
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary,  
55, Pall Mall.

# **NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,** 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH. 67, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, 1809.

New Assurances during the past year ..... £377,425 0 0  
Yielding in New Premiums ..... 12,565 18 8  
Profit realized since the last general investigation 136,629 5 0  
Bonus declared of 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum on every policy opened prior to Dec. 31st, 1858.  
Fire Premiums received in 1858 ..... £31,345 16 5

**LONDON BOARD.**  
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Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, &c. may be obtained at the Office, 4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, Lothbury, London, E.C.  
ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

# **LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,** 81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Instituted 1806.

*President*—Charles Franks, Esq.  
*Vice-President*—John Benjamin Heath, Esq.

**Trustees.**  
Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. | Robert Hanbury, Esq.  
Alfred Head, Esq. | Bonamy Dobree, Esq.  
The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance; the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the Premiums, and not to an increase of the sum assured by the Policies; the Members being entitled to such reduction after they have been assured for seven years.  
The Society has paid in claims more than ..... £3,340,000  
And has Policies now in force amounting to ..... £8,250,000  
For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding £2,670,000  
And a gross income from premiums and interest, of more than 530,000  
Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* on the same life.  
The Society has no agents, and allows no commission.  
EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

# **SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Union Insurance Company was held on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1859. A Report by the Directors, giving full and detailed statements of the Company's transactions, was submitted to the Meeting, and unanimously approved of.  
The Report by the Auditor of the Company, certifying the accuracy of the Balance Sheets and of the various statements, was also submitted to the Meeting.  
It appeared from the Report that—  
The number of Life Policies issued during the year was 522  
The amount insured thereby was ..... £253,740  
Yielding in new Premiums ..... £7,314 1*s.* 9*d.*  
That the amount paid for Life claims, including bonuses, was considerably less than in the previous year; and that after payment of all claims, expenses of management, &c., a large sum was added to the Life Assurance funds.  
In the Fire Department, it was stated that the Premiums amounted to 40,372*l.*, being an increase of upwards of 3,600*l.*, when compared with the amount for the previous year, and that, after payment of all Fire losses, expenses of management, &c., there was a considerable surplus on the Fire account.  
A Dividend was declared payable to the Shareholders on the 3rd of January, 1860, at the rate of 8 per cent. free of Income-tax.

# **LONDON BOARD.**

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*Solicitors*—Messrs. Olipherson, Lavie & Peachey.  
Forms for Proposals, and Prospectuses, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at any of the Company's Offices and of the Agents throughout the kingdom.  
F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.  
37, Cornhill, London.

# **ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.  
Established 1834.  
(Branch Offices: EDINBURGH, IPSWICH, and BURY ST. EDMUNDS.)  
Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.  
*President*—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

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LIFE ASSURANCES are granted under an extensive variety of forms with, or without, participation, and at moderate premiums; the rates for the Younger Ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable Offices.

**ACTUAL SERVICE RISK**, within the United Kingdom, in Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, and in the Militia, is covered by the Company's Policies.

**FIRE ASSURANCES**, both at Home and Abroad, are accepted at very moderate Premiums.

The Assured participate in the Fire Profits in respect of Policies in force for five complete years. The return for the past Quinquennial period is in course of distribution.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.  
\*\* The Receipts for the RENEWAL PREMIUMS due at CHRISTMAS are ready for delivery in Town and throughout the Country.



**THE LONDON ASSURANCE, 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE.**  
30th November, 1859.  
The Corporation of the London Assurance give notice to parties whose Lives are Assured in their Office, that no extra Premium will be charged to them on joining any Volunteer Corps for service in the United Kingdom, and that all Policies will be paid in full where death ensues in consequence of such service.  
**JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.**

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Established 1836.

Offices:  
No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and 20 and 31, Poultry, London.  
Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.  
INVESTED FUNDS .. £1,156,035.  
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.  
Year. Fire Premiums. Life Premiums. Invested Funds.  
1848 .. 35,473 .. 19,840 .. 388,590  
1858 .. 113,612 .. 40,128 .. 620,838  
1859 .. 276,058 .. 121,411 .. 1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.  
Policies EXPIRING on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 9th of January.  
**SWINTON BOLLIT, Secretary to the Company.**

**THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

**Directors.**  
Henry Currey, Esq. Thomas Hamber, Esq.  
Ralph Ewall, Esq. Rev. William Palin, M.A.  
John S. Peltor, Esq. Joseph Stainburn, Esq.  
John V. Gooch, Esq. George Alfred Walter, Esq.  
The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assured by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.  
Premiums to Assure 100%, payable at Death (with Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Annually.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
30	£2 6 11	£1 4 2	£0 12 5
40	3 2 5	1 12 1	0 16 5
50	4 6 3	2 4 3	1 2 8

Peculiar advantages are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the agency in places where no agent has yet been appointed. Apply (if for an agency, with references and full particulars) to  
**CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.**  
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**H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, Regent-street, W.; 23, Cornhill, E.C.; and 10, St. Andrew-square, Manchester.**—TO APRENTICES AND GUARDIAN'S YOUTH, from three to fifteen years of age, are SUPPLIED by Messrs. NICOLL with OVERCOATS and every description of CLOTHING adapted for the various ages, at the same moderate prices, and in the same degree of style and durability that may be observed in all the other departments of their several establishments.

**CADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the** Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.  
**HENRY BRETT & CO., Importers,**  
Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA.—A GIN of** the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 28s. each, bottles and case included. Price-Currents (free) by post.—**HENRY BRETT & CO. Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.**

**WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.**  
**ANDREW & HUGHES, SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, viz.,** Port, Sherry, &c., 20s. per dozen; Madeira and Amontillado, 24s. Two samples for two shillings.  
"I find your wine pure and unadulterated."—*Hy. Letheby, M.B. London Hospital.*  
Colonial Brandy, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon.  
27, CRUTCHED-FIARS, Mark-lane, E.C.

**THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,**  
122, PAUL MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.  
**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT** ..... 20s. & 24s. per dozen.  
**SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY** ..... 20s. & 24s. "  
The finest ever introduced to this country.  
**ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY**, soft, nutty and dry, 32s. "  
**SPLENDID OLD PORT** (Ten years in the wood), 42s. "  
**SPARKLING EPERNA CHAMPAGNE** ..... 38s. "  
**ST. JULIEN CLARET**, pure & without acidity, 28s. "  
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.**

**DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT SHERRY, &c.** Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public, saving the great annoyance of returning them. A Pint Sample of both for 2s. stamps.  
Wine in Case forwarded free to any railway station in England.  
**EXCELSIOR BRANDY**, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Price lists forwarded on application.  
**JAMES L. DENMAN,**  
65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

**HEDGES & BUTLER** recommend their **DINER SHERRY** at 80s. per Dozen—Superior GOLDEN SHERRY, of soft and full flavor, 3s. — Pale and Brown Sherry, 30s., 42s., 48s., — Port, 36s., 42s. — First-class Port, 42s., 54s., 60s., 72s. — St. Julien Claret (pure with body), 30s. and 36s. — Claret of superior growths, 42s., 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s. — Chablis, 36s., 42s., 48s., — Sauterne, 48s., 60s., — Red and White Burgundy, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., — Champagne, 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s. — Hook and Moselle, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 72s., — Sparkling Claret, 60s., 72s., 84s. — African Port and Sherry, 24s. — East India Madeira, Bucellas, White Port, Imperial Tokay, Vermuth, Frontignac, Constantia, and every other description of Wine. Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy 72s. per Dozen. — Schiedam Hollands, Foreign Liqueurs, &c. On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately by

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WINE MERCHANTS, &c.,  
155, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.  
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**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,**  
 an improver and beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,**  
 for imparting a radiant bloom to the Complexion, and a soft-  
 ness and delicacy to the Skin.

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TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTH-  
 ING SYRUP.**—This efficacious Remedy has been in gen-  
 eral use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous  
 Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful  
 Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child  
 will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced.  
 It is as innocuous as effaceous, tending to produce the Teeth with  
 ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be  
 rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for  
 JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice  
 that the Names of Barclay & Sons, 65, Farringdon-street,  
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 Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

Sent free by post for 2d. stamps, a Popular Invalids' Guide, 64  
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**THE NATURAL RESTORER OF PER-  
 FECT HEALTH** to the most enfeebled without Medicine,  
 Inconvenience or Expense, by a pleasant and natural means,  
 which removes: Indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, debility,  
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 dropsy, asthma, spleen, &c.; also children's complaints. London,  
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**TEETH.—By HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL**  
**LETTERS PATENT.**—Newly-invented Application of  
 Chemically prepared India-Rubber and the construction of Artificial  
 Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Sole  
 Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable inven-  
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 RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame. All sharp  
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 most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness  
 and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is  
 given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the  
 absorption of the gums.—2, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-  
 square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square,  
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## CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—

Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a Certain  
 Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,  
 and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him, when  
 his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was  
 cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fel-  
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 recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully  
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 envelope for return postage.—Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street,  
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DR. DE JONGH'S  
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## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of  
 CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT,  
 NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,  
 RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS  
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is incomparably superior to every other kind. The recorded  
 investigations of numberless eminent British and Foreign medi-  
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 that no invalid can possibly realize the full benefits of Cod Liver  
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OPINION OF R. M. LAWRENCE, Esq. M.D.,  
 Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,  
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"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed  
 am I with its superiority that I invariably prescribe it in preference  
 to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a  
 genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the  
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Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;  
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## REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—

Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet  
 there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it  
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 In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to be-  
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## DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the  
 Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company  
 have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From  
 SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—  
 "Second Testimonial."—March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter,  
 received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for  
 Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers  
 perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately exam-  
 ined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the  
 first laying down, now several years, and I am informed that it  
 is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected at  
 Ventnor. I can state, with much satisfaction, it is seen that the  
 CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on  
 Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEEES,  
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—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque  
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 Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and other Art-  
 Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices  
 extremely moderate.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

## DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE.

**HOWARD'S ENAMEL** for stopping Decayed  
 Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state,  
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 It remains in the tooth many years, RENDERING EXTRACTION  
 UNNECESSARY, and arresting the decay. Sold by all Medicine  
 Vendors. Price 1s.

## DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent  
 of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity of  
 Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient  
 it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during  
 pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour  
 during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON  
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 Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-  
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Flatulency, Heartburn, and all bilious and liver affections,  
 are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS  
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 fifty years. Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon, 18, New  
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## THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the Restor-

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 hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth  
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 Hatton-garden.—E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND  
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continues her vivid, interesting and useful delineations of  
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# EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS,

MANUFACTURED BY

BOOSEY & SONS, HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

IN reply to certain statements which have been made by Messrs. Chappell & Co., the agents of M. Alexandre, of Paris, BOOSEY & SONS beg distinctly to state that EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS are made *throughout* at their Manufactory in Wells-street, Oxford-street, under the superintendence of Mr. EVANS, and that no part of the Instrument is derived from M. Alexandre, or any other Harmonium maker. This statement can be verified by an inspection of the Manufactory in all its branches.

BOOSEY & SONS beg further to state that the testimonials which have been furnished by the Clergy, the Profession, and the Press, have reference to EVANS'S HARMONIUMS generally (as will be seen below), and not to one particular instrument, as insinuated by the Agents for M. Alexandre.

Annoyed at the unexampled success of EVANS'S HARMONIUMS, these gentlemen have been led to distort the very simple fact that Mr. Evans, when making experiments on the Harmonium, (before his connexion with Boosey & Sons,) not being in a position to manufacture an instrument throughout, used the skeleton only of an Alexandre Harmonium, to which he added his own inventions and improvements, involving an outlay equal to the cost of a complete instrument.

The Harmonium (referred to as slightly altered) is now in Boosey & Sons' possession, and may be compared with the latest specimens of their own manufacture, which are greatly superior to it in all respects.

BOOSEY & SONS beg emphatically to deny that the superior quality of EVANS'S HARMONIUMS is produced by filing the reeds. The peculiar character, which belongs to all his Instruments (including the cheapest), is the result of the ingenuity, the invention, and perseverance of Mr. Evans, the construction of his Harmonium being totally different to that of M. Alexandre. On the other hand it may be observed, that one of Mr. Evans's own inventions—the Wind Indicator, which he omitted to patent,—has been adopted by M. Alexandre without acknowledgment.

The value of Herr Engel's opinion on the respective merits of the French and English Harmoniums will be sufficiently appreciated, when it is known that within three weeks of the present time he voluntarily proposed to Boosey & Sons to perform on, and recommend exclusively, EVANS'S HARMONIUMS. The offer was, however, immediately rejected.

In submitting the following list of *bonâ fide* Testimonials, Boosey & Sons wish to add that EVANS'S HARMONIUMS are used at the Royal Italian Operas, Covent Garden and Drury Lane. For the former theatre, one was selected for the opera 'Dinorah' at the request of Mr. Costa, and with the approval of M. Meyerbeer. Mr. Costa has constantly testified to the superior merits of these Instruments, and honoured the Manufacturers with frequent visits, to examine the many novel features which they contain.

## TESTIMONIALS.

*From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 3, 1859.*

"We have examined several of the most recently constructed of these instruments; and have been greatly struck with the improvements which, during the course of nearly twenty years, Mr. Evans's persevering efforts have succeeded in making. The great difficulties with which he has had to contend were the harsh metallic tone caused by the peculiar mode of generating sound; the inequality in the scale arising from the preponderance of the bass over the treble; and the slowness of the sounds in answering the touch of the keys, whereby an effect of heaviness was produced, and light, rapid passages were almost impracticable. These defects have been got rid of in a surprising manner. The tone, throughout the entire compass of the scale, is pure, sweet, mellow, and free from that nasal sound which has hitherto clung so obstinately to the instrument, while the mechanical action has become so prompt that the most brilliant pianoforte music can be executed with clearness and precision. The impressions which we derived from our own observation are entirely consonant with those of some of our greatest musical authorities who have borne testimony to the qualities of the instrument."

*From the Rev. A. E. Fowler, Widdington, Essex.*

"I hereby certify that Messrs. Boosey & Sons have supplied us with one of Evans's Harmoniums with ten stops, which is now placed in our Church; and I have great pleasure in stating that the instrument is highly approved for its excellence of tone and for its great power—it being quite equal to filling our Church and to leading the village choir."

*From the Rev. H. Gale, Treborough Rectory, Taunton.*

"Your Harmonium is infinitely superior to those of any other maker that I am acquainted with."

"Messrs. Boosey & Sons."

H. GALE."

*From Cipriani Potter, Esq.*

"Having heard your improved Harmonium, I state with much satisfaction that the advantages I discovered were numerous: the agreeable smooth tone, void of all harshness; the quality of the treble with the bass retaining a proper equilibrium throughout the compass, very rare in keyed instruments; also the sound responding quickly to the touch, necessary for the performance of different styles of music."

"The second row of keys is a great boon for the execution of Melodies, or Solo Parts with an accompaniment, often avoiding the necessity of crossing the hands. With all these advantages, your Harmonium must become a drawing-room instrument."

*From Henry Smart, Esq.*

"I have examined the Harmonium with the modifications introduced by Mr. Evans, of Sheffield, and have no hesitation in giving a high opinion of its quality and capabilities. Its tone is more than ordinarily delicate, and yet with sufficient power for any purpose to which instruments of this description can fairly be applied; while satisfactory means are adopted to ensure punctuality of articulation without the use of what is termed the 'percussion action.'"

"The Harmonium, in particular, as arranged by Mr. Evans with two claviers, is a great improvement on the ordinary construction, and will be found capable of beautiful effects."

*From Alfred Mellon, Esq.*

"I have much pleasure in giving you my opinion upon your Harmonium; it is the best instrument of the kind I have ever heard."

*From W. T. Best, Esq.*

"The improvements made by Mr. Evans in the construction of Harmoniums are important and of great value."

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1679.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

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December 29, 1859.

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December 29, 1859.

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29th December, 1859.

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**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice, that they will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on **MONDAY, March 12**, and nine following days (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), at 1 o'clock precisely, the celebrated Collection of **WORKS of ART and VIRTU**, commenced by the **EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN I.**, and completed by his Grandson, the **EMPEROR RUPOLOPH**. In 1782, in consequence of the Building in which the Museum was deposited being required for Barracks, the Collection was sold to the Chevalier von Schönburg, a well-known Amateur of that time, who, after having increased it by the addition of his own Collection, threw it open to the public under the name of "The Technological Museum of Vienna." It comprises matchless examples of **Majolica and Palissy Ware—Limoges Enamels—Carvings in Ivory and Wood**, by **M. Angelo, A. Durer, Holbein and Flammarino—Mathematical and Astronomical Instruments**, by **Tycho Brahe and Kepler—Bijoux and Jewels**, by **Cellini and the School of the Artists of the Cinque-Cento period—Clocks, Watches and Time-pieces—Italian, German and French Illuminated Manuscripts—Ancient Ornamental Silver and Silver-gilt Plate—Carved Cocoa-Nut and Horn-Cups—Magnificent Objects in Rock-Crystal and other Precious Metals—Fine Repousse Iron and Steel Work—Old German Silver, Dresden, Vienna and other Porcelain—Venetian and German Stained Glass—Miniatures—Enamels—Magnificent Caskets of Lapis Lazuli and Rock-Crystal—Camel and Intaglio—Antiquities, &c. &c.**

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Memoirs of the Insurrection in Scotland in 1715.*  
By John, Master of Sinclair. With Notes,  
by Sir Walter Scott. (Printed for the  
Abbotsford Club.)

POETS, novelists, and romance writers have made the most and the best of "the '15" and "the '45." Lowlanders, Highlanders, Whigs, Tories, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Cameronians, now join in chorus and in admiration of the heroic doings and sufferings which are assumed to have been the marking characteristic of those rebellions. There was no such unanimity among the contemporary representatives of these several sects or parties—indeed, there was little agreement even among those who stood shoulder to shoulder in the battlefield. It was not all loyalty, patriotism, or public virtue, even under the standard of "bonnie King Jamie." Many, no doubt, Lowlanders and Highlanders, came in honour and devotion to their king and to his cause; others in hatred to the Whigs and the House of Hanover; a few Lowland gentlemen because their rights and liberties had been "infamously surrendered" at the Union; and, to make confusion worse confounded, they came at the beck and call of Mar—the very man who "first treacherously presented that fatal, scandalous and deplorable act," to the Scotch Parliament. The editor of this volume speaks of these Lowland gentlemen as forming a large part of the rebel army:—but the "Master of Sinclair," who must have been well informed, and had no motive for disguising the truth, tells us that Highlandmen "made up by very far our greatest number"; and we agree with him. The Lowlanders, speaking of them generally, were Presbyterians—"dastardly, doubtful Presbyterians," Lockhart calls them; a body so "inveterately bent against the King"—the Chevalier—that no "power under God could ever prevail with them in his favour." Of the Highlanders some came willingly; some reluctantly; with others it was mere clan against clan, an old hereditary feud; many, chiefs and followers, came from desperation and want—"every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him" with nothing to lose and the chance of gaining something. All we have since seen and heard of "destitution in the Highlands" is but a form of that struggle for life which went on there from the beginning to the close of the eighteenth century. The old pride in a following had been indulged until many of the chiefs had not the means even to feed their followers. Five-and-twenty years before, when Dundee made his flash and dash at Killiecrankie, old Tarbet, himself of a clan family, said that 5,000*l.*, judiciously distributed, would settle all differences; and five-and-twenty years later, the gallant Balmerino observed, "They call me Jacobite; I am no more a Jacobite than many that tried me; but if the Great Mogul had set up his standard, I should have followed it, for I could not starve." There is no romance here. In truth, in "the '15" romance fought on the other side; for in one troop of volunteer horse served, as common troopers, the Dukes of Douglas and Roxburghe, the Earls of Haddington, Lauderdale, Loudon, Belhaven, and Rothes.

These facts were well known at the time, though lost sight of, or put out of sight, now. They were known both at the Court of St. James's and St. Germain's. When, as Burnet calls it, the Highlanders were "robbing" in

all directions, King William sent down some ten thousand or more pounds to be distributed amongst the chiefs; while King James, who had no money to spare, sent, "out of compassion to their hard circumstances," a cargo of "flower, salt, brandy, tobacco, and medicinal drugs." Queen Anne's ministers knew it, and took the chiefs into the direct pay of Government at the rate of about 350*l.* a year each. The Highlanders were then as quiet as Lowlanders, and when King George landed at Greenwich an address was ready for him signed with all the great names that so soon after figured in the rebellion—by Macdonald of Glen-garie, Macdonald of the Isles, Mackenzie, Maclean, Macleod, Cameron of Lochiel, Mackintosh, Macpherson of Cluny, Chisholm, and others—offering loyal and faithful service to "a prince so highly adorned with all royal virtues," and expressing a hope "that His Majesty's royal and kindly influence" would reach them even in their distant homes. His Majesty was not so advised; his kindly influence, that is, his money, did not reach them; and these poor people were driven, for Balmerino reasons, to follow the standard of the Great Mogul—or of a little Mogul like Mar. Mar knew what would be influential, and in his Proclamation, though he called on them by their faith, honour, allegiance, by their devotion and love, to join the standard of their King, he wisely concluded with the promise of a gratuity and regular "pay."

John, Master of Sinclair, whose curious and interesting Memoirs, though seen and referred to by Sir Walter Scott and others, are now first published, was a remarkable man; remarkable for self-will, self-confidence, a sharp tongue, a sharp pen, and great satirical power. He left home early without his father's consent, obtained a commission in the army, and served for some time under Marlborough. It was hinted or asserted by a junior officer—Hugh Schaw—that Sinclair stooped down at the battle of Wynendale, for which Sinclair challenged him. They fought, and Schaw was mortally wounded. Schaw's brother, a Captain in the Royals, expressed some doubts as to there having been fair play on the occasion, on which Sinclair, after a short parley, shot him. For this he was tried by a court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to death; but recommended to mercy on account of the great provocation given. The Queen's Council decided against him, and he would certainly have been hanged, but that Marlborough advised and facilitated his escape. In 1712 he received the Queen's pardon; on which he returned to Scotland, where he remained, quietly at his father's house, until Mar raised the standard of King James, when he joined the rebels, evidently from a point of honour rather than from trust in the leader or hope of the cause. This is manifest enough from the following estimate of Mar's motives and character:—

"Being kicked out of Court, and finding it impossible to stab his country to the heart another way, the vitals of which had been his daily bread, and its blood the nourishment of his whole life, which, from his infancy, he had been of sucking. '*Quod nihil spei nisi per discordias haberet: et summi fortitij honores, quos quiete Republica desperabat, perturbat, consequi se posse arbitrat'.*' (Sallust). And that his loyalty was entirely owing to that. I shall narrate what happened betwixt him and some gentlemen of the county of Stirling as a further proof. On King George's accession to the throne these gentlemen, who he had been amusing, as he had done others, wrote to him to know what was to be done on that juncture; and, as I had it from one of those gentlemen, who saw his answer, he said nobody but mad men would think there was

anything to be done at that time. I can't say but after his way of thinking he was in the right, so long as he had five thousand reasons against it, the least of which weigh'd more with him than the Government's being unsettled, and their want of troops, or his loyalty to the king, or his duty to his country; and the moment those five thousand obstacles were removed, I mean his pension of five thousand a year taken from him, and the reward for betraying his country, tho' the Government was settled, the fleet and armie purged, and more than a double number of troops raised, I may say a triple, then was the onlie and proper time for wise men to act, and his Lordship to commence the hero; and all the advantages the Government had gained by that delay were counterpoised by unheard-of forgeries and lying; revenge, despair, and want of bread, were to supplie him for the want of honour, courage, and loyalty; and the zeale, credulitie and weakness of his poor countrymen, supplid his want of interest."

The truth of the report of this correspondence with the gentlemen of Stirling is strengthened, indeed confirmed, by Mar's letter to the King at Hanover, written at that very moment of time; and we agree with the Master that Mar's motives were always mean, personal and selfish. It is precisely for those reasons that we believe him to have been sincere in 1715. His fortune was desperate, and when he raised the standard of rebellion, he staked everything on the issue. It has often been said, and is repeated by the editor of the work before us, that Mar's military incapacity and want of energy rendered the insurrection abortive. We cannot admit this, and we would refer to his enemy, the Master, in proof. Against ingenious speculations on what might have been done by another, under other circumstances, we appeal to facts—to Mar and his surroundings—and we call the Master in evidence. According to the Master, "Mar's lies" were "the life" of the affair. Here is what he calls a sample of them:

"All England being of our side, and perfaitlie well armed, the troops inclined our way; and the French King haveing promised to send over the King with ten thousand men, the one-half of which was to goe to England with the King and the Duke of Ormond, and the other to come to Scotland under the command of the Duke of Berwick, with a train of artillerie, great stores of arms and ammunition, and plentie of officers and monie."

Is there one word here which we do not now know to have come from France? If Mar deceived others, he was himself deceived. There was no wilful deception anywhere. There was, perhaps, a moment of time when these hopes were well founded; but the death of Louis the Fourteenth overthrew all. The interest of the Regent forced him to conciliate the English Government, and the vigilance of Stair directed how this might be done. So far from offering aid, the Regent closed the ports, seized on the arms and ammunition which had been provided for the expedition, and hinted to the Chevalier the propriety of his removing from the coast back to Lorraine. The moment, however, was decisive, and the sanguine were of opinion that they could succeed alone and single-handed. It was the dream of misery and misfortune. The Duke of Berwick saw this, and refused to join in the expedition. Ormond, however, a man greatly popular, both with the army and the people, resolved to try his fortune in the western counties, where the Jacobite interest was believed to be strongest. What was the result? So far from finding all England on his side, as had been assumed, his very signals were not answered—not a man rose—and the probabilities are that, had he set a foot on shore, he would have been apprehended by some dashing headborough or parish constable. In the north of



England, indeed, some gallant gentlemen assembled, mounted on their hunters, and armed with little more or better than their hunting whips—"without preparation of men, horses, arms, or other warlike accoutrements," as Lord Derwentwater pleaded in mitigation; the weak man not seeing that the fact thus admitted was a great aggravation of his crime; a crime which nothing could excuse, but that he had made all possible exertion to secure success, and had reasonable grounds to hope for it. In Scotland, the wild country gave the rebels momentary shelter. Was it Mar's fault that the French policy had changed—that the arms and ammunition on which he calculated had been seized—that Devonshire would not rise even at the invitation of Ormond—that of all the devoted gentlemen in Wales, not one thought well enough of the chance to risk life and fortune—that the north country gentlemen surrendered at the first blow—that Mar himself had neither control over his party, nor arms or ammunition to give them—that after all had been arranged at the meeting at Aboyne, and the chiefs had gone home to "get their folks together, few seemed to remember their promise"? The more zealous and active Highlanders and Lowlanders were those who had least to lose. Scott himself says that Mar was acceptable to the Highland chiefs from having been the channel through which "the bounty of the late Queen Anne had been transmitted to them," and he had "partizans from his liberality to certain of the Lowland lords," whose revenues were inadequate to their rank, which "might be no small cause for their rushing into so ruinous an undertaking." "Most of those were men of high titles, but broken fortunes; \* \* they enjoyed posts of nominal rank; \* \* and the pay conforming to these was not less acceptable to them than to the Highlanders."

The Earl of Linlithgow and Viscount Kilsyth, says the Master, came and joined:—

"The first of those lords spoke a good dale of his interest, tho' it never appeared amongst us: because he said he could not bring his friends to us from the south side of Forth. The other had no pretensions to that; but had several qualifications that fitted him for Mar's purpose, the chief of which was, his being poor and desperate, his debauches and extravagance having left him nothing but his title of Viscount; so it may be believed his equipage was very small, and his attendants verie few, to be helpful to us, which consisted onlie of two servants; but in revenge his complaisance was very great to my Lord Mar, who was to support him at the expence of the publick, as was the case of a great many others who bore specious titles. However, this was sounded in our ears, and through the whole countrie, that two peers, with great numbers, had already joyned Mar."

These may have been some of "Mar's lies," but they had their influence both on friends and foes—possibly on Panmure, Southesque, and Strathmore, "a young gentleman," the Master acknowledges,

"of eighteen years old, who had the most good qualities, and feuest vices, of any young man I ever saw: the business was to get him to proclaim the King at Dundee and Forfar; having great interest both in these towns and the countrie about, being of ane ancient noble familie. \* \* In the mean time the Marquise of Tullibardine, a modest, good-natured younge gentleman, who he had gained by paying his debts at London, with the assistance of his brothers, Lord Charles and Lord George Murrays, and their uncle Lord Nairne, was endeavouring to bring over the Athole men, who were naturallie well inclined to the cause, but were afraid of their master, the Duke of Athole, and desired that at least that regard should be had to him, that he should be spoke to."

It was in this state of uncertainty that Colonel Hay with some forty horses seized on

Perth, the best possible position to assemble an army and secure the Highland gatherings. Some of the Perth Whigs, we are told, fled to Edinburgh, "assuring positively there were some thousand Highlanders got into Perth." Another, possibly, of Mar's lies; but it served to keep "Rothes and his Fife mob" at a distance, and even Argyle quiet at Stirling.

It is admitted by the Master that Mar did all he could to raise the Highlanders. What then? Of most people the Master has a great contempt; but the Highlanders he classes with Negroes and Laplanders. A horse, he says, is "ane animale who thinks of eateing, drinking, sleeping, running, and returning to his stable," and "you need not add much" to form "a Highlander":—

"I freelie own, that no man of the partie had so bad ane opinion of Highlandmen as I; and that what they are capable of doeing, in a plain field, against regular troops depends on accident, or the irregularitie of the troops, and that they never will be brought to attack anie who have the least cover; nor will the wit of man bring them to stand cannon, which has ane astonishing influence over them; but where they are invested and see no retreat, I am of opinion that none are capable to make a more vigorous defence in a breach, for they fire as well as any, from under cover, against attackers, and in the *mêlée*, which must happen in a storm, their sabres are dangerous weapons."

The Master, indeed, does not think much better even of the Lowland Lords and gentlemen, *canaille* as he calls Writers of the Signet and others who joined with them. It was assumed, he says, that "discipline could be taught with as little pain over a bottle as some think they can fight over a bottle;" and if any man who had seen service had ventured to hint that arms and horses were essential to an army, they would have conceived a worse opinion of them than if he had been a declared enemy. "I believe," he continues, "out of ane antipathie they had to those who wore red coats, and because they fought with arms and order, and other necessaries, they were determined they'd fight without them." Mar had scarcely entered Perth when the Highlanders began to mutiny for want of pay.—

"It appeared to me," says the Master, "that it had been supposed they could have liv'd without it, as well as fight without powder and armes, because there was a sudden consternation amongst us all. \* \* It was certain, the Highlandmen would contribute nothing to their own subsistence, and even their chiefs were to be pay'd out of the first and readiest, each of them as he was pleased to put a value on himself. So many poor Lords were likewise to be supported, according to their qualitie, and the better they liv'd the more influence they'd have on the lesser sorte. Numbers of gentlemen, a good many of whom I could name, were to receive underhand to render them more usefull to doe service, and when others of visible estates who were drained every way, and complaining of being straitened and fear'd want, they seemed surprised, swore on, and talkt big. My Lord Mar himself was to keep a table at the public expence, for tho a very great man [he] never had to bear his own charges, far less that of his favourites, who were all on the same foot with himself. Mr. Francois Stewart, brother to the Earle of Murray, was made thesaurer, and a committee was establisht for providing the armie with fourage and meale. Tho' orders were given out to form into regiments, everie one did as they pleased."

Under these desperate circumstances Mar did not seek, at all risks, to strengthen himself. He ordered General Gordon to march down from the Western Highlands and attack Inverary; the south country gentlemen to join the Northumberland insurgents; he despatched Mackintosh to make a dash at Leith, which succeeded, and then to join the insurgents under Kenmure—and the Master of Sinclair to cap-

ture a ship with arms and ammunition which had put into Burntisland. Sir Walter Scott, who had a manuscript copy of the Master's Memoirs, and had prepared the work for publication, made good use of it in his 'Tales of a Grandfather,' and has therein given a summary of the difficulties against which the Master had to contend from the want of discipline of his little troop. When the party entered Burntisland, the gentlemen objected to stand as sentries; and when a few were prevailed on, nobody would relieve them, and therefore the sentries walked off to the ale-houses—neither could any be prevailed on to hold the horses of the few who were to seize the ship, and the few who were specially enjoined silence made more noise than any ordinary thousand men;—in brief, says the Master,—

"it is not to be concealed how those people's tongues, and other unrulieness in goeing into ale-houses, confounds at all times, but more at night, the unlucky officer who has the command of them, for ther's no want of advisers, sometimes tventie speaking at once, and all equallie to the purpose, but not one to obey."

The attack, however, was successful; they seized both arms and ammunition; but there were difficulties still to be overcome. They had brought fifty baggage horses to carry off the spoil, but it was not until after "humble begging," and then beating the fellows in charge, that the Master could prevail on any to carry more than four firelocks. The retreat began between three and four in the morning, and, writes the Master, "I never thought myself happier than when I got out of that town, being faint and sick with that confusion, and running up and down working." They had scarcely begun their perilous march "when some of the command went off, without leave, to pay their respects to some minister who they had a mind to tease"; and when such as remained arrived at Auchtertole, where Mar had ordered a body of 500 Highlanders to wait and cover the retreat, not more than forty men could be mustered, the rest being "spread up and down the countrie plundering."

Great efforts were made by Mar to induce Huntley, Seaforth, and the chiefs of clans, Glen-garie, Lochiel, Stuart of Appin, and others, to join the army at Perth according to promise; but they came in slowly and reluctantly. Seaforth, indeed, was occupied in protecting his own people from the Earl of Sutherland and the Whig clans, which he did very effectually, by driving them back into their own country and putting a garrison into Inverness. He then advanced to Perth. Huntley had not so good an excuse for the delay, and he was not very well received. The Master, who soon acquired considerable influence over Huntley, undertakes to defend him, but admits that—

"he laid himself a little open to them who were so inclined to make use of everie thing against him, by bringing up a troop of fourtie or fiftie great lubberlie fellows, in bonnets, without boots or any such thing, and scarce bridles, mounted on longe-tailed horses, less than the men, who were by much the greatest animals of the two, without pistells, with great rustie musquets tyed on their backs with rope, and those he called light horse."

Mar had been brought to a stand-still by letters from France which announced that the Chevalier might be hourly expected. Up to that time his avowed policy had been, so soon as the clans were assembled, to advance southward, and unite with the forces in Northumberland; but now, as he wrote to Stainton for the information of Kenmure and Forster, he dare not, "for that would be leaving the enemy betwixt the King and us." No sooner, however, had Huntley, Seaforth, and the other chiefs joined, than Mar was forced to make



preparation for an advance. There was an outcry against his inactivity by those who knew not or believed not the reasons assigned for it. Mar himself, indeed, may have felt the necessity for action, for every addition to his force brought additional claims. Even among the "gentlemen" who came with Huntley, there were many who could not "subsist themselves and horses"; but offered to be content with an allowance of "a groat each day." The necessities of Mar's army were almost as formidable as the arms of the enemy; and he resolved to risk a battle. The issue is well known; and it became all the more necessary, for the reasons given to Stainton, that Mar should retreat and maintain his position at Perth. An influential party, however, insisted on opening a treaty with Argyle. The Highland chiefs, indeed, were disinclined to accommodation. As Scott acknowledges, "the pay" was, "while it lasted, an object with people so poor," and they were of opinion "that they might at worst retreat into their hills, where, rather than incur the loss of men and charges necessary for suppressing them, the Government would be glad to grant them peace upon their own terms, and, perhaps, not averse to pay them for accepting it."

In answer to the overtures made to him, Argyle replied that he had no orders to treat generally; but that every one who would address himself to the King's clemency might hope for pardon. This suggestion opened a door of escape, of which there is reason to believe some did and many endeavoured to avail themselves. Marischal Keith, who, at that time, had no unkind feeling towards Mar, tells us in his Memoirs, that, "many suspected even our General \* \* held a correspondence with the enemy more for his own particular interest than for the general advantage of his party." We see no ground for this suspicion. Mar protested emphatically against the attempt to negotiate, but was forced to yield. Even after Seaforth and Huntley with their following had retired under the pretence or necessity of protecting their homes and country against Sutherland, who had retaken Inverness and was now advancing southward; and when many of the Highlanders had, Highland fashion, gone home, he kept up appearances and held his position. What Sinclair calls Mar's lie that the King was hourly expected, Mar knew to be a truth, and it was therefore necessary to keep the country open, not only that he might safely land, but safely re-embark. This Mar did, and what more could he do?

When the Chevalier landed, Mar was of opinion that the more powerful men—Huntley and Seaforth included—had already made their peace with the Government; but he summoned them, on their allegiance and their honour, to attend the Chevalier. Lord Duffus was despatched, then General Ecline. The general arrived before the Lord, and the reply was decided on when Duffus made his appearance. We have a picture to the life of Lord Duffus, though we must be content with a paragraph—that paragraph, however, considering the critical moment, is full of suggestions:—

"Before this message was sent by Cameron, my Lord Duffus arrived who had set out from Perth before Eckline, and, as it's usual to sea-captains, liked a safe harbour and a boule of punch better than beating the maine in a storm; and, like himself, without thinking of the bussiessness he was going about, providential took in quadruple, or rather more, provisions of punch (in case of accidents) to carry him to the next alehouse or town, where he never failed to be severall days of carineing, till a niep tide, which was want of liquor, or want of credite, obliged him to weigh anchor, and set saile for another porte, where credite was fresh

or liquour abounding. And by this means he was ten days or more on the road than Eckline, with, I think, two aide-de-camps and a secretarie order'd to waite of him by Mar, and himself mounted on a Galloway of thirty shillings price; though it will be found he had got more monie from the countrie than might afford drink abundance, and bought a very good equipage; but that, and a great dale more, could not quench his drouth; but I must say for his nagg, tho' he did not promise much, when dispatch was his master's bussiessness, few horses of value run harder; and except Seaforth's war-horse, none could keep up with him that day of the skirmish at Sherrif Moor, and was first at Perth."

What could be done? The Chevalier had indeed arrived, without troops, with little money, and but few of the munitions of war so urgently desired and required. When he reviewed the troops, he found, Marischal Keith acknowledges, "that he had not above three thousand foot well armed, about one thousand very indifferently, and seven or eight hundred horse, and for these not ammunition enough for one day's action." Keith, however, who was young and sanguine, was in favour of a retreat, the Prince to accompany them—was of opinion that as they retreated their force would increase, and though he admitted they were in want of ammunition, he thought they could get as much out of Aberdeen and the places they passed "as would serve to try the fate of a day"! Mar advised that the Chevalier should immediately re-embark and return to France,—

"telling him that the succours he expected in the North were not very sure, that the Marquesses of Seafort and Huntly, on whom most depended, had, probably, already made their peace with the Elector of Hannover; that even if they did join him, yet they were no better provided with ammunition than we were; that to retire into the mountains in that season of the year was impossible, there being neither cover nor provisions for such a body of men as we shou'd then have, and much less fource for the horse, and that if his Majesty did not take the opportunity to sail even from Montrose, he could not answer but he might fall into the enemy's hands."

Not only was Huntley no better provided than Mar, but he had sent word that it was impossible to attack Inverness until they sent him powder from Perth; where it appears they had not enough for one battle.

The Chevalier took Mar's advice—and there was an end of an Insurrection, which was hopeless from the beginning.

*Park Riding, with some Remarks on the Art of Horsemanship.* By T. Rimell Dunbar. (Saunders & Otley.)

*Graceful Riding: a Pocket Manual for Equestrians.* By S. C. Waite. (Hardwicke.)

The fact that there was a time when equestrian statues were only awarded to the Imperial masters of the world, testifies to the high esteem in which the noble and graceful art of horsemanship was held. An altar and a pinch of incense to a dead emperor indicated his divinity; his marble figure on a marble steed reminded beholders that he was a man,—who could ride over his fellow men and yet keep his seat in the saddle.

No wonder, then, that horsemanship became a pleasure, a dignity, and a fashion; or that noblemen and gentlemen of all ages and countries have written essays on the graceful theme. Of the English worthies who have thus employed the pen, the Marquis of Newcastle and gentle Gervase Markham are the most notable. They had splendid example and encouragement in the noblest of the Greeks,—in Simon, and especially in the brilliant, accomplished, and sport-loving Xenophon. The treatise by the illustrious pupil of Socrates may still be reckoned as among the most trust-

worthy of its class, and may yet be read with profit by those who are about to buy, breed, keep, or mount horses. Surely, few men had such an eye for a steed as the son of Gryllus. How fondly and quaintly and learnedly and familiarly and seriously and jokingly he goes over the points of thorough-breds, chargers,—the whole stud, in fact,—no single point escaping him. How he paints the animal to the life! nay, how he creates the steed itself, for you to see, hear, feel, and admire! What a Master-of-the-Horse he would have made to a Persian monarch! There are some things, even now, that Mr. Rarcy might learn from Xenophon the Athenian.

If there ever existed a man who was as well acquainted with the tricks of grooms as with those of his favourite quadruped, it was still our Xenophon. It is pleasant, too, to observe the lofty scorn with which he turns from the groom to the steed. In the latter he lovingly beholds an object in which the gods themselves have an interest,—as when speaking of the "forelock." He would have you allow this to be long, for, says he, "It does not hinder the horse from seeing, but dashes from his eyes what might be injurious to them." And then he affectionately adds, "It is natural enough to suppose that the gods gave these locks to the horse instead of long ears, which they have given to asses and mules, to protect their eyes from injury."

There are some cases in which we should rather agree with Mr. Dunbar, or Mr. Waite, than with Xenophon; as, for example, when the Greek says that a rider, if he would look graceful, should let his left hand hang down by his side. Xenophon, too, has some ideas concerning grooming which would not pass current in these days. He was, as is well known, the smartest of officers and generals, but we doubt if his troop, or cavalry generally, when mustering on parade, or assembling in the field, had, as far as the horses are concerned, the look of cleanliness and neatness which is rightly considered indispensable in modern cavalry regiments. We found our opinion on the passage wherein the Athenian says, "We exempt the legs from washing, for it is of no advantage, and a daily washing injures the hoofs. It is necessary, also, to be moderate in washing the parts under the belly, for it pains the horse excessively; and the cleaner these parts are, they are the more apt to collect what occasions pain under the belly." Then, there is something of the reasoning of Dean Swift's servant in what follows,—"*And even though great pains be spent upon them, the horse is no sooner led out than he is immediately as dirty as ever. These parts must, therefore, be let alone, as rubbing the legs with the hands is sufficient!*"

What Xenophon chiefly cared for was a majestic steed, with a majestic rider on his back. He devotes no thought to the equestrianism of ladies; but he dwells with delight on the bearing of young men and soldiers in the saddle. With him troopers and chargers must be the very best of their sort. He was a man who would have looked with approving admiration on our 10th Hussars before they went to the Crimea; and who would have cried and laughed at once at the aspect of that regiment now. At the earlier period, the regiment was remarkable for the strong and graceful build of the common men, combined with their skill in riding. At the present time—with the exception of a few old troopers and officers—the "10th" are distinguished by the lumbering, podgy look of the fat, little riders who have succeeded to the departed heroes. The riding-masters will have a world of trouble before they



can impart the grace, activity and security of the old troopers to the willing, but awkward, new-comers.

Speaking of skill in mounting and riding, we take it that in this respect no nation ever surpassed the Numidians, who knew neither stirrup, saddle nor bridle; but who vaulted on to the bare back of the steed with a bound, and who guided it in headlong career with nothing more potential than a thin rod laid between the ears. Could the Abipones—the famed equestrian people of Paraguay—have excelled, or even equalled, this feat? What a contrast with a troop of pink-stockinged aldermen mounting behind the Temple gates, preparatory to some high ceremony of attendant peril!

The Persians remain the finished riders and the fine critics of equestrianism that they always were. We have read of the amusement afforded to the populace in a Persian city by the indifferent riding of an English naval officer. It was inexplicable to them that a native of a warlike nation should fall short on this grand point. Indeed, the Persian servant of the officer, jealous of his master's honour, averred that he could ride like Roustan; but that on the present occasion he was drunk. The people thought this so natural in an European that they gave credit to the apologist.

When we look at some of the instructions in the works before us for the benefit of ladies, we remember the astonishment with which some Orientals first beheld an English lady among them on horseback. They thought she had lost a leg, and pitied her accordingly. The side-saddle is of modern invention. Lady Godiva did not ride on one through Coventry; and women of rank in the south of France might have been seen, some forty years ago, riding after the fashion of men. The fashion was not altogether extinct at a very recent date; we have heard of a lady at the Belgian Court who was wont to accompany the King in his equestrian excursions, dressed *en cavalier*, and riding like Leopold's *aide-de-camp*.

We fancy that it is not teaching from books that has made our aristocratic and wealthy classes the best riders, perhaps, in the world. It is not the school, but the hunting-field, that has effected this. Boys in the country, who cannot climb into their saddles, follow the hounds on their ponies; and the rattle over ridge and furrow speedily shakes them into a firm seat. The progress these young sportsmen make is marvellous. In a month's time a boy becomes a graceful, fearless rider. This must have been often witnessed by men who hunted of yore with Lord Harewood's hounds, where the turn-out of young nobles and gentles was a noticeable sight at those pleasant meets and pleasanter runs.

It is such runs which make fearless riders also of ladies. Camilla scouring o'er the plain was not half so exciting a spectacle as is that of a young, courageous English lady riding well up to hounds. It is an exercise in which ladies lose, or need lose, nothing of their feminine character,—and it is healthier work than lying on a sofa, or in a garden-chair, reading those abominable moral novels, written by persons of immorality,—who are trying to accustom us gradually to the principles which distinguish such productions,—beyond sea.

To those who have not yet reached that point of perfection which enables a lady to fly on horseback like a Tartar bride,—and a gentleman to pursue, as swiftly as Tartar lover, the works named above will be found of service. Mr. Dunbar has a regard, equal to our own, for our old friend Xenophon,—who, however, cared less for instructing lady-riders than the

Englishman. "Squire Waite," on the other hand, with a perilous inclination towards fine writing, and not grammar to match, has a tender feeling for awkward as well as skilful riders,—and has, accordingly, completed his "Pocket Manual," that equestrians may consult the same whilst witching or astounding the world with the quality of their horsemanship. Jones, in Rotten Row, may now complacently take out his book, as he rides along, and compare his own bearing with the directions in the Manual. In obedience to the teaching there imparted, he may correct, subdue, change a point,—and, being satisfied, put up his book, and ride away, with a self-conviction that his "Grecian Seat" is worthy of old Lord Anglesea himself. Should Jones, or Jones's Lydia be run away with, there is the Pocket Manual still to rescue them. The terrified rider has only to take out the book and read what is best to be done in such an emergency, to avoid a catastrophe. There is something pleasant and original in this; and Jones and Lydia are to remember that, the instant the horse of either of them takes his bit in his mouth and bolts, the rider has only to be calm, and read the directions in the Manual. Spectators, then, no longer horror-stricken, will exclaim, "All right! he (or she) is looking into the Pocket Manual;—can't be killed, if he has time to read the instructions!" Such a book would have saved Miss Kilmansegg when her "very rich bay, called Banker," dashed off with her down Piccadilly, and smashed her leg on the stones, near "an opulent goldsmith's premises." Pity she hadn't it!

#### *The Gordian Knot: a Story of Good and Evil.*

By Shirley Brooks. (Bentley.)

"THE Gordian Knot" has been a long time on the stocks; but now that it is finished and launched we find it riding the waters—a graceful and goodly vessel. Throughout the story the original design has been faithfully adhered to, each of the chapters containing something that shows the conclusion was from the beginning to the end kept in sight, and written up to. There is, however, a difference between the opening and finishing pages. The former are full of a broad humour and hearty spirit of caricature that recall the days when we first laughed over 'Pickwick,' while the latter are made up of those melo-dramatic effects of which Mr. Shirley Brooks is so perfect a master, and of a few exquisitely pathetic scenes that will not fail to raise their author's reputation. The leading plot of the tale is simple enough; indeed, were it not for the originality with which it is treated, it might be called hackneyed. The heroine, the only child of a rascally officer of the East India Company's service, is sent home to be educated in England, under the charge of an Ayah, who makes her appearance at various times during the course of the drama, of which she is a picturesque and happily-conceived personage. The young lady, on reaching the English shores, is passed on with no excess of ceremony to a quiet little borough town, St. Oscar's, where she is taken affectionate care of by her uncle—a good country doctor. Of St. Oscar's we are told—

"The church was damp, and one in which it was difficult to hear; but the good vicar preached short sermons, and had ones, so that we got away soon and lost little. He did not like preaching, that is a lamentable fact, but he liked visiting the sick, and helping the poor, and seeing the children enjoy themselves. The evangelical minister of the next parish thought the Doctor's chances in the next world were indifferent; but very few of us agreed with him, and every dissenter put up a shutter on the day of the vicar's funeral, and

a Particular-Baptist, also a stonemason, offered a beautiful slab of marble for the mural tablet. As for our reading, people read the books they had, and then read them again,—and so did the late Lord Dudley and Ward, protesting against being told to buy new books. But we knew all that was going on. Several of us joined to take a London paper, and it arrived in the middle of the day after its publication, quite soon enough for any good news it had to tell. Besides, there were the county papers, Whig and Tory—but we did not think much of them, for we knew the editors, and distrusted the Whig's arguments because his father had been bankrupt, and disbelieved much that the Tory said because he had a wooden leg—editors should be more mysterious."

Having in this pleasant place grown from a tiny one into a beautiful girl, smiling at the hopes which are wont to hover round eighteen summers, Margaret Spencer is taken from the guardianship of worthy Dr. Cheriton, and confided to the care of her father's brother, a broken-down old simpleton, who has lost the good position he once held as a London merchant, and at the time of his niece being placed in his hands is keeper of a lodging-house in Gower Street. To London the lovely girl goes, leaving behind her in St. Oscar's a crowd of youthful and disappointed suitors, and amongst them her cousin Alban Cheriton, who turns out the villain of the piece. At a *fête* the young lady makes the conquest of Philip Arundel, a high-spirited, well-born, handsome, selfish, young fellow, with a very high opinion of his own merits, and a father who is a Member of Parliament and possessor of ample wealth. The *fête* at which this victory was achieved, contained a few friends that all London loungers are in the habit of brushing against:—

"Besides the distinguished nobodies, there were some somebodies at the *fête*, somebodies political, artistic, commercial, literary, theatrical. There was a Minister, who was pouring out so much nonsense to a gay group of ladies, that when one found that he had been able to give the Commons some more, late in the evening, one marvelled at his fertility of resource. There were several Members of Parliament, chiefly amateur soldiers, with one or two elderly senators who, though in no way ornamental, were, as victims of the ballet, encouraged by the manager, always thoughtful for his dependents. A few beautifully-jewelled Hebrews were also about the grounds—wherever music is the goddess, you find Israel at the shrine, either worshipping or taking the offerings. There were some splendid capitalists, whom we all looked at with profound veneration: the most gentlemanly *millionnaire* of them all has since been transported, and another is in white terror of a similar destiny, but we should look with equal veneration on the others, were we honoured with cards to meet them next week. Moreover, several authors might have been beheld in the flesh—and a good deal of it—walking among those groves, meditating noble thoughts, yet not averse to feminine prattle and the lighter wines. An English composer or so had been asked, and came, and perhaps scowled a little, when passed by a smiling foreigner, who could not for his ears (no trifling venture) have written such harmonies as the Britons indite, but, nevertheless, had managed to have four operas produced, and condemned, in rapid succession. Again, there were three or four of the half-dozen actors who are strong enough in their own art to respect one another, and can hear the word opera mentioned without sneering. I saw a clergyman, too, with neat lavender gloves, and thought him out of place, but ceased to think so when I observed him listening very tolerantly to an exceedingly full-flavoured anecdote told by the little doctor of the theatre; but, perhaps, I do the priest wrong, for the doctor narrated in French, and the other may not have understood him. There were also some critics (the name is eschewed now-a-days, and rightly, when there is so little to bear real criticism, and nobody to be swayed by it, charm it never so wisely), and it was touching to see how



the opera-artists came up to them with enthusiastic reverence, and showed gratitude for the advice and reproof which these gentlemen could have written—had they lived. Finally, there was a dining-out wit, who garnered a great harvest that day by listening—contrary to his usual custom—to other people's stories, and who, I am sorry to hear, has since lost his *prestige*, through the fatal habit of putting greater names into his anecdotes of personal experience than is quite safe in a man who parades a Bristol diamond and a Birmingham II."

In such a scene does Mr. Philip Arundel bow the knee of homage to the lady who in due course he makes his wife. How far the splendid young gentleman was justified by the state of his affections in taking the important step of marriage the following passage may show:—

"Should you ask me whether he had become, under the magic of passion, a mystery to himself—whether he alternately felt that his own nature was changed, and that all that was around him had changed its nature and value—whether he seemed to himself to have suddenly sounded the depth of his own being, and to have found himself miserably shallower and grandly deeper than ever before—whether he became at once the most determined and the most purposeless of Heaven's creatures—whether he was at intervals proud of himself and intensely thankful to the Providence that had led him to a glorious happiness, and steeped in self-abasement and profane in his re-pining that he could but have a Pisgah-top view of a bliss which he would never be worthy to attain—whether all the world held but two objects as a centre for its revolution, and of these two objects he was sometimes the one that was triumphant and ecstatic, while the other was all sweetness and devotion, sometimes the one that was rejected, miscomprehended, despised, while the other stood apart, a statue of coldness and pride—whether a strong man's heart leaped like a girl's at the sound of a voice or the rustle of a dress, and a strong man's nerves played him false when they should have been true, and yet again heart and nerves were at times more courageous and more trusty than he had ever before found them—whether intense thought about himself (what fool wrote that love forgot self for another?) became elevated from vanity to worship by the all-absorbing desire to please, and to please worthily, and whether in the very endeavour to be worthier he was checked by fear lest he should by any change lose the vantage ground he had been so favoured as to gain—whether a Presence was ever before him, and around and about him, pervading thought, care, hope, and dream, and was perhaps felt the least when the living and real deity was breathing, and blushing, and smiling before him—whether all these are among the signs that love delivers in the case of our friend, I should answer, I should tell you, in the words of the courtier of whom his Queen asks the trifling question whether there are not twenty thousand giants in the back garden, 'Madam, shall I tell you what I am going to say? I do firmly believe that there is not one.'

Philip has not been long a proud lover, ere he becomes a selfish, disappointed husband:—

"It is an ugly word, but it must come out—Philip began to neglect his wife. Not coarsely, nor exactly in an unkind manner, and assuredly not with any intention of hurting her feelings. He was perfectly aware how good she was, and when with her he retained more of his own old fondness than, when absent, he imagined that he felt. He was glad, too, when he heard from her some cheerful little story about the way in which her evening had been agreeably helped out in his absence. That is to say, that Philip was a good-natured gentleman. But the good-natured gentleman contrived to be away from home a good deal, and that at hours when it is not the custom of solicitors to come rushing down the steps of the Temple cellars with briefs, and when Philip was certainly not in his particular cellar reading the briefs which had been delivered. It was the old story. There was no particular harm in what he did. He dined with

his equals at a respectable place; and if he drank too much wine it was not a great deal too much—certainly not enough to make him forget anything, except that he ought to go home. No harm afterwards, so far as one can see. If he went to the theatre, in most cases the deed carried its own punishment, as he usually suffered from a bad performance, and always from a bad ventilation. I do not think he played much—a little whist with men he knew was no great gambling—and Philip understood something about the game, and once bought his wife a toilet-bottle with part of his winnings. His supper was usually a light one, and oysters are exceedingly digestible fish; and as for drinking,—why, if you will eat, you must drink something; and in regard to tobacco, most men want either a sedative or a stimulant, and tobacco has the ambidextrous advantage of being both. And then when he was enjoying himself in any of these ways, and the thought that he was a married man came across him (when his eye fell on his hand he could hardly help being reminded of the fact, by a ring his wife had given him), he immediately choked it off:—"If Margaret were not tied to the house by that child, I should be taking her somewhere, instead of being here; so it is not my fault that I am here and she is at home. Box-keeper!"

Things are in this state when Alban Cheriton re-appears upon the scene. Indignant at the insult offered to his affections, revengeful and unscrupulous, he is determined to make his gentle cousin repent the time when she slighted his love, and his rival rue the hour in which he won her hand. A stern critic would condemn Alban Cheriton as too melo-dramatic a villain; but he does his work well. He gets into his hands an old mistress of Philip's, named Maria Prescott, a poor girl, frantic at the loss of her first and only lover, and anxious only to recover him to her arms—not to injure him. By the use he makes of Maria's secret, and the letters she has received from her betrayer, and by availing himself of his position of medical attendant to Margaret, Alban Cheriton embitters the intercourse between her and her husband, and eventually induces her to go down to Hastings with her little boy, under circumstances that make it appear as if she had fled from her home. The means and steps by which this is effected form the bulk of the tale. All is sorrow and dismay, anger and perplexity, when, by a few skilful touches, the clouds are dispelled,—Philip wakes up to a knowledge of his folly, and sees in his wife a pure, loving creature, who has borne his ill-treatment uncomplainingly, and never for an instant wronged him in deed, or word, or thought. One of the principal agents in producing this happy termination to a story, that errs in parts by being too painful, is Maria, who on discovering the use that Alban Cheriton has made of her confidences, is smitten with remorse, and bravely makes her way to Margaret's friends, to inform them of the part she has played in the work of evil. Just as the poor girl has made her confession she faints away; and Margaret Arundel enters the room, and sees her husband's discarded mistress on the ground:—

"'It is her. It is his child's mother. But she is down—she is down!' repeated Boosey, in savage triumph. Down? ay, and so was the great devil himself—down, trampled, spurned, for having dared for one single second of time, and as those words hissed into the ear of the Christian woman, to strive for a place in her heart. Her wrongs, her sorrows, up to the very last and bitterest of which she had just heard—he flashed them all before her in one lurid moment, and then—down into the dust with you, wretched old helpless serpent, under the foot of the Woman, ever to be thy enemy and conqueror in this world, until the Infinite, in vengeance or pardon, deals with thine eternity. Down, too, was Margaret Arundel, with a knee on the ground,

and an arm tenderly supporting the form of her husband's mistress."

The death of Maria in the presence of the penitent Philip Arundel, the forgiving Margaret, and Margaret's little boy, Duke, is pathetically narrated.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has told his story well, and we congratulate him upon it. He is a wit without being a cynic, and a man of the world who is not ashamed to admire what is good, and to hate what is mean in human nature. Of the broad, hearty, unconstrained fun with which he has spiced the beginning of his story, it would be impossible to speak too highly. The club of "The Rum Buffers,"—the little lunch given *before business* to the deputation of municipal constituents,—the Temple life of Messrs. Arundel and Claxton,—the Pybus family, of whom the little Magdalena Pybus was queen,—"her despotism being only tempered by her being sent to bed when her unconstitutional practices became too much for her loving subjects and sisters,"—are scarcely surpassed in comicality by the wedding-breakfast scene, where the unmethodical aunt presents to the bride the wrong silver salver, sent in by mistake from the pawnbroker's shop.

*Self-Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct.* By Samuel Smiles. (Murray).

INCONTROVERTIBLE is the famous old maxim of Halifax, that men are saved in this world by want of faith. Quite as indisputable is it that the gates to the Paradise of success can only be opened by those who place all their hopes, reliance, and expectations on themselves alone. The gods assist only the men who are so constituted. "Put thy shoulder to the wheel" was the sole condition on which the Olympian would condescend to succour the waggoner; and every nation has its consecrated proverb to the effect that Heaven only helps those who help themselves!

Praise is due to those who have attained to the greatest glory under the least amount of encouraging circumstances; and of such men as these the book before us has many an illustration. In it we find barbers'-shops yielding us illustrious mechanics, judges, and artists,—the homes of day-labourers sending forth navigators, poets, engineers, geologists, and sculptors,—the carpenter's-bench furnishing architects, chronometer-makers, physicians, painters, linguists, and sculptors,—the weavers supplying even a richer list still,—the tailors contributing their honourable quota, rivalled in this respect by the shoemakers, and each confraternity alike in a circumstance which is not set down by Mr. Smiles,—namely, in each having to boast of a gallant admiral,—the tailors, of old Hobson, who broke the boom at Vigo, and the shoemakers, of Shovell, of whom Crispin Crispianus might himself be proud.

Many other humble callings have been rich in men whose names are a glory to England,—all penetrated by the noble spirit of self-help, and all finding their true nobility acknowledged and regarded without reserve or drawback. Who will readily forget that episode in the history of our Senate, when the late Mr. Brotherton was speaking on the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, and intimated that if his heart was painfully moved by the cry of anguish which reached him from the over-worked toilers in the mill, it was because he had himself experienced the suffering which sought redress, when he had himself been a factory-boy in a cotton-mill? As Mr. Brotherton finished his phrase, Sir James Graham rose to declare that such a communication made him prouder of the House of



Commons than he had ever been before; and the cheers of the assembly might have been accepted by the Member for Salford as the expression of hearty welcome to the honest workergiven by the hereditary gentry of the land.

From the middle-classes and from this very gentry have sprung men who have ennobled nobility. The sons of drapers and druggists, apothecaries, solicitors, clergymen, who have made great names for themselves are "legion,"—all paying strenuous individual application as the price of their distinction. Some of these loved work for work's sake, and the pleasures and information resulting from it. Some have been discovered by mere chance,—such as Robert Dick, the Thurso baker, in whom Sir Roderick Murchison found a man—a journeyman—who knew as much of geology, and ten times more of botany, than Sir Roderick himself did. Some may have desired and must almost have despaired of making their way to celebrity. Such an one may have been Michael Faraday, who, between twenty and thirty, was still working as a bookbinder, but who now "occupies the very first rank as a philosopher, excelling even his master, Sir Humphry Davy, in the art of lucidly expounding the most difficult and abstruse points in natural science."

Others, again, have entered upon the path which leads to distinction comparatively late in life. As an instance, we may cite the case of Robert Owen, "the Newton of natural history," as Mr. Smiles calls him. He commenced life as a middy, "and did not enter upon the line of scientific research, in which he has since become so distinguished, until comparatively late in life. He laid the foundations of his knowledge while engaged in cataloguing the magnificent museum of specimens accumulated by the industry of John Hunter, a work which occupied him at the College of Surgeons during a period of not less than ten years." What the superstructure is that has been raised on such a foundation we need not pause to explain.

As we have intimated, Mr. Smiles does not pass by the workers and thinkers of the wealthy and noble classes, many of whom have risked and sacrificed life in the service of their country, and not a few have been distinguished in the peaceful pursuits of philosophy and science. Among these are,—Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, and Worcester, Boyle, Cavendish, Talbot, and Rosse, in science. Of the latter accomplished nobleman, the author says: "He may be regarded as the great mechanic of the peerage, a man who, if he had not been born a peer, would probably have taken the highest rank as an inventor"; and we are further told that Lord Rosse's knowledge of smith-work is so complete, that he was offered the foremanship of some large works, by the master to whom, they being mutually strangers, he happened to be speaking on the subject.

Industry, perseverance, readiness of making the most of opportunity, and the determination to make the way that cannot otherwise be found, are essentials, lacking which success is impossible, for even with them a triumphant success is not always attainable. By their exercise men have risen to wealth, reputation, and from the ranks of commercial industry there have been more founders of peerages than can be named in any other class,—even that of the lawyers, which cannot be said to be an idle one. This has been greatly the case since our civil wars, though anterior to that period the constant rising and falling in society had commenced. Many an old family has gone down, and their representatives have been found in lowly conditions. Not many years since, the representative of the earldom of Mar was a labourer in a Northumbrian coal-pit;

"John, Earl Crauford," was the mate of one of nature's noblemen, Hugh Miller, when the latter was working as a stonemason near Edinburgh; and it is said that the lineal representative of the great Baron Simon de Montfort is at this writing a saddler in Tooley Street. On the other hand, new peerages have been formed out of members of the industrial classes:—

"The great bulk of our peerage is comparatively modern, so far as the titles go; but it is not the less noble that it has been recruited to so large an extent from the ranks of honourable industry. In olden times, the wealth and commerce of London, conducted as it was by energetic and enterprising men, was a prolific source of peerages. Thus, the earldom of Cornwallis was founded by Thomas Cornwallis, the Cheapside merchant; that of Essex by William Capel, the draper; and that of Craven by William Craven, the merchant-tailor. The modern Earl of Warwick is not descended from 'the Kingmaker,' but from William Greville, the woolstapler; whilst the modern dukes of Northumberland find their head, not in the Percys, but in Hugh Smithson, a respectable London apothecary. The founders of the families of Dartmouth, Radnor, Ducie, and Pomfret, were respectively a skinner, a silk manufacturer, a merchant-tailor, and a Calais merchant: whilst the founders of the peerages of Tankerville, Dormer, and Coventry, were mercers. The ancestors of Earl Romney, and Lord Dudley and Ward, were goldsmiths and jewellers; and Lord Dacres was a hanker in the reign of Charles I., as Lord Overstone is in that of Queen Victoria. Edward Osborne, the founder of the Dukedom of Leeds, was apprentice to William Hewet, a rich clothworker on London Bridge, whose only daughter he courageously rescued from drowning, by leaping into the Thames after her, and eventually married. Among other peerages founded by trade, are those of Fitzwilliam, Leigh, Petre, Cowper, Darnley, Hill, and Carrington."

To these may be added Foley and Normanby, the founders of which families were remarkable men, furnishing striking examples of energy of character. This is especially the case with Richard Foley, who was in the time of Charles the First a poor nail-maker at Stourbridge. Nail-makers were daily becoming poorer at that time, for they could not compete with the Swedes, who, by a peculiar process of splitting-mills and machinery, were enabled to undersell the English manufacturers, who were compelled to prepare their rods for nail-making:—

"Richard Foley, having ascertained this much, determined to make himself master of the new process. He suddenly disappeared from the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, and was not heard of for several years. No one knew where he had gone; not even his own family; for he had not informed them of his intention, lest he should fail. He had little or no money in his pocket, but contrived to get to Hull, where he engaged himself on board a ship bound for a Swedish port, and worked his passage there. The only article of property which he possessed was his fiddle, and on landing in Sweden he begged and fiddled his way to the Dannemora mines, near Upsala. He was a capital musician, as well as a pleasant fellow, and soon ingratiated himself with the iron workers. He was received into the works, to every part of which he had access; and he seized the opportunity thus afforded him of storing his mind with observations, and mastering, as he thought, the mechanism of iron-splitting. After a continued stay for this purpose, he suddenly disappeared from amongst his kind friends the miners—no one knew whence or whither."

Foley, with the aid of other persons, commenced manufacturing nails in England by the Swedish process, and miserably failed,—his machinery refusing to act. A common man would have despaired, and, indeed, when he disappeared from the locality he was supposed to have done so out of shame and vexation. But it was otherwise with this hopeful young fellow:

"Foley had determined to master this secret of

iron-splitting, and he would yet do it. He had again set out for Sweden, accompanied by his fiddle as before, and found his way to the iron works, where he was joyfully welcomed by the miners; and, to make sure of their fiddler, they this time lodged him in the very splitting-mill itself. There was such an apparent absence of intelligence about the man, excepting fiddle-playing, that the miners entertained no suspicions as to the object of their minstrel, whom they thus enabled to attain the very end and aim of his life. He now carefully examined the works, and soon discovered the cause of his failure. He made drawings or tracings of the machinery as well as he could, for this was a branch of art quite new to him; and after remaining at the place long enough to enable him to verify his observations, and to impress the mechanical arrangements clearly and vividly on his mind, he again left the miners, reached a Swedish port, and took ship for England. A man of such purpose could not but succeed. Arrived amongst his surprised friends, he now completed his arrangements, and the results were entirely successful. By his skill and his industry he soon laid the foundations of an immense fortune, at the same time that he restored the trade of an extensive district. He himself continued, during his life, to superintend his trade, aiding and encouraging all works of benevolence in his neighbourhood. He founded and endowed a school at Stourbridge; and his son Thomas (a great benefactor of Kidderminster), who was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the time of 'The Rump,' founded and endowed an hospital, still in existence, for the free education of children at Old Swinford. All the early Foleys were Puritans. Richard Baxter seems to have been on familiar and intimate terms with various members of the family, and makes frequent mention of them in his 'Life and Times.' Thomas Foley, when appointed high sheriff of the county, requested Baxter to preach the customary sermon before him; and Baxter in his 'Life' speaks of him as 'of so just and blameless dealing, that all men he ever had to do with magnified his great integrity and honesty, which were questioned by none.' The family was worthily ennobled in the reign of Charles the Second."

Mr. Smiles should have carried the story out to its legitimate end and moral;—an end which is so graphically told in the last journals of Horace Walpole, where may be seen how the vast fortune accumulated by skill, industry, and integrity, was one part squandered and the other part jeopardized; and how statesmen of great name stooped to aid spendthrift heirs in the accomplishment of a great wrong, because such a course was agreeable to party purposes.

There is another portion of Mr. Smiles's instructive volume in which he might have usefully added something to the story which he pleasantly narrates. We allude to his notice of that great and useful worker, Galileo, who, remarks the author, "observing the magnifying effect produced by two of a spectacle-maker's glasses accidentally placed together, was led to the invention of the telescope, which was the beginning of astronomical discovery." Such a fact should never be mentioned without some allusion, at least, to another hard, if humble worker,—namely, old Lippershey, the spectacle-maker of Middleburg, in Zealand. It is true that the great Pisan had made the observation recorded by his biographers; but Galileo was led to the invention, on his own account, by hearing that a Dutch spectacle-maker had presented to Count Maurice of Nassau an instrument, by means of which distant objects appeared proximate to the beholder. Nothing more was reported; Galileo addressed himself to the research of the cause of such a phenomenon, and after a few essays discovering the cause, presented an instrument of his own invention to the Venetian Senate, modestly pointing out to them the consequences of such



a discovery. \* Going, indeed, far beyond the Zealander, he so perfected his invention, that it brought not only terrestrial but celestial objects within view, and the Italian was, probably, the first mortal man who ever clearly beheld the face of the moon, the phases of Venus, Jupiter accompanied by his satellites, the depths of the Milky Way, and a whole starry world hitherto hidden from the eye of man. It may, however, be said of every invention, that while much honour in connexion therewith belongs to many minds, each of which by some additional discovery has rendered the next step easy for a successor, the culminating honour is the portion of the man who takes the subject beyond the limits of theory, and confers not a prospective but an immediate and a lasting benefit on the world at large.

Mr. Smiles's book,—so full of bright names, touching narratives, and deep instructions,—we pass with commendation to a public that is sure to be gratified with it.

*Frederic the Great and Catherine II.*—[*Friedrich der Grosse und Katharina die Zweite*]. By Kurd von Schlözer. (Berlin, Hertz; London, Williams & Norgate.)

THE purpose of this book, written by the well-known historian of Baltic civilization, is to give a history of the political relations between Prussia and Russia, from the ascent of Frederic II. to the first division of Poland, in 1772. A biography of the celebrated potentates whose names figure in the title-page is not even attempted; just so much of their lives as is required to make their intercourse intelligible is given, and no more. Catherine, indeed, appears, while she is yet the scrupulous Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, marvellously sensitive to the differences between the Greek and Lutheran Churches, because the strange history of her marriage, with its disastrous catastrophe, is necessary to explain the personal friendship which existed between her and her Prussian contemporary, and was always maintained with more or less vigour, even when they seemed on the verge of a political difference. The very handsome, thoroughly Russian, and extremely stupid Count Orloff, struts a little upon the stage, not for the sake of scandalizing his Imperial protectress, but because he is wanted to explain certain difficulties that sprang up in the course of the intricate negotiations respecting that great Eastern question which, jointly with the great Polish question, agitated the minds of Northern politicians before a new and more engrossing theme was found in the French Revolution. Even the great battles of Frederic,—the victories that resulted in the permanent annexation of Silesia to the Prussian kingdom, are mentioned without the slightest military detail, as so many chronological guides; and Poland itself starts into visible existence simply to be divided. Herr von Schlözer will tell you all about Frederic *quoad* Catherine, and all about Catherine *quoad* Frederic; but beyond this limit he is dumb,—and those who expect to be illumined by some general reflections on the Russian empire, the Polish constitution, or the state of European thought in the eighteenth century, must seek another instructor. As the record of some notable game of chess presupposes in the reader a knowledge of the functions proper to the king's knight and the queen's bishop, so does Herr Schlözer—who, with surprising skill and gusto, has traced the progress of a very sharp diplomatic game to which Prussia, Russia, and Austria are the several parties—assume in the students of his pages enough erudition to understand the nature of the moves.

The interest of his book is thus of a purely diplomatic kind; but—granted somewhat of a taste for the subject on the part of the reader—it is the very reverse of dry, so admirably has the author digested his materials, and so clearly has he told his tale, without deviating to the right or to the left. Little bits of secret despatches and amiably cunning notes appear from time to time, tinged not slightly by the personal character of the inditer, and more intelligible to the reader of the present day, who (blessed with such a guide as Herr Schlözer) is allowed to peep behind the scenes, than to the potentate or ambassador by whom they were originally received,—and these are pleasant, sometimes even to facetiousness. Old Fritz looks shrewd, business-like, irascible, and intrinsically good-natured; the great Catherine has about her something of the sentimental fine lady; indeed both of them are exceedingly agreeable persons, and one is quite delighted whenever two such good souls escape some ugly chance of falling by the ears. We read about a couple of excellent friends anxious to take every advantage of each other, and our chief excitement is occasioned by the amenity with which they keep their positions on the brink of a quarrel.

Then there are minor heroes of the diplomatic world, who come in for no inconsiderable share of attention. There is the Russian Chancellor Bestuschef, who appears on the evil, or anti-Prussian side,—a vulgar gentleman, of no principle whatever, save that which guided the immortal Vicar of Bray—greatly addicted to ardent spirits, and consumed by a passion for rubles. He boasts that his family name was originally Best, and that his ancestor, a long way back, came from the English county of Kent to found a race of Boyars. However, as the Bestuschefs were settled in Russia in the beginning of the fifteenth century, the “men of Kent” are quite at liberty to discredit the tale, if they do not affect their Muscovite relation.

Antagonistic to this specimen of venality is the successor of Bestuschef, Nikita Panin, the declared friend of Prussia,—deemed incorruptible even by the greatest believers in the efficiency of golden arguments, but slow in every sense of the word, and gifted with business habits worthy of an irregular London attorney. Of these, Solms, the Prussian ambassador, had a brilliant instance, when, after an unaccountable series of delays, he pressed for an answer to a project for a Prusso-Russian alliance, framed by his master Frederic, and forwarded through his hands:—

At first Solms merely endeavoured to remind Panin delicately of the subject, and to hint that a prompt delivery of the counter-project would be desirable. However, as these suggestions brought no result, and the demands of King Frederic became more and more pressing, Solms one day waited on Panin, thinking that a personal interview would afford him a better opportunity to be explicit. Panin received him, as usual, in the most affable manner, promised to hand over to him the counter-project after the lapse of a week, and then—that he might convince Solms of the integrity of his intentions—went to his writing-desk, and drew forth a sealed-up document from beneath a bundle of papers. Great was the surprise of Solms when he looked at this more closely. It was the Russian plan, which had been drawn up a month before by the Commission appointed for that purpose, and had already been given to the Vice Chancellor, Galitzin, for delivery to Solms. During all this time the document had lain unread and untouched on the table of the Minister, who had not even found time to break the seal.

Although otherwise favourable to Prussian ideas, Panin was opposed to the division of Poland.

A curious little anecdote seems to embody the first definite expression of Catherine on the subject of that memorable *coup-d'état*. Frederic, it should be understood, had already sent a project of division, which, though it emanated from himself, he attributed to one Count de Lynar; but this had come to nothing; and in the beginning of the year 1771 Prince Henry of Prussia (brother to the King) was on a diplomatic visit to the Empress at St. Petersburg, thinking nothing at all of Poland, but extremely anxious to terminate the war between Russia and Turkey,—which, through the terms of the alliance between Frederic and Catherine, pressed very hard upon the Prussian purse. Austria, however, on the pretext of certain ancient claims, had seized on the Polish provinces of Zips and Zandel; and this was the great topic of the day, when Prince Henry, on the evening of the 8th of January, 1771, was indulging in a little social chat with the Empress and her confidential adviser, Count Zacharias Czernicheff:—

In the course of conversation Catherine communicated to the Prince the latest intelligence that had arrived from Poland during his absence (at Moscow), telling him half in jest that the Austrians had taken it into their heads to occupy two Starosties, and adding, with apparent *nuiveté*, “But why should not everybody else take something too?” Although these words were seemingly uttered without intention, the Prince thought they conveyed an allusion to his brother; for Frederic, a few months before, on hearing that the plague had broken out in Poland, had placed along the Polish frontier of Prussia a cordon of safety, which at some points extended far into the Polish territory. Thinking that the Empress's remark referred to this circumstance, the Prince sharply replied, “Though the King has drawn a cordon into Poland, he has not occupied Starosties.”—Catherine now expressed her meaning more plainly, and cried out, with a laugh, “Then why not occupy some?”—Here she broke off the conversation, to leave it in the hands of Count Czernicheff, who probably had long waited for a fitting moment to speak with the Prince on the subject. Turning to Henry, and explaining more clearly the views of his Imperial mistress, Czernicheff said, “But why not occupy the Bishopric of Varnia? For, after all, everybody must have something.”

Another observation by Catherine—“It seems that in this Poland one need but stoop to pick something up?”—perhaps formed part of this sensible conversation.

If once we supposed that chessmen had feeling, our enjoyment on beholding a well-played match would be considerably diminished by the thought of what some luckless pawn would suffer in consequence of a too vigorous pinch. Now, it is the charm of Herr Schlözer's book, that the human attributes of the various peoples who were the pawns in the diplomatic game he describes are ever kept out of sight, so that nothing diverts us from the skill of the players. On closing the book the impartial reader will not be able to make out how Frederic could have acted otherwise than he actually did; and he will be scarcely less indulgent to Catherine herself.

*Early Voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia.* Edited, with an Introduction, by R. H. Major. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)

*Victoria.—Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Aborigines.* (Melbourne, Ordered by the Council to be Printed.)

Australian geography and ethnology are admirably illustrated in the two volumes before us. The work which Mr. Major has edited for the Hakluyt Society is a collection of fifteen docu-



ments,—the first of them being translations from Spanish, French, or rare Dutch MSS. preserved at the Hague, and chronologically arranged, with early English accounts. To these is appended an excellent Introduction, tracing the progress of Australian discovery from the remotest times. The belief in a great southern continent is indicated in certain passages of Aristotle, Plato, Ælian and Aratus, as well as in some remarkable lines from the 'Astronomicon' of Manilius, which Mr. Major quotes. To these we may add, a passage from the Tusculan Disputations, where "the unknown Australian region," one of "the distant habitable regions," is strangely or poetically inferred. On the authority of Marco Polo, the earliest discovery has been asserted in favour of the Chinese, and claimed successively by French, Portuguese, Spaniards, and our own countryman, Cook. These claims, as based upon early descriptions and maps of the country, Mr. Major discusses, and pronounces in favour of the Portuguese, by whom he thinks it "highly probable that Australia was discovered between the years 1511 and 1529; and almost to a demonstrable certainty that it was discovered before the year 1542." An invidious attempt was made by Dalrymple to throw discredit upon Capt. Cook's discoveries, on the strength of Rotz's Map of New Holland, preserved in the Museum, where the eastern coast is laid down "with some curious circumstances of correspondence,"—the Bay of Inlets in Cook's map answering to the Bay Perdue in the earlier map,—and the coast "where the Endeavour struck" to the Coste Dangereuse. A Frenchman, M. Metz, has ably rebutted the charge; this very identity of names being, as he argues, a sufficient proof of Cook's geographical independence and honesty. The old maps appear to designate Australia under the name of La Grande Jave, or the Londe of Java. There is no great discrepancy in the longitude,—the latitude to the north is strictly correct, and there is a general resemblance in the contour of the western coast. On the eastern coast several rivers are laid down, and the islands and reefs correspond with those skirting the actual Australia. In a map illustrating the voyages of Drake and Cavendish, bearing the arms of Elizabeth, Torres Strait is even marked,—while the Terra Australis is described in a work, published at Louvain in 1598, as beginning at two or three degrees from the Equator, and which, "if thoroughly explored, would be regarded as a fifth part of the world." The two inductive discoveries of Quiros—"a name second in merit only to Columbus"—and of Torres are then noted; after which the Editor passes on to the expeditions of the Dutch, to the discoveries of Tasman, and the buccaneering expedition of Dampier. Some valuable documents relating to the Dutch expeditions sent to the west coast Mr. Major has procured from the Hague.

A practical ethnological question is the subject of the second work we have for review. Are savage races capable of improvement, or is it a necessary law, if not of creation, of our civilization, that the red and copper-coloured man must disappear before the advancing white, as certainly as the forest tree before the settler's axe, or as the jungle-grass withers under his foot? Sagacious, sun-burnt men, who work at results without reference to the individual figures, answer the question unhesitatingly in one way,—and philanthropists of that kindly, monarchical turn, that would take a fly out of the bowl on the ground that the world had room for the two, reply more hopefully in another.

There are Indian villages along the Huron, we are told, where red men have long forgotten

their hereditary propensity for their fellow white man's scalp, and have become themselves useful, and their children able servants of the State. In the Nebraska Territory, the United States Government is endeavouring, not without success, to make farmers and manufacturers of the Indians. The Caffre, too, the Gael of the Tropics, has abated his love for his neighbour's oxen, and is turning his attention to horticulture; and the condition of the native tribes that hunt and fish along the Murray and Loddon, or shelter themselves under screens of boughs and sods in Western Australia, is inviting the notice of many intelligent as well as good men. A very interesting paper was lately read by Mr. McCombie before the British Association respecting the state and habits of these people; and here we have a Government Report from Victoria, which contains details attractive alike to missionary and ethnologist. Historical document as to the history of the Australian aborigines there exists none; unlike the wild tribes of Asia or America, they appear to have few traditions, and all that is known respecting their origin is deduced from their superstitions and customs. Their worship of the moon and the Pleiades,—their ordinary corroboreys, or dances, every month when the moon appears, and their greater ceremonies in the spring when the second constellation is seen,—the strange initiatory rites practised on attaining the age of puberty,—the frantic gestures of the men in the corroborey,—the custom of the Lubras doing up the opossum rug and beating it,—all indicate an Eastern origin, and are similar to the heathenish customs which the Israelites were directed to avoid. Mr. Hull, whose evidence is particularly valuable, notes that the name of the moon with one tribe is Meniyan, and that the Pleiades are called the children of the moon,—a fact exceedingly significant, when it is remembered that the earliest children of Noah were named children of the moon, and called Minæi, or Minye. The stars are considered as celestial black fellows. Then they have a vague idea of metempsychosis. The tribes on the sea-coast when they see the quail say, they are "black fellows gone." One of the aborigines told Mr. Hull, "White fellow come from Pindy: black fellow, when he die, go to Pindy one way west, then come back again east, jump up white fellow." In all their ceremonies they always carry the fire-stick. Their rude wams, or temporary huts, made of boughs and sticks, have an opening to the east. The bones of brothers are commonly carried with them in their wanderings,—and we have related, perhaps as a relic of embalming, a touching instance of a native mother wrapping her dead baby in rags, and adding wrap upon wrap to keep down the putrid smell, until the bundle became too heavy for her to carry, and then she reluctantly left it. The dead are sometimes placed in the hollows of trees or on the boughs of trees, or they are interred in a sitting posture. Finally, what government exists among them is patriarchal, the old men being treated almost with a divine respect.

Some of their customs clearly indicate a Semitic origin. They wear a band round the temples,—a new-born infant has a strip of opossum tied round its arm,—the belief in the evil eye is general,—and a strange superstition is current, called Eulet-beerung, when certain females dare not behold the face of certain males, as for instance when the mother-in-law dare not behold the face of her future son-in-law until he is married. Degrees of consanguinity are observed, as well as a sort of caste. For instance, on the birth of a male child of a chief a grand corroborey, or war-dance, is held, the infant is

rubbed with emu oil or fat, and then smeared with red ochre; while in the case of an inferior the child is only rubbed over with charcoal-dust. Notable are the distinctions of age.—

"The boys at seven or eight years of age are called 'Wankums,' and go through the operation of having the front tooth knocked out. Several kinds of food are prohibited to them in this stage. At about sixteen the youths are made 'jibbōn.' There are many ceremonies observed on this occasion—marching in figures, shouting, and beating the ground with boughs. The 'jibbōn' is not allowed to eat some kinds of food until about twenty to twenty-four years of age, when he may eat any food without restriction."

Marriage is a matter of arrangement, or bargain, or natural exchange,—or it is sometimes effected *vi et armis*, a quarrel being picked with a husband, and the wife becoming the property of the victor; in fact, women have no voice in the matter, being disposed of by their brothers or fathers, and girls of fifteen even disposed of to men of sixty in the following manner:—

"The girl is brought forth by the father, who has a spear in one hand, and a tomahawk in the other; holding down her head, yabbering and crying, is forced to her intended husband to whom she is given. She shows reluctance, a blow from the father is given; the girl screams, the mother's yell is next heard. A second blow is given, and the girl is dragged by the husband to his miam; she resists, the husband gives a blow. At this stage of the ceremony a cabal is in the encampment, wonguims flying about from some young men, who perhaps had been in treaty for her or had been promised her. The husband rushes from his miam to see who are his rivals; a general fight ensues, and very often the husband gets a spear wound. The old men, who alone can quell a disturbance, take the command. During this cabal the young girl may be seen going back to her mother, but is soon dragged by her arms, or the hair of her head, by her father to the husband's miam again; and after a few more blows, or if she is determined, the father will spear her in her leg to prevent her going away. Thus the poor creature is at last subdued, and often, after all, makes a very domestic wife or slave."

Polygamy is practised, but generally only to the extent of three wives, and that is said to be regulated by the supply of opossums and kangaroos. Divorce is not tolerated, though Mr. Thomas relates a remarkable instance:—

"Two influential blacks, well known to the settlers on the Goulburn and the Yarra, had both been promised a fine young lubra, named Eliza. These expectants were—Billy Hamilton, a knowing black of the Goulburn tribe, and Gillibrand, of equal fame, of the Yarra tribe. The girl's father (of the Devil's River tribe) gave the girl to Billy Hamilton. Whenever the tribes met at Melbourne she eloped to Gillibrand, but was as often recaptured. Thus, for two years, was continued fighting. The poor girl, between love for Gillibrand, and spearing and tomahawking, was oft near killed. At length it was agreed, if the Yarra and Western Port tribes would meet the other tribes on the Goulburn, to settle the affair by single combat in the presence of the five tribes. I accompanied the Melbourne tribes, who met the other tribes, on a beautiful rise, near Colonel Whyte's station, on Sandy Creek. They fought desperately; Gillibrand was acknowledged the conqueror. Grand corroboreys for nights followed, and Gillibrand brought back his treasure."

The physical and moral characteristics of the race are in many respects those of the Negro. The hair is black and coarse, they have dark-brown and large eyes, a copper-coloured complexion, and a peculiar smell pervades the body. Their dress is an opossum cloak or blanket,—their food kangaroo, or fish, snake, or any meat but pork,—they divide time by heat or cold, by the shearing time, or "nip-nip," in some tribes by the flowers, and even by "sleeps." Contact



with the whites has made them drunken, vicious, diseased, in spite of the care exercised over them by Government; and their numbers have dwindled down in twenty years from 6,000 to as many hundreds.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Christmas Week: a Christmas Story.* By the Rev. Henry Christmas. (Edinburgh, Black.)—The reader may be excused, if he be somewhat tired of the two-hundred-times-told tale of the griefs, cares and persecutions which attend the life of a poor married curate, and if he should be provoked to ask how far they arise from duties being undertaken, professionally, by those who run such risks as belong to an over-stocked market, and then complain of the consequences of their choice. Be this as it may, the combination of virtue, sorrow, persecuting canons and angelic helping lords, who transform the pure curate into an opulent vicar at page the last, is worn out. Was it not in some degree exhausted, once for all, in Goldsmith's immortal "Vicar"? The Christmas-book of Mr. Christmas, however, though the theme is old, has a pleasant mark of Christmas time in its charities of feeling, and in its crisp and brisk literary style.

*Whist, its Theory and Practice: with Chapters on Loo and Crilbage.* By Capt. Crawley. (C. H. Clarke.)—Though this card-book comes out under the imaginary banners of the Heavy Dragoon who married *Becky Sharp*, the picaroon, it need not frighten any one. Here no one is told how to cheat. Not the simplest feat of such prestidigitization as made M. Caston so terrible an adversary is hinted at. We have to supply for ourselves (if bent on emulating the real *Rawdon Crawley*) regrets for those resplendent coat-buttons as big as florins, in which the foul players of the time of the Regency might show their cards undisturbed or read most of their neighbours.—The book is as respectable as though it were signed Hoyle or *Bob Short*—or as though it had been dedicated to *Sarah Battle*. The directions, on the whole, seem clear and intelligible. There is not much irrelevant matter. A tepid joke or two here and there, so far from doing harm, may amuse very young gentlemen who think, and well they may, that it is no joke to learn whist.—But *Quadrille*, though its insertion was not to be looked for in a book like Capt. Crawley's, is too lightly spoken of. It is ingenious, intricate and not easy; and moreover it was the game of good society, in

The tea-cup times of hoop and hood,

And when the patch was worn;

and when Horace Walpole went "in his chair" to be snubbed by Princess Emily—to enjoy the gay society of that lover of crowned heads, Lady Mary Coke,—or the racy mother-wit of Kitty Clive.

*Quakerism, Past and Present; being an Inquiry into the Causes of its Decline in Great Britain and Ireland.* By J. S. Rowntree.—*The Peculium: an Endeavour to throw Light on some of the Causes of the Decline of the Society of Friends.* By Thomas Hancock. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—*A Fallen Faith; being a Historical, Religious, and Socio-Political Sketch of the Society of Friends.* By Edgar Stephenson, M.D. (Piper & Co.)—These works carry on the discussion on the causes which have attenuated and enfeebled the Society of Friends. The first and second were written as prize essays, and were rewarded, the one by a hundred, and the other by fifty guineas, from the purse of a private gentleman. Mr. Rowntree speaks of social isolation, quietism, dress, language and marriage rules as principles of decay. The regulations concerning mixed marriages have driven thousands from the fold. Mr. Hancock treats of "the idea of Quakerism," of schism among the Friends, of discipline, of conduct, and of the want of harmony between Quakerism and the nineteenth century. Mr. Stephenson takes somewhat hostile ground, and describes Quakerism as physically, mentally, and socio-politically obstructive, as unhealthy, and as hurrying towards total annihilation: a result which, in his view, will not be regretted by the real "friends" of humanity and religion.

*An English-Hindústani Law and Commercial Dic-*

*tionary of Words and Phrases used in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Mercantile Affairs.* Designed especially to assist Translators of Law Papers, by S. W. Fallon. (Calcutta, Thacker & Co.)—Urdú, or Hindústáni, is a mixed language, like the English, drawing largely for its stock of words from the Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic, as English does from Latin, Greek, and French. Now, many English words also are being grafted on the Hindústáni, the copiousness of which is augmented year by year at a rate which leaves the old dictionaries far in the background. In the departments of law, revenue, and commerce especially, new helps to the student of Hindústáni are required, and one such help, of much value and importance, Mr. Fallon has here furnished. Of the former lexicographers, he says, "Shakespeare's Dictionary, to this day unsurpassed, is scarcely equal to the requirements of the time. Forbes's Dictionary, in some parts more full, in others less so, exhibits none of the scholarship, or the exact and intimate acquaintance with the language, which are the great merits of the earlier work." He then proceeds to notice "a few of the most flagrant errors and important omissions" in Forbes, in whose work even such common terms as "capitalist," "census," "champerty," "consignee," &c., are not to be found. Prefixed to Mr. Fallon's Dictionary is a useful dissertation on the Indian languages. In this, however, we think we observe a few errors. Some of these are doubtless misprints, and require merely a general notice of the necessity of revision. But others cannot be so passed over. Thus, it is surely wrong to quote such words as *dil*, "the heart," and *yád*, "memory," as specimens of Hindi, instead of *hridaya* and *smriti*. Again, we cannot in the slightest degree admit the truth of the following sentence:—"In the softness and simple melody of its vocables, perhaps the Italian alone surpasses the Hindi." On the contrary, few languages have a greater number of harsh sounds. Take the following well-known lines as a specimen:

Sir son sir, bhuj son bhujá, drisht drisht son jori,

Charan charan gahi jhapatkai, lapat, japat, jhakori.

To some of the translations here given by Mr. Fallon we must also object. Thus, *pá píyáduh* cannot be rendered even by the most literal translation "the foot its own footman." Mr. Fallon's Dictionary comprises about 4,000 English words, many of them having a number of secondary meanings, and all extremely well and accurately rendered into Urdú. To the Anglo-Indian student it will be a great aid, and it deserves a place in every Indian library.

*Indian Policy, 1855.* (Bell & Daldy.)—The Author of this pamphlet favours the creed of the Simple Solutionists. We should be glad if some individual of that useful sect would declare whether this production be jest or earnest. To us it appears too solemn for the one, and too silly for the other. A despotic Governor-General, appointed for life,—a permanent European garrison of 150,000 men,—the abrogation of all treaties, and annexation of all native states,—such are some of the absurdities proposed by this Indian politician. We really cannot argue with a man who asks "if the Italian peasantry, under the military despotism of Austria, are less happy than the peasantry of England." Still less do we wish to exchange words with one who talks after this fashion of treaties: "Talk not of treaties; if we have made a wicked oath, let us not wickedly perform it"; "but to avoid public scandal, I should like to see annexation managed without directly breaking the public faith." We take the writer at his word: we will talk not with him lest we be led into some wicked oath, which, however, we shall have no power of wickedly performing.

*The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism.* By Abel Stevens, LL.D. Vol. II. (Heylin.)—This second volume of Dr. Stevens's satisfies the promise made to the reader that this should be the "fullest" account of Wesley and his times yet published; nor is the fullness attained by long weary chapters composed in a correspondingly weary style. The narrative preserves throughout a uniform tenor of interest, giving us lively pictures, and pleasant

anecdotes of Rowland Hill, Berridge, Shirley, Adam Clarke, Toplady, and other famous slap-dash preachers of the day. The early camp-meetings in Wales are significant, when "the irregular troops," we are told, "brought in more captures than the disciplined squadrons,"—a thousand three hundred horse being turned out in the field, and six or seven preachers taking their turn at the stand, and fervent cries of "Gogoniant" ("Glory"), and "Bendigadi," ("Blessed"), ringing along the hill-sides. A sketch of the missions and literature of the society, with several portraits of the pioneers of Methodism, complete the work.

*Travellers' Tales Re-told.* By Theta. (Thompson & Co.)—We have tried two of these: to manage more was impossible. Perhaps such spirit and sense as the stories ever contained may have evaporated in the re-telling.

From Messrs. Kelly we have the *London Post-Office Directory* for the year 1860, being its sixty-first annual publication,—and also from the same firm a neat Map on rollers of London and its environs.—Of new editions we have, from Messrs. Longman, a third issue of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon*, with some capital new matter on the Demon Worship,—from Mr. Murray, Mrs. Jameson's *Memoirs of Early Italian Painters*, and two cheap complete editions of Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*,—from Messrs. A. & C. Black, *Bruce's Travels and Adventures in Abyssinia*, edited by J. Morison Clingan,—and Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, illustrated by C. A. Doyle,—from Mr. Bentley, a cheap edition of *Notes on Noses*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library," *The Reliques of Father Prout*, with some additional humorous matter, making a most delightful volume of fun, character, and learning.—We have also on our table—*The Helenics* of Walter Savage Landor, comprising Heroic Idyls, &c. (Griffin),—*Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature* (Philadelphia, Biddle),—*The Prairie*, by J. Fenimore Cooper (New York, Townsend & Co.),—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library," Cardinal Wiseman's *Recollections of the Last Four Popes*. To the Translations of the year we have to add *The Education of Mothers of Families*, by M. Aimé-Martin, translated from the Third Paris Edition by Dr. Lee (Adams),—*Elizabeth*, a story which does not end in marriage, translated from the German of Nathusius, by S. A. Smith (Grant & Son). In Reprints we have on our table, from 'All the Year Round,' Mr. Collins's *New Sentimental Journey* (Chapman & Hall), a story with a good deal of dry, quiet humour,—Volume II. of *Tales from 'Bentley'*,—*The Rights and Conditions of Women*, by the Rev. S. J. May (Whitfield),—*Lays of the Sanctuary, and other Poems*, compiled and edited by G. Stevenson de M. Rutherford (Hamilton),—*Nightingale Valley*, a collection of lyrics and poems in the English language, edited by Geraldus (Bell & Daldy),—*Poems*, by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (Hurst & Blackett),—*Class-Book of English Prose*, by R. Demaus (Black). In Second Editions we may announce *Actæa*, a first lesson in natural history, by Mrs. Agassiz (Low),—*The History of Dumbartonshire*, by Joseph Irving,—*The Scope and Nature of University Education*, by Dr. Newman (Longman),—*The Cathedrals of the United Kingdom*, by Mackenzie Walcott (Stanford),—*Seven Tales, by Seven Authors*, edited by F. E. Smedley (Hall, Virtue & Co.) Fifth Editions—*Schneider's Edinburgh High School French Reader* (Whittaker),—*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by E. B. Ramsay (Edmonston & Douglas).

We have still some *Books for the Young* to dismiss ere accounts are closed with the year 1859.—*Round the World: a Tale for Boys*, by W. H. G. Kingston (Nelson & Sons), carries the description of itself on its title-page as a rattling story of adventure.—*The Old Coalpit; or, the Adventures of Richard Boothby in Search of his Own Way*, by E. J. May (Parker & Son) is also "a story for boys,"—the hero of which is a scapegrace with the mischief of quicksilver running in his veins—unable, it would appear, to resist a chance of doing mischief—or to settle in a place. His school-naughtiness is coloured a little too highly; and his adventures as a young man are romantic enough



and to spare. But for this touch of exaggeration, which always, in proportion as it is strong or weak, impairs belief, the book is a good one.—*Our Uncle the Traveller's Stories*—a third tale for the delectation of boys, by Miss Frances Browne (Kent & Co.)—is another proof of the truth, illustrated to perfection by Miss Edgeworth, and, again, by Miss Martineau, in her tale of 'The Crofton Boys,' that women, and single women too, can write as well for the young of the stronger sex, as they do for Maria, Harriet, or Frances.

To the list of Year-Books we have to add the volume of *The Family Friend*, for 1859 (Ward & Lock),—*Engineers', Architects', and Contractors' Pocket-Book* for 1860 (Lockwood & Co.),—*Rees's Diary and Almanack*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnot's Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Beecher's Life Thoughts, complete, illum. borders, sm. 4to. 10s. 6d.  
Bernard's Physical Education of Young Ladies, 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Bohn's Classical Library, 'Martialis Epigrams,' 7s. 6d. cl.  
Cesaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico, by Long, 2nd edit. 6s. 6d.  
Christian Guest, The, revised by Macleod, royal 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Cruikshank (Geo.), A Pop-Gun fired off by, 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Dublin University Calendar, The, for 1860, 6s. 3d. 6d. bds.  
Dublin University Examination Papers, for 1860, 6s. 2s. 6d.  
Entomologist's Annual, The, for 1860, 6s. 2s. 6d. bds.  
Flad (F. M.), Journal of, edited by Veitch, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Floricultural Cabinet, The, and Florist's Mag., Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Calendar, 1860, 6s. 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Gosse's British Sea-Anemones and Corals, 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Hodgson's Household Novels, 'Mudford's Stephen Dugard,' 2s.  
Jodges's Peermage and Baronetage, 20th edit., royal 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.  
London and Provincial Medical Directory for 1860, 12mo. 8s. 6d.  
Lytton's Novels, Library Edition, 'My Novel, Vol. 1,' 6s. 3s.  
McClintock's Discovery of the Fate of Franklin, 8vo. 16s. cl.  
Morgan's Mind of Shakespeare in his Works, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
Russell's Lectures to Working Men, 3rd Series, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 1s.  
Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, 8vo. 2s. cl. limp.  
Oliphant's Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, 1857-9, 2 vols. 42s.  
Our Homeless Poor: What to Do to Help Them, 4mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Public Speaker, The, and How to Make One, 6s. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Ralph's Library, 'Poole's Little Pellington,' 1s. 6d. bds.  
Ranking and Ranking's Medical Sciences, Vol. 50, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.  
Robert's (George) Sermons, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
Rogers's The Footprints of Jesus, 3rd Series, 6s. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Run and Read Library, 'Sherwood's The Nun,' 1s. 6d. bds.  
Scott's Waverley Novels, Illust. Edit. Vols. 11 & 12, 4s. 6d. each, cl.  
Scott's Waverley Novels, Railway Edition, Vol. 16, 6s. 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Skrym's Builders' Prices, 1860, 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Steel's (Rev. Robert) Samuel the Prophet, 6s. 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Stones's My First Voyage, 2nd edit., cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.  
Tarver, Le Début dans la Langue Française, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Trusler's Best; or, Jean and Nicolette, 6s. 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.  
Undercurrents Overlooked, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Who's Who in 1860, edited by Oakes, 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Williams's Hindustani Primer, 12mo. 1s. 8d. cl.  
Wilkinson's The Revival in its Physical, &c. Aspects, p. 8vo. 7s. cl.  
Winslow's London, or, Evergreen of the South, 6s. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Winslow's Gathered Flowers from a Bible Class, new edit. 1s. 6d.

## RELIGIOUS BOOK TITLES.

London, Dec. 26, 1859.

I know I am about to tread on delicate ground, and that I shall find myself in the position of a performer who is dancing a hornpipe amongst a number of eggs. I cannot help it. If I am sent to perdition by saints and preachers, I must still have my say. I have often been lectured upon sins and vices that I never possessed, and I now feel that I have a call to lecture the lecturers.

Without any malice, any prejudice, any particular tincture of any particular infidelity, I do not honestly think that the conductors of cheap would-be-popular literature are going exactly in the right way. They mean well, no doubt,—as well as many notorious sinners have meant,—but I need scarcely allude to the proverb which represents "another place" as being paved with such intentions. My accusation against the conductors of cheap would-be-popular religious literature, and also against certain authors of religious books, is short and simple. I think that in endeavouring to run on level terms with the light and "comic" publications of the age, they have become flippant—almost dangerously flippant—without being more amusing. They have acknowledged the character of their pills by laying on a meretricious and shallow gilding—they have danced to the pipings of scoffers and unbelievers—they have eaten out of the same flesh-pots—they have dwelt in the same Ichabod palaces—they have wallowed in the same mire of false and mistaken wit—and only to succeed in alarming or disgusting their friends, without attracting any converts from the ranks of their enemies.

There is a certain epic dignity about all religious subjects and biblical records which it is not wise to disturb. The line is so thin, and so easily broken, which divides the ridiculous from the sublime, that it will not bear the touch of the lightest trespasser, much less the clumsy kicking of undiscerning men. A single letter will derange the ideas of nineteen centuries. The name of Solomon

has the calm, cold, statuesque dignity of an Egyptian sphynx;—the name of Solomons is suggestive of fried fish, auction-mart "riggers," second-hand garments, and the slums of Aldgate. The 'Israel in Egypt' is a great work of a great master, in which the Red Sea gapes and roars even within the walls of a conventional concert-room; but call it *Israel in Egypt*, before a note is sounded, and it will suggest no picture but the Pyramids half covered with the placards of an advertising tailor. The conductors of would-be-popular moral and religious literature—honest and persevering as they may be—have not been sufficiently careful, or sufficiently endowed with a pure sense of the ludicrous, to avoid this rock, and for this reason they have lost ground, to my thinking, instead of gaining it. A large circulation of tracts, handbills, periodicals, and books, is good as a trading speculation, or as an engine for spreading certain ideas; but not good if the ideas it spreads are the very opposite to those which the writers and publishers are supposed to be teaching. I look upon the titles of all such publications as of the utmost importance. It is the only thing placed before the public in preliminary advertisements; it forms a phrase which is always in the mouth of buyer and seller, and which is often the only vestige of a work which lingers in the mind of an average reader. No amount of bad writing can wholly destroy the effect of a good title; and no amount of good writing can atone for, or destroy the influence of a bad one. This holds good, I imagine, to a great degree in books; to a greater degree in periodicals and the titles of articles; to a far greater degree in slender tracts; and to the greatest degree of all in literary handbills. In proportion as the matter becomes meagre in quantity, so does the influence—the grappling force of the title increase, until in some cases—no mean majority, perhaps—it is the undisturbed master of the situation.

If there is any truth in this reasoning, what must we say to a variety of moral and religious titles of books, pamphlets, and handbills, which are being disseminated at the present moment under the most distinguished and spotless authority; and if not, what must we say to them, with equal justice, upon purely artistic grounds?

I will first take the 'Illustrated Handbills (compiled by the Editor of the *British Workman*),' which, according to the advertisement, "embrace Religion, Sabbath Observance, the Sacred Scriptures, Temperance, Peace, Kindness to Animals, Truthfulness, Swearing, War, Smoking, &c." So far, so good,—in fact, very good; but how about some of the titles? 'Oh! this Hard Lump,' 'The Cabman's Dying Cry,' 'How to manage an Ass,' 'My Father's at the Helm,' and 'The Bullet in the Bible,' are five titles selected out of fifty, and what must any unprejudiced reader think of their taste, judgment, and adaptability to the lower orders? What class of people can they be, who, according to supposition, are only to be reached by such false and dangerous familiarity? Is the awful chariot of Jehovah likely to be more respected after being dragged through the mud like a catsmeat barrow at the heels of a powerful but mistaken Association? Is the Gospel likely to be more largely drunk and relished when brought down to the level of 3d. a pot in our own mugs? The first of these titles ('Oh! this Hard Lump') can only suggest indigestion; 'The Cabman's Dying Cry' tempts one to ask if it was "four shillings a mile"? 'How to manage an Ass,' sounds exceedingly disrespectful to converts. 'The Bullet in the Bible' might be the name of a conjuring trick, performed by some distinguished wizard, while 'My Father's at the Helm' is a very fair specimen of that playfully familiar style of dealing with the most sacred subjects, which only religious Societies and licensed preachers can adopt without fear of reproof, of warning, or of excommunication.

Passing from these "Illustrated Handbills," whose objectionable titles can easily be altered, to another stratum of moral and religious publications, I find a variety of books, tracts, and articles, all, apparently, christened at the same font. As my object is not to attack individual writers or individual publishers, I avoid as much as possible the

mentioning of names, but I am obliged to quote the *bonâ fide* titles of existing or announced works in order to strengthen my argument. As two other examples of that familiarity with sacred subjects, which is calculated, according to my views, to breed contempt, I will take such a title as 'Christ Knocking at the Door of the Soul.' Will any one say that the taste which framed this title would shrink from adapting the negro song of 'Who's that Knocking at the Door' to the work of sectarian proselytism? What appreciable difference is there between such a religious title as 'The Night, the Dawn, and the Day,' and those theatrical tableaux which are usually supposed to form an attraction in the playbill of a Victoria melo-drama?

If I were to take two other strictly religious titles, viz., 'Pearls from the Ocean,' and 'Echoes of Eternity,' what man who reads this letter would be able to give me the lie if I said that the first was a well-known popular quadrille, and the second a highly effective waltz by Jullien? If I went still further, and after taking two other titles of similar works, 'The Early and the Latter Rain,' and 'Good Seed for the Lord's Field,' thought proper to add "by Mr. Thorley, author of the 'Food for Cattle,'" what sign would there be on the surface, or in the last title, to show that I had practised a deception? Another such title, called 'Bread from Heaven,' might be improved in the same direction by adding 'Down again to Ninepence' (or whatever is the lowest price of Bibles); while 'A Book you will like' might be provided with a couple of worthy companions, having the same shop-keeping twang, in the shape of 'Is there any other article?' and 'Can we send it home for you?'

I pass over such books as 'The Lamplighter,' which has come and gone, and such an alarming title as 'The Great Tribulation Coming on the Earth,'—which latter, I suppose, could only allude to the fact that a new book was in the press,—author Dr. Cumming. Though I pass over these things without comment, I cannot abstain from noticing a book that was recently announced, called 'Nuggets from the Oldest Diggings; or, Researches in the Mosaic Creation.' This title is, doubtless, considered likely to popularize that most unpopular of all compounds, a mixture of theology and geology. As no particular "mission" is claimed for it, except the one great mission to be sold, I will leave it as it stands, merely hoping that the world may not be destined to lose, in the warfare of religious discussion, so evident and promising a "comic writer" as the author of such a title.

In these days of Spurgeonian preaching we ought not to be surprised at anything, and it is wrong, perhaps, to expect our popular, or would-be-popular, religious literature to do more than reflect the religious manners and whims of the time. The same theological literary taste is now at work which produced Richard Baxter's 'Heavy Shove,' 'A Salve for Sore Eyes,' 'Pins and Needles for the Ungodly,' and a hundred other similar titles; and the true interests of religion, to say nothing of public decency, are likely to benefit as much by the one as they, doubtless, did by the other. This rage for "taking" title-making in religious works may not end with its present efforts; and as a man of the world, of the earth, earthy, I venture to make a few suggestions for further progress. I think the following titles would circulate widely, and do a deal of good, if they did not, like their predecessors, cause a leak in one part of the spiritual ship while they were pumping out the black water in another. These are:—'Box and Cox Converted and Baptized,' 'How the Wandering Minstrel (Jem Baggs) was gathered into the Fold,' 'Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell New Chapel?' 'Harlequin, Day of Judgement; or, I'm a-looking at you,' 'The Reformed Skittle-Sharp,' and 'The Repentant Pot-Boy.' When once you begin to dabble in flippant and comic titles, it is worse than useless to stand still. The seasoning must be made stronger with every succeeding dose, or the palate will begin at once to loathe its mixture.

I cannot be accused of any attempt to undermine religion in offering these additional titles, as I should be much more gratified by their utter



rejection, and the total destruction of all those which have gone before them. I think it is far better that the pure stream of religion should be left in dimness and mystery, high up in the distant, everlasting hills, than that it should be turned on with vulgar familiarity in every man's house, like New River water, or Imperial gas, or should be hawked about the streets as our fine, old original gospel fluid, only a penny a glass, with the usual trading reduction upon taking a quantity.

J. H.

## WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

Wallington, Dec. 24, 1859.

THAT the human remains found in caverns (which were, undoubtedly, among the first habitations of man) were not contemporaneous with those of the carnivora which had occupied the same places, may, I think, be concluded from the fact, that caverns could not comfortably be inhabited by man until their other occupants had become extinct; but a stronger fact is, that (as I believe) the human remains found in these ancient dens of the carnivora, do not bear marks of having been subjected to the action of the teeth of those animals, as is so generally the case with the bones of other mammalia.

The exploration of the gravel beds in which occur the flint implements, &c., should certainly be extended to the surface of the beds on which the gravel rests, as that most probably was the surface on which dwelt the owners of these objects, and from which they were driven by the catastrophe which deposited the gravel. Besides, from the little appearance of abrasion presented by the implements, they could not, I think, have been carried by the water to any great distance from the locality frequented by their owners or makers.

Is there not abundant evidence in some of the crag beds, that fossils of very different ages may, amongst diluvium (as this is), be brought together in one bed? so that it can scarcely be considered (without further evidence), from their mere juxtaposition, that the animals whose bones are found in this drift were living at the same period as the men who owned the implements. Yours, &c.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Castle of Rosenborg, Copenhagen.

THE progress of Archæology in our days is certainly due, not only to the united efforts of the naturalists and archæologists, but also the comparative method which so happily has been employed in different countries. Unfortunately, the antiquaries of England and France hitherto have known too little of the corresponding antiquities of other countries, and this is the reason why national archæology there is still suffering under a rather heavy pressure of prejudices and antiquated historical theories.

In the present and very important question about flint implements in the drift and in the bone-caves, it appears to me that the said prejudices and old theories have played too prominent a part. If the antiquaries and naturalists, who do not believe in the flint implements of the drift and the bone-caves as works of art, had sufficiently known the phenomena observed in other countries, especially here in Denmark, they would scarcely have come forward in this case with such very surprising and very curious opinions.

At the last Meeting of the British Association, in Aberdeen, Sir Charles Lyell, in his opening Address to the Section of Geology, mentioned a large Indian mound at Cannons Point in St. Simons Island, in Georgia, "ten acres in area, and having an average height of five feet, chiefly composed of cast-away oyster-shells, throughout which arrow-heads, stone axes, and Indian pottery are dispersed [see *Athen.* No. 1665]. This same mound has been further described by Sir Charles Lyell in 'A Second Voyage to the United States of North America,' Vol. I. 1850, p. 338, where he adds: "The shell-fish heaped up at Cannons Point must, from their nature, have been caught at a distance, on one of the outer islands; and it is well known that the Indians were in the habit of returning with what they had taken, from their fishing excursions on

the coast, to some good hunting-ground, such as St. Simons afforded."

Exactly similar mounds have been found here in Denmark on the coasts, especially on the coasts of the Kattegat and its "fjords" or bays. They have been examined by the well-known naturalists, Profs. Steenstrup and Forchhammer, and by myself, as member of a Committee appointed in the year 1848 (by the Royal Academy of Copenhagen), for combined geological and antiquarian researches. The mounds have been found to consist of myriads of cast-away shells of *Ostrea edulis*, *Mytilus ed.*, *Cardium ed.*, *Littorina littor.*, *Helix nemoralis*, and a few other *Helices*, mixed up with broken bones of stags, deer, of *Bos urus*, beaver, wild boar, &c., together with charcoal, ashes, burnt stones, pieces of very coarse pottery, rude hatchets, spear-heads, knives, arrow-heads, flakes or chips, chipping-blocks, &c. of flint, a sort of hatchets or hammers made of stags'-horn, different implements of bone, and very simple ornaments of bone, &c. Traces of such mounds have been discovered, in the course of ten years, in at least fifty different places near the sea-coasts of Denmark, and the descriptions of most of them have been inserted in the *Proceedings* of our Royal Academy. It is quite evident that the greater part of the bones of animals found among the shells have been broken according to a certain system,—most probably for getting out the marrow. The Committee, without knowing of the Indian mound described by Sir Charles Lyell, unanimously came to the conclusion (1849-50) that the mounds in Denmark indicated the places where the aborigines used constantly to eat their meals.

The implements of stone and bone discovered in these mounds are mostly of the same forms, and of the very rudest description. The implements of flint are in general neither ground nor polished; they present, even, quite peculiar simple forms, different from the forms of the common hatchets and implements of the stone age. At the commencement, when we only knew a few such mounds, I believed these differences of forms to be accidental, and I ascribed, accordingly, the mounds with their rude implements of flint to the same period as the common stone implements, and the large tombs, stone-chambers, or cromlechs of the stone age.

But two years ago, in comparing the many finds from the mounds with the still more numerous finds from the cromlechs, I discovered that several of the rudest flint implements of the mounds never appear in the cromlechs or graves of the stone age; and, on the other hand, that a great many of the highly finished or polished stone implements of the cromlechs never are to be found in the mounds. In Lectures delivered at the University of Copenhagen (1857), I tried to show that the rude flint implements of the mounds were exactly like some other rude and undoubtedly extremely old flint implements found in great abundance in different places on the sea-shores of Denmark, and also in Schonen, at the bottom of old bogs, which now are, and which probably for thousands of years have been, covered with large hills of gravel, clay, and sand, as well as remarkably like the rude hatchets, and other implements of flint, discovered under circumstances pointing to a very high antiquity, in different bone-caves in England and France, and in the gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens. Of these implements I had seen some at Abbeville, in the museum of M. Boucher de Perthes, who also afterwards, when more of them had been found, with great liberality forwarded several specimens for comparison to our Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. I extended my comparison to the implements of the very rudest savage tribes of America and the South Sea, preserved in different museums, and I came to the result, that the peculiarly formed, very rude flint implements of the mounds of Denmark, and of the bone-caves and gravel-pits of England and France, must belong to an earlier time of the stone age than the cromlechs or large stone chambers; and that they, perhaps, are to be ascribed to some peculiar savage tribes, who were the real aborigines of the North and West of Europe, and who afterwards must have been subdued by more powerful, more advanced

tribes, of whom the beautifully-finished stone implements, and the very remarkable—sometimes quite astonishing—stone chambers, or cromlechs, are speaking memorials. Last spring, in the month of March (the 18th), at a meeting of the Royal Academy here, I further explained this new sub-division of the stone age, which was preceded by an equally new sub-division of the bronze age. Six months ago I had succeeded in establishing a sub-division of the iron age, in such a way that we, according to my opinion, now are enabled, for the Pagan time alone, to point out six different great periods of civilization in this country, and I dare say in a good many other countries of Europe.

This new system, however, especially the division of the stone age, was naturally opposed by several antiquaries; when, a few months after, the news of the discoveries in the Brixham Cave, and the recent researches in the gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens, suddenly arrived. I was agreeably surprised at seeing the opinion of the very high antiquity of the rude stone implements found there, fully corroborated by the authority of eminent French and English naturalists and antiquaries, as MM. Touchet, Prestwich, Flower, Dr. Falconer, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Evans, &c.; and I derived equally great satisfaction from the unanimous declaration of all the different writers in this case, that the flint pieces from the gravel and the caves are much unlike the common implements of the stone age in France and England; and that they evidently are forming quite a peculiar class. Some remarks of Mr. Evans, in his paper communicated (June 2) to the Society of Antiquaries of London—"On the Occurrence of Flint Instruments in undisturbed Beds of Gravel, both on the Continent and in England"—where he speaks about the pointed and oval, or almond-shaped implements of flint, "all indisputably worked by the hand of man, and not indebted for their shape to any natural configuration or peculiar fracture of the flint," attracted, in the highest degree, my attention. "They present," he says, "no analogy in form to the well-known implements of the so-called Celtic or stone period, which, moreover, have for the most part some portion, if not the whole, of their surface ground or polished, and are frequently made from other stones than flint. Those from the drift are, on the contrary, never ground, and are exclusively of flint. They have, indeed, every appearance of having been fabricated by another race of men, who, from the fact that the Celtic stone weapons have been found in the superficial soil above the drift containing these ruder weapons, as well as from other considerations, must have inhabited this region of the globe at a period anterior to its so-called Celtic occupation"—[*Athen.* No. 1650].

It certainly is a very remarkable coincidence, that Mr. Evans here, without any connexion with me, and without knowing my newly-started theories about the sub-divisions of the different ages, is using exactly the same arguments, and nearly the same words, with which I, two years ago, in lecturing at the University, and again on the 18th of March this year, at the Royal Academy here, tried to add a sub-division of the stone age to my other proposed divisions of the bronze and the iron ages.

That two antiquaries in different countries, without any communication with each other, in looking at similar facts, are coming to exactly the same conclusions, bearing upon a natural reform of the system hitherto adopted, is, as I believe, a sign, if not a proof, that there are new facts advancing of such importance that the old system is highly threatened.

The flint implements of the drift and the bone-caves are no longer left "without any standard of comparison." We have plenty of such objects, hundreds, and even thousands, found in the said artificial mounds, in lakes, bogs, and on the sea-shores of Denmark in the closest connexion with antiquities of such a kind, that no man, not even the most prejudiced, should venture to ascribe the origin of them to a natural cause, to "motion in water."

The great quantity of flint implements found in



the drift in the valley of the Somme in France—more than a thousand in the last ten years, in an area of fifteen miles in length [see *Athen.* No. 1665, p. 404]—has been used as an argument against their being implements at all. But it must be borne in mind, that the aborigines, as naturally was to be expected, for the sake of fishing mostly lived near the seashore, the rivers and lakes, and that they on the very spots where they wandered about, undoubtedly, very often through many centuries, manufactured their rude implements of flint—a material which resists the influence of time. We, therefore, have the right beforehand of supposing a great number of stone implements to be found in such localities, and the truth of this supposition has also been completely confirmed by many most curious facts, which have been observed both in Europe and in America.

For instance, in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the borders of the river Delaware, such a number of stone implements were found that from one locality several hundred arrow-heads and other implements of stone could be sent over to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries here. A distinguished Danish naturalist—Dr. Lund—who for many years has been residing in Brazil, mentions in a letter to the said society, that the borders of the small lake Lagoa Santa, at the time when the Europeans first came to that part of Brazil, were all scattered over with hatchets of stone, proving that this spot had been a favourite one for the aboriginal inhabitants.

To these observations I could add a great many similar from the sea-coasts of the Continent, from larger and smaller islands, as well as from the borders of lakes in the north of Europe, where rude flint implements in great abundance have been discovered. But I will only mention here, that in Denmark, in the Island of Laaland, Mr. de Wichfeld, of Engestofte, Chamberlain to the King, and myself have been fortunate enough lately to collect in the course of a few weeks in one locality more than a thousand extremely rude flint implements, exactly like those from our oyster mounds, and very similar to those found in the gravel-pits and bone-caves in France and England. They were lying spread partly at the borders of the small lake of Maribo, partly on small islands or holms in the lake, where some traces of pile-work (probably even older than that discovered in the lakes of Switzerland) for the first time in this country have been found, and partly in the lake itself, in the very water near the borders. The lake has a length of 5 or 6 English miles and a breadth of about 1 or 1½ mile, and hitherto only one of the sides of the lake has been searched. The number of flint implements discovered here in a few weeks surpasses comparatively the quantity of similar implements found in ten years in the valley of the Somme.

A most interesting circumstance with this same remarkable find in the lake of Maribo is, that we have some reason to believe that the lake in the aboriginal time, perhaps, may have had another niveau than now, as there are to be seen in the lake standing roots of fir-trees, which formerly must have stood on dry, or at least on boggy ground. Several other circumstances from the same lake and from different localities in Schonen and in Jütland, where the rudest stone implements have been discovered, make it very probable that our country, as well as England and France, must have undergone considerable geological changes, at least in some parts, and at a very remote time, when the poor savage aborigines wandered about on the sea-coasts, and on the borders of lakes and rivers with their miserable implements of flint and bone.

I offer these comparative remarks in the hope that they may throw some light upon the great and important question of the day,—the question about the antiquity of the human race. I fully agree with Sir C. Lyell, "that the evidence is very strong in favour of a very high antiquity" [*Athen.* No. 1666], as there really is no reason to doubt that true implements of flint, works of human art, frequently have been found in the drift with bones of elephants, rhinoceroses and other extinct animals. I feel convinced that we are at the commencement

of some of the most remarkable discoveries which have been lately made, and which certainly will have a great influence upon the further rapid progress of national archeology on the whole, and also upon its emancipation from old and new prejudices, and from so-called historical theories.

J. J. A. WORSAAE.

#### EDWARD WRIGHT.

AFTER a quarter of a century of hard labour—the labour of being perpetually comic before a London audience—Mr. Wright of the Adelphi has "shuffled off this mortal coil." He has left many an older brother-actor who commenced his career of player before Mr. Wright was born; but the latter had been rendered old by long suffering, and he died last week:—according to dates, in the forty-sixth year of his age—according to constitution, a very much older man. Like Murphy's "Apprentice," Mr. Wright was stage-struck at an early period, and left "commerce" (otherwise the "counter") for the "boards" when he was barely out of his teens. His course shows what may be effected by study, perseverance, and self-respect. He was a very poor actor when the curtain first rose for him, but he became the first in his peculiar line before many years had passed. That line was "farce" in all its varieties,—from the lightest and airiest to the very broadest; but even the latter never ran into vulgarity, and his *lowest* humour had a touch of refinement in it. His vocation was commenced five-and-twenty years ago at the Queen's Theatre,—a little house which, in the days of the Beverleys, was a nursery for growing players, and where, with very small resources, pieces were put upon the stage with remarkable care and neatness. There Wright proved himself weak among the inefficient, but he abandoned the latter that he might become strong. In a few months he was the pet of Birmingham; and, in 1837, when Braham produced him at the St. James's, he became a favourite, and soon the familiar friend, of the London public. His home was at the Adelphi; but he served under two dynasties at the Princess's—those of Medex and Kean,—rendering the last memorable by his creation of the character of *Queen Bee*, in Douglas Jerrold's charming play of 'St. Cupid.' Wright's musical voice and knowledge, and his graceful dancing, were advantages of which he knew how to make admirable use; but, like an accomplished artist, he could turn defects to profit, and render a certain hesitation of speech available for the expression of laughter from his audience. Many other merits were his, but we will specify but one more, his identification with his part,—as, for instance, in the old retired coachman in some screaming farce, when the veteran John tottered on, his weak limbs taking permanently the form into which they had been shaped during fifty years' occupation of the box-seat. This appearance he never forgot for a moment throughout the piece. For a brief period he was at the Lyceum, where he was shelved, as he was at the Princess's. "Wright of the Adelphi" exactly indicates his home and his style. It was he who made screaming farces not merely endurable, but enjoyable. The fun of them he carried away from the stage to his house and garden at Surbiton, where the same servant dressed his wigs and reared his cauliflowerers. Let us add, that the mirth he raised was legitimately produced. Honest fun was the result. He lived before the days when the stage became profaned by burlesques of the most sacred stories of the affections and mockeries of the greatest patriots in history. He died, on the 22nd instant, at Boulogne, exhausted by continued disease. To such complexion had the great comic actor come at last.

#### JOHN AUSTIN.

THE eldest of a family remarkable for intellectual powers of a peculiar order, Mr. John Austin, died at Weybridge, aged seventy, within the last fortnight. So many years have passed since Mr. Austin withdrew himself from the arena of literary exertion that there was too much chance of his

departure passing with only its line of announcement in the obituary columns of the newspaper. Yet this would be most unjust to a man of no common learning and powers of mind. He began life in the army, and served with Lord William Bentinck's corps in Sicily; but the bent of his mind was towards legal and philosophical studies. He quitted the army and went to the bar. Though his success on circuit was not distinguished, his attainments early brought him into such notice that, on the foundation of the London University, he was at once designated one of the Law Professors of that institution; and that his lectures, though delivered to a small class, were influencing and instructive in no common degree, not only the recollection of his pupils, but the success in professional and political life of many among them testifies. None of these lectures have been published, except the volume entitled 'The Province of Jurisprudence determined,'—on the value of which it would be superfluous to descant. In right of these labours, Mr. Austin took his place in that memorable circle which may be said to have gathered round the chair of Jeremy Bentham,—including persons no less distinguished than Mr. John S. Mill, our historian of Greece, Sir William Molesworth, and other men superior in their several departments of science and philosophy. Among these—no common assemblage—Mr. Austin was held in high consideration. This may be said to have been further increased by his marriage with the distinguished woman of letters who survives him. For some years, Mr. Austin held an appointment as Commissioner for the Reform of the Criminal Law; and, in 1837, he was sent to Malta, conjointly with Sir G. C. Lewis, as appointed by Government to right the wrongs of the island. In all that he could be prevailed on to put forth his powers in, Mr. Austin was original, deep, and thoughtful. He suffered, however, during many years from ill-health—and retired from all ostensible labour with a persistence greatly to be regretted. After many years of residence in France and Germany, he ended his life in English retirement, as has been already recorded.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AT the moment of going to press, we hear of the death of Lord Macaulay. To the world of letters this loss is immense. Time only permits us now to express our profound sorrow at an event which deprives us of so great a man. Next week we shall try to present some outlines of his career.

At the gentle solicitings of Mr. Thackeray—backed by the proffer of a guinea a line—the Poet-Laureate has written a poem for the *Cornhill Magazine*. The poem is short, and bears the title of 'Tithon.' Mr. Thackeray's venture has met with great and with well-earned success.

Among the interesting facts of Capt. M'Clintock's Expedition, the narrative of which is now in the hands of thousands of readers, there is one that appears worthy of especial notice, namely, the determination of the position of the northernmost point of the continent of America. Henceforth, antarctic Cape Horn will have its *pendant*, so to speak, in arctic Cape Murchison—a name honoured alike in geographical and geological science. On this subject Capt. M'Clintock writes:—"Our labours have determined the exact position of the extreme northern promontory of the continent of America; I have affixed to it the name of Murchison, after the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society—the strenuous advocate for this 'Further Search'—and the able champion of Lady Franklin when she needed all the support which private friendship and public spirit could bestow."

Thomas De Quincey's son-in-law, who appears to entertain an idea that in a literary journal the notices of eminent men deceased should be written in the spirit of a mural inscription, asks the following question:—

"Lasswade, N.B., Dec. 21.

"In an article in your last number upon the late Mr. De Quincey, which, though viewing his life and character as public property, seems written in a spirit hardly admissible ere the grave has



closed over him, you mention, among other points derogatory to him, that he had the delicacy to mention the pecuniary assistance he had given to Mr. Coleridge. Will you be so good as to say when and where he alluded to this incident? His family believe that he never did so, as even to them he never mentioned it, and they only became aware of it from seeing it in Mr. Cottle's Memoirs, who had been the confidential medium in conveying the assistance to Mr. Coleridge, and with whom Mr. De Quincey had had no intercourse at a later period of his life. I am, &c.,

"ROBERT M. CRAIG."

—Mr. Craig does not appear to be very well read in De Quincey's writings. He will find the circumstance of De Quincey's gift to Coleridge alluded to in De Quincey's article on Coleridge. We take these words from the reprint of his works which De Quincey was seeing through the press at the time of his death:—

"I contrived that a particular service should be rendered to Mr. Coleridge, a week after, through the hands of Mr. Cottle, of Bristol, which might have the effect of liberating his mind from anxiety for a year or two, and thus rendering his great powers disposable to their natural uses. That service was accepted by Coleridge."

—Mr. Craig will see that we spoke by the text.

The question is now being agitated in Liverpool as to the manner of fitting up the new Town Library. This building, worth, together with apurtenances, upwards of 40,000*l.*, is the gift of William Brown, Esq., late M.P. for South Lancashire, to the Corporation of Liverpool, for the reception of the town library; and as it is now approaching completion, meetings have been held for the purpose of considering how the wishes of the munificent donor may be best accomplished. It is strongly recommended that the building should contain, besides the present town library, an educational museum, for illustrating the arts and sciences; and this is likely to be carried into effect.

We see by an examination paper recently set at St. John's College, Cambridge, that arithmetic is slowly making its way. The paper is divided into two parts, one of which is arithmetical. Moreover, the possibility of a fraction having its terms *concrete*, at which the whole University was frightened a few years ago, is again recognized. These are steps in advance: but so long as arithmetic is mixed up with algebra, so that a student may fly from the subject in which he is defective to another, the greatest step has yet to be made. At the same time, it will not much advance arithmetic if jocular questions are inserted, or questions which, if serious, involve the controversies of the day. Such as the following, which we find in the paper above mentioned:—"Any attenuation of an homœopathic medicine is made by taking one part of the previous attenuation with 99 of a non-medicinal substance: the globules weigh  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain each. A person taking 6 grains a day for four weeks recovers from illness: how long ought he to be in recovering if he took 6 globules of the 12th attenuation daily? If he actually recovers in six weeks, compare the efficacy of his imagination with that of the medicine." An examination in *arithmetic* ought fully to state the hypotheses to which *calculation* is to be applied: failing this, it becomes an examination in *hypotheses*. The examiner probably means that the curative force is to be in proportion to the quantity of medicine taken, one of those dreadful notions which old men remember, and remembering, ask themselves how they ever came to be old. But suppose, nothing to the contrary being overtly laid down, one of the answering students should have been of that wicked school who believe that the curative force is *inversely* as the quantity of medicine taken, and whose only complaint against the homœopaths is that they do not go *quite far enough*. Would the answer of this student have been rejected? If so, again we say, the examination is really in medicine. Unquestionably the student would have been the more correct of the two. According to the examiner's theory, a bushel of medicine would have wrought a cure in next to no time; and certainly the patient would soon have ceased to feel—unwell. But the student's

theory would lead to trusting entirely to nature, which would give a chance of cure and life both.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has recently transferred its Museum and Library to new quarters, under the auspices of Government. The celebrated "Maiden," so fraught with recollections and associations, has, we presume, with the rest of the very varied objects of interest, found a more appropriate and special resting-place. The collection of antiquities has received an important accession, in a series of Egyptian antiquities, presented by Mr. A. H. Rhind, and which were excavated under his personal superintendence. The same collection possesses some curious fragments of painting, and a copy of the 'Confession of Faith,' headed by the signature of Montrose.

Reason has been given us for believing that the singular transformation of a Cornish seine into a *sieve*—in the clever little book on British Fishes published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and on which we made remarks three weeks ago—was a printer's mistake. Our attention being again drawn to the work, we find in its pages additional reason to be satisfied that, in spite of small drawbacks, it is "readable and instructive."

"Signor Cavalcavalle," says our Naples Correspondent, "has lately arrived here, and is seeking materials for a work on the Italian Painters. According to the abundance of the matter he finds, he will either publish a new work, or a new edition of Vasari, with notes and additions. Since his arrival, he has been hard at work, in the darkest, dirtiest, worst kept localities of Naples, which, by the by, are some of the Churches and galleries, and has discovered precious remains of Art, half ruined by negligence. Signor Cavalcavalle would have pursued his investigations during the last summer, but for the following extraordinary circumstances, which I do not remember to have communicated at the time. He arrived here, in the month of June last, by the French steamer, the Tabor, and was the bearer of letters of introduction from Lord Clarendon and others, attesting the object of his visit. He was not, however, permitted to land, on suspicion, I believe, of his being a political emissary,—in fact, he was put on board the next steamer in port, the Amalfi, and sent back to Civita Vecchia. After leaving he commissioned a friend, a Roman subject, to call at the Neapolitan Post-office and take up his letters. On this gentleman presenting himself at the Post-office, he was asked who he was, and on replying that he was a friend of Signor Cavalcavalle, he was informed that his letters were at the police-office. On leaving, this gentleman did not perceive that he was followed, but on his arriving at his lodgings, some person touched his elbow, and asked, 'Who are you?' 'What is that to you?' was the reply. 'I am an Inspector of the Police.' 'I do not acknowledge you.' 'Nevertheless, come to the Prefecture with me.' 'Of course he made no resistance, and remained there three days, till the authorities had telegraphed to Rome for information as to the past history of this gentleman. This would not have been done to a British subject; John Bull's quills would have bristled up, but Rome and Naples are such loving friends,—Naples is so persuaded of the Vicegerency of Pius the Ninth, and Pius the Ninth so convinced of the Divine rights of Francis the Second, that they tolerate everything that the other does, for ever echoing the sentiment of the poet, 'whatever is, is right.'—The anecdotes which I have just given to you, give a fair illustration of the protection which Literature and Art receive in Naples at the present day."

M. C. Bulard has been appointed to arrange and furnish a small Astronomical Observatory at Algiers. It is proposed that his attention be principally given to physical details of the heavenly bodies, for the delineation of which M. Bulard possesses a remarkable aptitude. He is at present provided with a transit instrument and two silvered speculum reflecting telescopes.

The sale of the first portion of the Library of the late Rev. John Mitford took place at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's, during the past week. The collection chiefly comprised Greek and Latin classics, and the works of their principal commentators. But the great feature consisted of interesting copies of early editions, enriched with manu-

script notes and emendations by eminent critical scholars. The following are a few examples:—*Æschyli Tragediæ*, curâ Victorii, with numerous Manuscript Notes, said to have been copied by E. Bigot from Porteus and other scholars. This volume was cited by Bp. Blomfield in the preface to his *Choëphoræ* as having afforded him vast assistance, 3*l.* 5*s.*—*Athenæi Deipnosophistæ*, notis Dalechampii, Lugduni, 1657, with Porson's MS. Notes, 7*l.* 15*s.*—*Catullus*, Tibullus et Propertius, Antw., 1582, with numerous MS. Annotations by the same learned Professor, in his beautiful handwriting, 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—*Burmanni Sylloge*, Burman's own copy, with his corrections, 2*l.* 12*s.*—*Hesychii Dictionarium Græcum*, with MS. Notes in the autograph of John Taylor, 4*l.* 4*s.*—*Leyseri Historia Poetarum*, T. Warton's copy, with his MS. Notes, 2*l.* 5*s.*—*Horatius Flaccus*, curâ Bentleii, with MS. Notes by Porson, 3*l.* 5*s.*—*Nonni Dionysiaca*, first edition, with emendations of Joseph Scaliger, 3*l.* 12*s.*—*Platonis Timæus*, Lugd. Bat. 1617, with various readings by Marcus Meibomius, 3*l.* 19*s.*—*Ortelii Thesaurus Geographicus*, with MS. additions by Joseph Scaliger, 4*l.* 4*s.*—*Pontani Opera*, Scaliger's copy, with his MS. notes, 3*l.* 2*s.*—*Sophoclis Tragediæ*, first edition, with MS. notes attributed to Winckelmann, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—A later edition of the same, with MS. notes by Rattaller, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Another edition, with Porson's notes, 3*l.* 6*s.*—*Sallustii Opera*, Wasse's own copy, with additions and corrections by him, 3*l.* 15*s.*—*Statii Opera*, Porson's copy, with various readings, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—The Bipont edition of the same, filled with various readings taken from MSS. by Mr. Mitford, 8*l.*—*Tyrwhitt's Opuscula*, Tyrwhitt's own copy, with his autograph notes and additions, 7*l.* 15*s.*—*Wakefield's Notæ Carcerariæ*, the Author's own copy, with autograph additions, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—*Terentii Comediæ*, Amst. 1727, Porson's copy, with his autograph notes, 5*l.* 10*s.*—Among the beautiful specimens of binding may be mentioned a very charming copy of Polyæni *Stratagemata*, having the devices of Marguerite de Valois stamped in gold, which brought 9*l.* 14*s.*—Many of the above literary treasures have passed into the national collection, which is becoming rich in acquirements of this interesting class. The sale produced 1,029*l.* 19*s.*

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.—Exhibition of CHILDREN'S SLENDID NEW PHANTASMA-GORIA, Daily, at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven.—Lecture by E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on the PHILOSOPHY OF MAGIC.—Exhibition of the BEAUTIFUL COLOURED FIRE CLOUD.—New Entertainment by Mr. George BUCKLAND, "MOTLEY", or, the Ways of the World.—Music, Vocalely, Serio-Comically, and Pictorially Illustrated.—The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—Lecture by Mr. KINO, SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS.—DISSOLVING-VIEWS: INDIA AND CHINA.—New CHROMATOPES.—DIVER, DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Open Daily. Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten.—THE NOVELTIES, &c., for the PRESENT SEASON:—Miss KATE and Miss ELLEN TERRY, of the Princess's Theatre, in their New Operatic Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled DISTANT RELATIONS.—A Beautiful Series of COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC DISSOLVING-VIEWS OF CHINA, Photographed on the spot, by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra.—New Humorous Character Monologue, with Songs and Illustrations, by Mr. W. P. Foster, entitled THERE AND BACK.—A Musical Mélange, entitled NOTES ON EVENING PARTIES, by Mr. Jones Hewson.—Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES, Illustrations by Mr. Edward Dale.—THE WONDERS OF MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. James Taylor.—Mlle. Prudence will exhibit her wonderful performance of CLAIRVOYANCE.—Colossal DIORAMA OF LISBON.—Magnificent PANORAMAS OF LONDON AND PARIS BY NIGHT.—Cosmorama Views—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, &c.—Admission to the whole, 1*s.*

N.B.—GRAND JUVENILE FETE and GIANT CHRISTMAS TREES on the Morning and Evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 4, with a Gratuitous Distribution of Beautiful Toys, Trinkets, Knives, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Dr. BACHIOFFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. E. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

*Anecdotes in Natural History.* By the Rev. F. O. Morris. (Longman & Co.)

*Anecdotes in Natural History* are sure of a welcome from a large class of readers, even if no literary craft is displayed in their arrangement. There are multitudes who might speedily



show signs of somnolence under a brilliant lecture on the philosophy of animal organization by Owen or Huxley, who would nevertheless continue wide awake if the subject were the cleverness of knowing dogs or the thefts of furtive magpies. Even the most able and accomplished naturalists are reluctantly compelled, when addressing a miscellaneous audience, to diverge every ten minutes into a refreshing story and an instance of marvellous animal sagacity.

To bestow on any human biped the epithet of "dog" is confessedly and even Scripturally opprobrious; yet the dogs are not only man's best friends amongst the lower creatures, but also particular friends in need to popular lecturers, evening story-tellers, and compilers of 'Anecdotes in Natural History.' They have helped Mr. Morris through seventy-four pages of his little volume, and their wonderful doings are chronicled and re-chronicled in at least a dozen books of like aim and character. So great is the mass of narratives illustrative of canine affection or adroitness, ever accumulating from the remote age when old Homer sang of Ulysses and his forgetful dog Argus, that surely they would suffice to form a Cyclopædia of Canine Anecdotes. As almost every other topic has found a Cyclopædist, from Agriculture and Gardening to Domestic Economy, why should not this also? He would collect in one all the capital stories scattered through fifty different volumes, and commit to print the numerous instances now lingering in family traditions, and floating about shepherds' cottages, huntsmen's kennels, gentlemen's mansions, and poor men's cottages. Unquestionably the dogs deserve an editor, or historian, and publisher. As a body they are numerous enough, and as individuals they are accomplished enough to merit this literary honour. They are not an unlettered race of quadrupeds, for most of us have seen them spell by the card, and nose out names from a circular alphabet. They are not an inattentive race, for, in proportion to their opportunities, they seem to have observed and remembered more than a good many bipeds. They are not an unreasoning race, for canine logic is about as unimpeachable as the Aristotelian syllogism. Their skill in physiognomy is notorious, and there are few better judges of the native kindness or surliness of men than those sagacious quadrupeds who anxiously study the fitful changes of human countenances. Then, as to moral qualities, half the virtues and vices of humanity might be illustrated from the chronicles of canine life, and in such a Cyclopædia as we propose every dog might have his day. All might be classified under laudatory or admonitory titles, such as the good, or the sad, or the bad, dog; the faithful, the fond, the knowing, or the selfish dog. Without some such literary record canine fame, however exemplary or extraordinary the heroes may be, must inevitably fade into oblivion. If poets are forgotten in a month after publication, what can dogs expect without a Chronicler-in-Chief and a One-Volume Cyclopædia?

Mr. Morris is Rector of Nunburnholme, in the diocese of York, and Editor of the *Naturalist*, a pleasing periodical, in which latter capacity he takes tithe from the animal orders, not in kind but in anecdote. Hence, by a sort of literary commutation, he is enabled to present us with the present story-book. No doubt he finds his Natural-History pursuits to be a remedy for any parochial uneasiness. Every clergyman, too, would find his advantage in the same line of study,—nor would it be without convenience even in the performance of his clerical duties. How convenient, for instance, in the conveyance of

moral reproof, would be suggestions and admonitions derived from proverbial and poetical Natural History! Are two of your parishioners in the fever of a fierce and active quarrel? Then you have only politely and poetically to whisper—

Let dogs delight  
To bark and bite, &c.

Surely neither of the quarrelsome parties could be offended by so natural yet broad a hint. Another pair of parishioners, perhaps, meet to plot mischief against the churchwarden or the organist. Then you simply remark, "Birds of a feather flock together." Possibly a dissenting opponent talks loudly of your doctrinal defects; well, you at once disarm him by hinting that "all his geese are swans." No reproof so clerical and yet so cutting, so dignified and yet so damaging, as those which are couched under Natural-History couplets, proverbs and apologies;—while a well-selected anecdote might go far to confound an obstreperous objector, or to win the casting vote in a dispute about church-rates. The merest allusion to a chattering crane, a croaking raven, or a plume-borrowing jackdaw may carry a whole meeting against an eloquent democrat. Thus, then, only to point out one advantage, how serviceable is Natural History for respectable reproof! The turn of a feather may preserve the peace of a parish.

Making our way through this anecdotal menagerie, and passing by the exploits of elephants, horses, foxes, cats, monkeys, beavers, bears, rabbits, and hedgehogs, concerning each of which some smart things are related, which, if not altogether new, are at least generally interesting, we pause for a few minutes in the aviary, where we linger under an old metropolitan tree, previously passed by us some hundreds of times, and, doubtless, as often by not a few of our readers. It is a solitary plane-tree, and stands at the south-east corner of Tavistock Square, in the season well freighted with branches and foliage. Throughout spring and summer this plane-tree is the chosen of sparrows, who "most do congregate" within its leafy coverts. What renders it the centre of attraction to these feathered vagrants it is hard to say, but so populous is it with them, that their chirping is positively choral, and yet not seldom discordant, when some pleasant twig is coveted by a discontented member of the lower orders. As the summer sun pours his hottest beams upon this corner, on which the surrounding buildings cause them to converge as to a focus, standing-room under the umbrage of a broad leaf is very desirable. Neighbouring chimney-stacks are good places for nests, but nests so located become too hot for their builders when fierce sunbeams look down upon them. Then the old plane-tree is, we suppose, a kind of outing to jaded sparrows, and there in early morn we have witnessed some extraordinary passerine assemblies and passerine combats.

The same corner is convenient to an itinerant coffee-dealer. When many new houses were in course of erection in the neighbourhood, numerous workmen breakfasted at what might be called Coffee Corner. Mr. Nicholson is cited to communicate to us a very pleasing trait in the character of a maternal sparrow, who frequented the large tree at Coffee Corner. An attachment and mutual confidence sprang up between coffee-man Patrick and Sparrow. From her perch in the plane-tree she was wont to drop down upon any vendible lump of bread and butter on Patrick's tin table; taking possession of upper or lower story of the coffee-shop, strutting about with busy air, and eating bread and butter from Pat's fingers, or sipping

coffee out of his cup. Her claims on Pat increased with her family; and when her unfledged sparrows were feebly clamorous, mother sparrow would keep up a continuous flight and counterflight between bird's-nest or tree, and breakfast-shop. Should the old man be a few minutes behind time with his portable shop, waiting for daylight, it is said that maternal sparrow has sometimes set off from Tavistock Square, and gone the whole length of Tavistock Place, through Compton Street, into Judd Street, to meet her tardy companion and liberal caterer. After this, who will say there is no field for the observation of Nature in London?

Many such incidents are to be perused in these pleasing pages, and in the wealth of his possessions the Rector declares that he can fill an entire shelf with similar anecdotes. Surely, there can be no reason why he should not do so as quickly as the prior claims of sermons, marriages, christenings, burials, and the due discouragement of Dissenters will permit.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 22.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—B. Woodcroft, Esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society.—The following papers were read: 'On the Electro-conducting Power of Alloys,' and 'On the Specific Gravity of Alloys,' by A. Matthiessen.—'On the Structure of the Chorda Dorsalis of the Plagiostomes and some other Fishes,' by Prof. Kölliker.—'On an extended Form of the Index, the Index Symbol in the Calculus of Operations,' by W. Spottiswoode, Esq.—Admiral FitzRoy, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, gave an oral account of the late storms of the 25th and 26th of October and the 1st of November.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 22.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. G. Nichols presented a broadside Elegy on the death of Edward Jones, the famous *Gazette* printer in the Savoy.—Mr. Charles Reed exhibited some Early Certificates of Quaker Marriages.—The Rev. J. S. Hiley exhibited a Bronze Celt and two Roman Coins, found in Charnwood Forest,—one of them was of Vespasian, and bore the numerals LXXXIII in countermark.—Mr. B. Wilmer, the Society's Local Secretary for Normandy, exhibited Drawings of a Glass Roman Vase, which had been cast in a mould, the figures on it being represented in high relief. Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated some remarks on this rare example of Roman art.—Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited, by permission of Dr. Iliff, an Ivory Signet-ring, bearing the arms of Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.—The President communicated a Transcript of a Document in his possession relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, on which some remarks, by Mr. R. Lemon, were read.

STATISTICAL.—Dec. 20.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—S. Whitbread, Esq., the Rev. E. T. Rogers, M.A., J. Coles, H. J. Phillips, and H. R. Sharman, Esqrs. were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. D. Chadwick, Treasurer of Salford, read a paper 'On the Rate of Wages in Manchester and Salford, and the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, during the last Twenty Years.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'Formula for Calculating the Value of a Survivorship Assurance,' by M. Rebol.—'Purchase of Life Assurance Policies as an Investment,' by Mr. Day.  
TUES. Entomological, 8.  
WED. Photographical, 8.  
WED. Royal Society of Literature, 8½.  
FRI. Geological, 8.  
FRI. Archaeological Institute, 4.  
SAT. Asiatic, 2.

#### FINE ARTS

##### OUR NEW PICTURES.

THE three pictures exhibited to the public on Saturday last, at the National Gallery, are two Ruysdaels and a large altar-piece by Ambrogio Borgognone, an early painter and architect



known as Fossano; but not to be confounded with Cortese, called likewise Borgognone, but of a later period, and principally a battle-painter. The two landscapes, independently of their good quality, are very welcome as indications of the universality of taste which guides the Director of the Gallery. Both pictures are rocky scenes, with waterfalls; but the foaming torrent of the right-hand one, as they now hang in the second large room, is far preferable both for subject and as characteristic of the master. Considering how peculiarly Ruysdael has been admired in this country, it seems strange that no specimen of this prolific painter has hitherto made its way into the National Collection. A Hobbema we may earnestly hope will soon follow. The Ruysdaels are not large pictures; they are upright in shape, and were recently purchased from the Collection of Count Stolberg's Gallery, at the Castle of Söder, in Hanover. The Borgognone is a large upright altar-piece of four figures. The Virgin is enthroned in the centre, with the infant Saviour standing on her lap. The two Saint Catherines of Alexandria and Sierra stand one on each side. The monastic one of Sierra occupies the right side and holds her usual emblem, the lily, whilst, with inclined head, her eyes are turned towards the spectator with a solemn and earnest expression. St. Catherine, of Alexandria, with her long hair streaming from below a regal coronet, is seen in profile. She is receiving the ring from the infant Saviour, who holds a second ring in the other hand, evidently in reserve for her namesake on the opposite side. The union of the two personages and the doubling of the matrimonial portion of the legend are not a little remarkable. The careful finish and beautiful modelling of every part of the picture betoken both a hand and mind of great advancement for the period. The lovely and downcast face of the Virgin at the same time shows an acquaintance with some of the most beautiful types of antique sculpture. The general colour is pale and ashen grey; but as the picture is at present placed in the small room to the right on ascending the stairs, it sustains no injury from, but, on the contrary, is well supported by the other pictures immediately near it. The ornamental forms, both of the throne and of the surrounding architecture, are very characteristic of the Renaissance period. Nor, in point of beauty and invention, should the pattern of the Tarsia panel below the feet of the Virgin be overlooked. The condition of the picture is altogether very excellent; and this example of a rare Quattro-cento Milanese painter affords an important step in the history of Art.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The programme of the Artists' and Amateurs' Society for the ensuing season includes four public Exhibitions at Willis's Rooms. The first gathering will be held on Thursday evening, February 2; the second, March 2; the third, March 29; the fourth, May 3. Mr. Harding is President for the year; Mr. H. Ellis the Hon. Secretary.

The following Minute on the School for Female Students, Gower Street, has been passed recently by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. It particularly addresses itself to those who are interested in providing women with suitable occupations.—“Originally female classes were held in the School of Design in Somerset House. Owing to want of accommodation it was removed into separate premises in the Strand, opposite Somerset House. Outgrowing these premises, a house was hired for it in 1851 at 37, Gower Street, at a rental of 125*l.* per annum, which together with the taxes, repairs, and furniture at 97*l.*, amounts to 222*l.* per annum, and is paid by the Department. In addition the Department bears the cost of cleaning, lighting, and a messenger, estimated together to cost about 130*l.* per annum. The Department also pays the whole cost of examples, and the annual salary of a superintendent at 120*l.*, besides the certificates on competency usually paid to teachers, and allowances to pupil-teachers; so that the total contribution of the State exceeds 500*l.*, incurred on behalf of a school which can only be considered in the light of a metropolitan district school. The students' fees cover for the most part the cost of instruction, but

are insufficient to pay the local expenses. The existing arrangement for these local expenses must be considered in the light of an inheritance from the old system of the Schools of Design, and present the sole remaining example of that system, forming a solitary exception at the present time. Since the school was located in Gower Street in 1852, an efficient school for training female students as teachers has been attached to the Normal Central Training School, and separate classes for female students, taught by female teachers, have been formed in the District Schools of Finsbury, Hampstead, and Spitalfields; whilst female students are admitted to the general classes in the District Schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and St. George's-in-the-East. As the State bears no part of the local expenses in the district schools of the metropolis, the school at Gower Street is to that extent an unfair competitor with them. For all the requirements of female students whose means are limited, the various district schools do, or may, afford ample and cheap opportunities for study. My Lords consider that the time has arrived when the Department should no longer be charged with the local expenses which in other cases are paid by the voluntary principle, and that if the school at Gower Street is to be maintained, some voluntary agency must undertake its local management. Towards accomplishing this, the Department will give every aid in its power; but it should be clearly understood that the rent and local expenses of the school will cease to be paid by the Government in the course of next year, and that if no voluntary agency should come forward, the school will be closed.”

Messrs. Mason & Co. progress vigorously with their 'Photographic Portrait Gallery of Eminent Lawyers.' Why the legal heads should cost 4*s.* and the same publishers' clerical heads in their 'Church of England Portrait Gallery' only 2*s.* 6*d.*, it would puzzle a wise man to ascertain. The legal photographs are executed in the same style as the clerical portraits; and, unless it is a theory of Amen Corner that lawyers are generally richer than their brothers in the pulpit, we see no reason for this tariff. We all know that prices in trade are arbitrary enough,—so that articles that in France sell for a franc are necessarily charged a shilling for in England, merely because we happen, unfortunately, to have a larger silver coin, which is convenient to tradesmen wanting to fix a price and not knowing how much they may fairly put on. These legal portraits are pleasant things for friends to talk over and enemies to sneer about. They will be bought by Young Briefesses in great numbers, for bedrooms and mantelpieces, where they will serve as incitements to study in bright days of hope, as well as to brood over in blue-devil hours of wet Novembers. They can be had framed or for the portfolio,—and, provided that no great man who wears the horse-hair helmet is thus put into circulation against his will, we see no great harm, but rather much pleasant fame and good, in the business. Going upon our often-asserted principle, that there can be no personality in any remarks made upon a public man who chooses to have his face printed for the shop-windows, we must proceed to assert a general reflection which this 'Gallery of Legal Portraits' suggests, namely, that great barristers are not generally great beauties. It may be that Chitty & Co. (let alone Blackstone) injure the legal stomach, and so impair legal beauty,—it may be that incessant study and consumption of cocoa-nut oil (let alone gas) injure the great legal complexion,—it may be that years of bricfast hope sow horizontal ledger-lines of wrinkles in the great legal foreheads,—it may be that peering cat-eyes, clamped mouths and smelling-out alert noses, though very expressive of will and foresight, penetration, and, in a word, intellect, are not benefited or beautified by the horse-hair cataract and the square, grey helmet. At all events, from whatsoever cause it arises, the legal face, to judge from these photographs, is, to borrow an archaism, a “wondrously unlovely” thing. It is astute with intellect, ponderous with thought, heavy, and yet agile as the panther,—it is trenched and channelled, like an old ruin, with

wrinkles—the graves of buried hopes,—it is watchful and weighing—far-seeing, and yet microscopic,—it is just, balancing, sagacious; still if it is not radiant with goodness and benevolence, it is often wise and profound. If its eyes do not sparkle with generous chivalry for ideal good, they light at least the face of a fine, cat-like, alligator, tigrous intellect—ready, like the gladiator or actor, to act or fight for those who pay it. The numbers of the 'Photographic Legal Portrait Gallery' now before us include the likenesses of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Hugh M. Cairns, Mr. Samuel Warren,—and, lastly, that of Mr. D. Hill, the Recorder for Birmingham. The portraits are strongly given, and happy moments of intellectual expression and legal amiability selected by the artistic mechanist. The proper conventional garnishings of pillars, standishes, and 'Blackstone's Commentaries' are well thrown in. If they do not fade, and the purchaser does not find he has been wasting his money on a slate drawing, the portraits will be pleasant memorials for the rooms of unsuccessful defendants in expensive and unrighteous actions. The sable gowns fall flowingly in well-arranged folds.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**GLEES, MADRIGALS, AND OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.** EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, Dudley Gallery, (for a fortnight only), by the LONDON GLEE and MADRICAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, with Illustrative Notices by Thomas Oliphant, Esq.—EVERY EVENING, at half-past eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, at half-past two. THE FIRST PERFORMANCES will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING next, January 2.—Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Unreserved Seats, 2*s.*; a few Fautouls, 5*s.* each; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The Great Covent Garden Pantomime successful beyond all precedent.—For Artistic Scenery, Splendour of Costumes, Magical Transformations, and Pictorial Combinations, Puss in Boots is universally pronounced perfect, and unique.—EVERY EVENING will be presented an entirely new opera, entitled VICTORINE. The Music composed by Alfred Mellon. The Translation and Poetry by Edmund Falconer. Characters by Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. Wallworth. After which, the Comic Christmas Fairy Pantomime, called PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms. The Opening by J. V. Bridgman, with New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery by Messrs. Griere, Tobin, Dawson, Cuthbert, Davies, &c. The Machinery by Mr. Sloman. The Pantomime arranged and produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. *Dramatis Personæ*.—Muloff, Mr. Anderson; Huon, Miss Emily Scott; Puss-in-Boots, Miss Craven; The King, Mr. Bartleman; The Count Von Grabenluft, Mr. W. H. Payne; Willwight, his son, a regular Picnic, Mr. F. Payne; Blanchefleur, an Ogre, Mr. Tallien; The Princess Blanchefleur, the pink of perfection, who pinks Huon to the heart, Miss Clara Morgan; The Countess Von Grabenluft, Mr. A. Barnes; Innocencia, Queen of the Good Fairies, Miss Kate Saxon; Worldliness, a Fairy Potentate, Miss Morell. Scene 1. Interior of the Mill. Scene 2. The Court of Queen Innocencia. Scene 3. The Royal Palace. Willwight in hot water. Scene 4. Corn-fields, with river in the distance. Scene 5. Gulpendown Castle. Scene 6. Fingal's Cave off the Scottish Coast, by Moonlight. Scene 7. Grand Transformation, which the Management has endeavoured to render worthy of the palmiest days of fairy tale, being the Grove of Golden Palms. Characters for the Transformation.—Harlequin, Mr. F. Payne; Clown, Mr. H. Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Sprites, Messrs. Tallien; Columbine, Miss Clara Morgan; Lilliputian Harlequin and Columbine, Master and Miss Lauri. Mists and clouds of doubt and suspense dispelled by the Congress of Nations assembled in the Fairy Halls of Peace. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. To conclude by Half-past Eleven. A Grand Morning Performance on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, at Two o'clock, and on each succeeding Wednesday. No charge for Booking or Fees to Box-keepers. Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, from 10*l.* (to hold four persons) upwards; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—“The Messiah” weeks of the year now closing have offered no feature in the many performances of the Oratorio, to make anything necessary beyond the simple announcement of such having taken place.

Mr. Mitchell has engaged the *London Glee and Madrigal Union* for a series of performances of English part-music, to be given at the Dudley Gallery in the Egyptian Hall: the first on Monday next.—Miss Dolby announces two *soirées* of chamber-music early in January.

Mr. Saunders, author of ‘Love's Martyrdom,’ has a new domestic drama in the hands of the Adelphi management.

The Christmas-Day Mass at Paris, in the Church of St.-Eustache, was a new composition, with full orchestra, by M. Benoist.—Now that Rome is so busy in England, it is singular that there should be so little recent Roman Catholic music written here of any value,—a work or two by that too-much-neglected Englishman, the late Mr. E. Fitzwilliam, and Herr Meyer Lutz making the exceptions.

A new comic opera, ‘Don Gregorio,’ the music



by *Il Conte Gabrielli*, was produced a few days since at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, without any extraordinary result.

Mdlle. Battu, a young French lady, on whom high expectations have been raised, is about to appear at the Italian Opera of Paris.

It is said that the committee who managed the *Schiller Fest* held at Gotha intend to devote the proceeds of it to building a monument to Andreas Romberg, the composer, who, as our readers know, set the 'Song of the Bell.'

At a chamber-concert in Strasburg given not long ago the players were daring enough to venture on a Quintett by Boccherini. How completely has this fertile writer gone out of date!—Who of the present English generation knows a note of his music? Yet there are in it beauty, elegance and fancy, prophetic of things more modern; though (to quote M. Fétis) Spohr, the self-engrossed and ungracious, on hearing a Quintett by Boccherini played in Paris, "mowed it down" by saying, "I think that that does not merit the name of music." Why should there not be some society or place where from time to time one might hear a lesson by Scarlatti, or a Sonata by Paradies, or a duett by Kozeluch (some of whose duetts are charming), or by Ignace Pleyel, or by Steibelt, or some of the chamber-pieces written on his perch by Boccherini? For, being poor though honest, and prolific, on taking up his residence in Spain, as an adjunct of the Court, Boccherini's house was in no proportion to his family, and, accordingly, he hung a platform to the roof of the sitting-room, up to which he retreated by a ladder when the desire to create seized him. No doubt his music was weak in structure; but it had ideas worth hearing and (for the younger world of scientific musicians who have no ideas in them) worth pillaging.—Boccherini lived and died in narrow circumstances, while his works, poured down from the scaffolding, made fortunes for many publishers, and delight for more players. A "Boccherini Evening" would be a rash thing; but every one should be glad to indorse, by personal right to speak, Spohr's *dictum* in Paris, as reported by M. Fétis.

M. d'Ortigue continues in *Le Journal des Débats* the speculations on religious music, to which reference has been made in a former number. The spirit of these is excellent, as discountenancing those confusions betwixt church and opera, which are so totally out of taste. A flagrant instance is signalized in the Mass by Signor Rossini, arranged many years ago from the composer's opera-music by that pleasant person, M. Castil Blazé, in which 'Otello,' 'Semiramide,' 'Tancredi,'—nay, too, 'Il Barbiere' and 'Cenerentola' were laid under contribution for the several movements of the rite. Such Vandalism, we conceive, would be impossible to-day; though there is still too much want of selection and self-respect among the ecclesiastical authorities. Meanwhile a publication of great interest, *La Matrise*, is proceeding in Paris, for the purpose of producing what may be called "occasional" church-music, of decorous style and no great difficulty. To this, among other composers, M. d'Ortigue assures us, MM. Meyerbeer and Gounod have contributed some excellent music.

A new four-act comedy, 'La Fille de Trente Ans,' has been given by M. Scribe (with M. de Najac), to the *Théâtre Vaudeville* of Paris. In this, as heroine, who has the usual desire of a woman at Thirty to be married, that excellent actress of ungrateful characters, Mdlle. Fargueil, is said to be more than usually excellent. Then, we are told, that M. Scribe has never been more ingenious in his intricacies than in this comedy.—But, referring to past remarks of our own, in a like strain, it would seem that his craft is losing its charm in Paris—to judge from the temperate tone of our contemporaries. This we fancy inevitable. When artifice is used with such unshrinking hardihood to carry through improbabilities as in his case, character must go to the wall, and accordingly the marvel, after a time, tires. We want human creatures, human speech; and not a set of puppets, be they manoeuvred and metamorphosed ever so brilliantly,—when the manoeuvre and metamorphosis announce them as puppets. Construction is indispensable to stage composition,—but when stage

composition is all construction the ware becomes Chinese, and in some sort monstrous, however pretty be the pattern, however jewel-like the colour,—a ware of which Christian folk, who look for Nature in Art, are apt to tire, the fashion once exhausted.

The Christmas pieces at the different theatres this year are of more than ordinary merit. The burlesque element prevails even in the pantomime-openings, which are not professedly burlesque. Thus Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who generally contents himself with elegant couplets, has on this occasion spiced his dialogues with pun and parody, trying a fall, as it were, with Mr. F. Talfourd and Mr. Byron. We proceed to register the titles of the different pieces. **DRURY LANE.**—'Jack and the Beanstalk,' by E. L. Blanchard, with the scenery by Mr. Beverley. The transformation-scene is very splendid, and in his peculiar style; other scenes also of great pictorial beauty are introduced. The persons of the harlequinade are doubled. The performance was remarkably successful. **COVENT GARDEN.**—'Puss in Boots,' by Mr. J. V. Bridgman. The scenery is by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin; and the final *tableau* excited great admiration. The performance was decidedly successful. **HAYMARKET.** Mr. Buckstone himself, as usual, has supplied the pantomime, the subject being 'St. Valentine.' The scenery is by Mr. Fenton, and throughout of great beauty. The success of the first night was complete. **OLYMPIC.**—'Alfred the Great; or, the Minstrel-King,' a burlesque on Mr. Sheridan Knowles's tragedy, by Mr. R. B. Brough. Mr. Robson, as *Alfred*, is very effective in the author's extravagant interpretation of the character and incidents, and has added another successful caricature to his portfolio. **NEW ADELPHI.**—Mr. H. J. Byron has composed the spectacular extravaganza for this theatre, which is entitled 'The Nymph of the Lurleyburg; or, the Knight and the Naiads.' It is founded on the operatic drama of 'Lurline,' and abounds in puns. **PRINCESS'S.**—'Jack the Giant-Killer' is the title of the pantomime, the opening of which is also written by Mr. H. J. Byron; and the dialogue sparkles with puns that occur with even unusual frequency. The scenery is of great excellence; and the arrangement of the transformation-scene, by the fall of peacocks' tails spread over the stage, is as novel as it is gorgeous. **LYCEUM.**—Mr. Francis Talfourd contributed an extravaganza, entitled 'King Thrushbeard; or, Harlequin Hafiz and the Fairy Good-Humour,' as the opening of a pantomime, which was successful. The piece is founded on a fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm. The scenery is by Mr. Callcott, and is of great beauty. **STRAND.**—Here also the talents of Mr. Talfourd have been called into requisition. The burlesque is entitled 'Tell, and the Strike of the Cantons; or, the Pair, the Meddler, and the Apple.' The arrangement and treatment of the subject are so felicitous, that more than an ordinary success—a triumph—was achieved on the first night. **ST. JAMES'S.**—'Punch and Judy,' by Mr. C. J. Collins, forms the subject of the pantomime, which was remarkably successful. **SADLER'S WELLS.**—'Hans and the Golden Goose' is the subject of Mr. Greenwood's pantomime, taken from a German legend, suggested by the manager's late visit to the land of the Teuton.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The Civil List.*—The following is the list of the 1,200*l.* available this year of the pensions on the Civil List, at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen:—25*l.* to Mr. Atherston. This is in addition to a former sum of 75*l.* per annum, for his services to literature and his advanced age.—50*l.* to Mrs. Beecroft, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Capt. Beecroft, for twenty-five years' service in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, where he at last fell a victim to the climate.—100*l.* to Dr. Bigsby, for his services to literature, and his gift (when in better circumstances) of the astrolabe of Drake to Greenwich Hospital.—100*l.* to Dr. Blakey, in consideration of his philosophical works, and his present straitened circumstances.—100*l.* to the two sur-

living daughters of Henry Cort—50*l.* a year each—for the benefits accruing to the country from his inventions in the manufacture of iron.—100*l.* to Mrs. Galway, daughter of Hopner, the painter, on account of the long services of her late husband in the Consular service.—125*l.* to the six sisters of Dr. Dionysius Lardner, in consideration of their brother's literary labours and their scanty means.—100*l.* to Mrs. Le Blanc, for the benefits conferred upon naval science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Bentham.—100*l.* to Dr. Logan, in consideration of his contributions to mathematical literature and loss of his eyesight.—100*l.* to Miss Pardoe, for her contributions to literature, and her support to a number of helpless relations.—150*l.* to Mrs. Rigaud, in consideration of the labours of her husband, late Bishop of Antigua, and of her being left with seven children unprovided for.—50*l.* to Mrs. Rowcroft, in consideration of her husband's services in South America and the United States, and his being poisoned on his return home.—50*l.* to Mrs. Janet Taylor, for her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, and for her learning and skill in the construction of treatises on navigation, nautical tables and nautical instruments.

*Use of Words.*—As you occasionally appropriate a corner to the discussion of the use and abuse of words, perhaps, through the same medium attention may be effectually called to the erroneous employment of the phrase "verbal message" when *oral* is the true word indicated. It is very commonly said "don't write, but send a verbal answer," which sentence is really nonsense, seeing that "verbal" has reference to words written as well as spoken, and does not, therefore, convey the meaning intended. M. A. B.

*Cheap Almanacs.*—Why do the publishers of cheap almanacs almost invariably refrain from giving the time of the rising and setting of the moon? In short days in winter the "parish lantern" (as country-folk term the moon) necessarily regulates many an engagement and much business in villages, &c. where gas as yet is not. It might suffice to give the time of setting, when the moon is crescent, from new to full; and of rising, when on the wane, from full to new. But cheap almanacs scarcely ever give even this; and, consequently, villagers buy "Old Moore," because it contains really useful and necessary information on the duration of moonlight. E. G. R.

*Storm Signals.*—Many disasters at sea might be prevented if every vessel carried a marine barometer. Had the Commander of the Royal Charter attended to the warnings of the barometers on board, and struck yards, &c., and made all snug aloft, it is possible that that most fearful loss might have been avoided. Yet no coaster or fishing-vessel ever carries a barometer! Ought it not to be made compulsory on all vessels to provide themselves with these instruments; and ought not the Board of Trade examinations of captains, mates, &c. to include a knowledge of their indications in various climates? Till this be done, I would suggest that barometers should be erected in public situations on shore, and a signal be devised (to be hoisted as required), signifying that the barometer indicated foul weather. This should be done at the various coast-guard stations; and even our vessels of war, especially when in the Channel, should keep it flying, as a signal to craft in sight of them. These barometers should not be entirely donations. Part of the expense should be borne by the Board of Trade,—the other raised by small (say shilling) subscriptions among the class to be principally benefited and their employers. I believe that the sure way to render any movement unsuccessful is to make it wholly eleemosynary. Beachmen, fishermen, &c. who had contributed to the erection of a barometer would be interested in its preservation, and observant of its indications. A cheap book, explaining its construction and its indications *in plain Saxon English*, that could be understood by such people, should be published and sold to them. E. G. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. C. T.—J. S.—H. R.—A. H. C.—R.—G. J. D.—Spero Meliora.—S.—G. C. S.—Tudor-den.—T. C. B.—J. G.—W. A. L.—F. W.—J. H.—received.



# THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM, AT CHAPPELL'S, 49 AND 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

IN answer to the statements made by Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS in their last advertisement, CHAPPELL & Co. beg distinctly to repeat that the Testimonials of Professor BENNETT, and Mr. MACFARREN, if not of the others, published by Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS as applying to the Evans Harmoniums, as manufactured by them, were obtained upon an Alexandre instrument, before they had a factory, or had made a single Harmonium.

The letters subjoined, together with the dates of the above-mentioned Testimonials (if Messrs. Boosey will publish them) will clearly establish this fact:—

*From DR. RIMBAULT.*

The Harmonium which Mr. Evans left with me, about two years since, and to which the testimonials of Dr. Bennett and Mr. C. Potter refer, was one of ALEXANDRE's, which Mr. Evans had worked upon by fining the reeds. This gentleman told me that his charge for the operation would be 3*l.* 3*s.* for any similar instrument; and made no concealment of the fact that the instrument submitted to my inspection was one of ALEXANDRE's. I did not give Mr. Evans a testimonial, because I felt that he had done nothing for the Harmonium. He had *invented* nothing, simplified nothing, but had merely filed the reeds in order to obtain their quicker action, which had been accomplished by M. ALEXANDRE in a more satisfactory way, long before, by the invention of the *percussion* action.

December 27th, 1859.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

*From CRAMER, BEALE & CO.*

Having seen the Harmonium upon which Mr. Evans obtained his most valuable testimonials, we can positively assert that it was one of ALEXANDRE's, both case and action. Mr. Evans *then* said that he preferred making his alterations or additions to instruments of ALEXANDRE's manufacture, because he found them the best.

December 27th, 1859.

CRAMER, BEALE & CO.

It is for the public to judge which party has "distorted facts," and whether it is justifiable or proper to use Testimonials given with reference to one instrument, in favour of another of different and inferior manufacture.

It is not disputed that, for some weeks past, Messrs. BOOSEY have had a Manufactory. The result of their *own* manufacture, in comparison with that of ALEXANDRE's, will best be shown by the following Testimonial, given upon a real examination of the two Harmoniums, side by side:—

Having examined, side by side, the various Harmoniums, English and French, we are convinced that those made by ALEXANDRE of Paris are superior to all, especially in the most material points—quality of tone and equality of power.

J. F. BURROWS.  
L. ENGEL.  
C. E. HORSLEY.  
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JAMES TURLE.  
W. VINCENT WALLACE.

Messrs. BOOSEY further state that Mr. Evans's alterations to the Alexandre Harmonium "involved an outlay equal to the cost of a complete Instrument." How they can reconcile this with the fact that his regular charge for such alterations was Three Guineas, it is for them to decide. Mr. Evans offered his plans to Messrs. CHAPPELL & Co., and they at once declined to entertain them, knowing well that they involved a considerable loss of power, and a far greater liability to derangement.

Messrs. CHAPPELL cannot, of course, say whether or not Messrs. BOOSEY's statement in regard to Herr ENGEL is correct; but they at least know that these gentlemen have used every effort (hitherto without success) to extort from Herr ENGEL a Testimonial in favour of their Instruments; they equally know that this gentleman has been (for a considerable time past) engaged to play upon the Alexandre instruments during the months of January and February by Mr. BEALE, and therefore that he could not have taken an engagement to play, as stated, exclusively on the Evans Harmoniums.

Messrs. CHAPPELL will certainly not trouble the public again upon this subject; but having exposed what they consider to be an unfair use of Testimonials, have now but respectfully to request amateurs to compare and judge for themselves; and for that purpose to favour them by an inspection of the various Alexandre Harmoniums, being fully convinced that they will be found superior to all others, whether for the

## Church, School, or Drawing-Room.

*From Herr ENGEL, Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music.*

I have great pleasure in stating that, in my opinion, ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums are superior to all others, whether made in England or on the Continent. In regard to Mr. Evans's Harmoniums I think it right to state that Mr. BOOSEY has himself repeatedly admitted to me that the Instrument shown by Mr. EVANS in St. James's Hall, with his name on it, and as his invention, was one of ALEXANDRE's.

*From LINDSAY SLOPER, Esq.*

December 7, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in sending you my opinion of ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums. I have long been accustomed to consider these Instruments pre-eminently excellent; and a careful comparison that I have recently made between them and Harmoniums by other makers, which have been submitted to me, has not altered my estimate of their merits.

LINDSAY SLOPER.

*From G. A. MACFARREN, Esq.*

About two years ago I wrote Mr. EVANS my opinion of his improvements upon one of ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums. I was not then aware that the Instrument was ALEXANDRE's, or of the existence of the Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, which I find possesses all the advantages of Mr. EVANS's improvements, produced by different means, with the superiority of being less destructible than the Instrument as altered by him. The Harmonium *manufactured* by Mr. EVANS which I have heard, is certainly inferior both in sweetness and power of tone to that of M. ALEXANDRE's at the same price.

*From Dr. RIMBAULT, Author of many celebrated Works on the Harmonium.*

For sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and powers of expression, the ALEXANDRE Harmonium is decidedly the *best* under manufacture. I have had constant opportunities of testing the Harmoniums of various makers, French, German, and English, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them all inferior, especially in quality of tone, to those made by M. ALEXANDRE. The English, unless made with ALEXANDRE's reeds, are decidedly the worst of all. For the service of the Church, where power is required, I recommend the Patent Model; and for the Chamber, where sweetness and roundness of tone is the desideratum, the Drawing-Room Model. No other instruments, in my opinion, will bear comparison with these *chefs-d'œuvre*.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D.

*From JAMES TURLE, Esq. Organist of Westminster Abbey.*

Having heard and carefully examined the Harmoniums respectively manufactured by EVANS, DEBAIN, and ALEXANDRE, I feel no hesitation in giving the preference to those of the last-named maker.

December 10, 1859.

JAMES TURLE.

*From W. VINCENT WALLACE, Esq.*

20, Berners-street, Dec. 10th, 1859.

I have much pleasure in stating how delighted I have been with the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, more particularly those classed as the Drawing-Room Model. The touch is light as that of a first-rate Piano, and the many beautiful effects produced by the different stops must render the study of the Instrument highly interesting. In my opinion the ALEXANDRE Harmoniums, of every description, far surpass those of any other maker.

Believe me, yours truly,

W. VINCENT WALLACE.

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60	2 6 8	4 5 2	60	2 7 10	1 4 8	0 12 5	60	2 7 10	1 4 8
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The Report by the Auditor of the Company, certifying the accuracy of the Balance Sheets and of the various statements, was also submitted to the Meeting.

It appeared from the Report that—  
The number of Life Policies issued during the year was 522  
The amount insured thereby was £252,740  
Yielding of new Premiums £7,814.94

That the amount paid for Life claims, including bonuses, was considerably less than in the previous year; and that after payment of all claims, expenses of management, &c., a large sum was added to the Life Assurance funds.

In the Fire Department, it was stated that the Premiums amounted to 40,572, being an increase of upwards of 3,600, when compared with the amount for the previous year, and that, after payment of all Fire losses, expenses of management, &c., there was a considerable surplus on the Fire account.

A Dividend was declared payable to the Shareholders on the 3rd of January, 1860, at the rate of 8 per cent, free of Income-tax.

### LONDON BOARD.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.  
Directors.

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Secretary—F. G. SMITH, Esq. | Surgeon—E. W. Duffin, M.D.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie & Peachey.

Forms for Proposals, and Prospectuses, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at all of the Company's Offices and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.  
37, Cornhill, London.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

### Offices:

No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and 20 and 21, Poultry, London.  
Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS . . . £1,156,035.

### PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1845 . . .	35,472	19,340	338,990
1853 . . .	113,612	49,128	620,393
1858 . . .	276,038	121,411	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.

Policies EXPIRING on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 9th of January.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

### LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

### Directors.

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The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assured by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.

Premiums to Assure 100l., payable at Death (with Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Annually.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
30	£2 6 11	£1 4 2	£0 13 5
40	3 2 5	1 13 1	0 16 5
50	4 6 3	2 4 3	1 2 8

Peculiar advantages are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the agency in places where no agent has yet been appointed. Apply (if for an agency, with references and full particulars) to

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17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

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**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS** AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in his New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.  
J. W. ALLEN (late J. W. & T. Allen), Manufacturer of Officers' Banners, Furnish and Military Outfitter (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22, Strand.

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**DRESSING AND WRITING CASES,** Despatch Boxes, Travelling Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Inkstands, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of articles suitable for presents, at very Reduced Prices, previous to alterations—the stock is large and valuable. STOCK of Messrs. Briggs, 27, Piccadilly, W., next door to St. James's Hall.

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Established nearly a Century.

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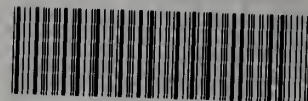








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